"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; Sunday snow or rain and warmer; moderate, variable winds, becoming east.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,140. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

WILSON EXPECTS NO MOVE TOWARD PATCHED-UP PEACE

Predicts That Spirit of America Will Aid in Bringing Permanent Tranquillity.

SPURS ON BUSINESS MEN

Believes This Country Now Can Make a Peaceful Conquest of the World.

DEFENDS MEXICAN COURSE

Declares Nobody Shall "Butt In" to Alter the Government Desired by That Nation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 10. — President Wilson today expressed the opinion that there would be no "patched-up peace" following the European war. In an address before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce he urged American business men to mobilize their resources in order that the United States might be prepared to play a more important part in the world's affairs and bring about justice after the present war.

The President spent eighteen hours in Columbus. He was active every minute. His reception was enthusiastic and pleased him greatly. In addition to the Chamber of Commerce speech, he delivered an address tonight before the Commission on Country and Church Life of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, shook hands with more than 7,000 persons at a reception in the rotunda of the State Capitol, spoke briefly to a great crowd from the steps of the Capitol, and took a long walk about the streets of Columbus. The President left for Washington at 10:30 o'clock tonight on a special train.

The Chamber of Commerce address was delivered before more than 1,400 men and women in the Masonic Temple, which was draped with American flags for the occasion. Near him sat Governor Willis Ex-Governor Judson Harmon, Senator Pomerene, Representative Brumbaugh, and others of Ohio's leading men. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

The President's Speech.

The President's speech in full was as follows:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce: I want first to express my very deep gratitude to you for the cordial manner in which you have greeted me, and my sense of privilege in standing here before you to speak about some of the things in which we are mutually interested. You gentlemen are perhaps more interested in those matters of policy which affect the business of the country than in any others; and yet it has never seemed to me possible to separate the business of a country from its essential spirit and the life of its people. The mistake that some men have made has been in supposing that business was one thing and life another; whereas they are inseparable in their principles and in their expression.

I must say that in looking back upon the past there is something about the history of business in this country which is not wholly satisfactory. It is interesting to remember that in the early years of the republic we felt ourselves more a part of the general world than we have felt since then. Down to the War of 1812 the seas were full of American ships. American enterprise was everywhere expressed in American commerce when we were a little nation, and yet now that we are a great nation the seas are almost bare of our ships and we trade with other countries at the convenience of the carriers of other nations.

The truth is that after the War of 1812 we seem deliberately to have chosen to be provincial, to shut ourselves in upon ourselves, exploit our own resources for our own benefit, rather than for the benefit of the rest of the world, and we did not return to address ourselves to foreign commerce until our domestic development had so nearly burst its jacket that there was no straitjacket in which it could be confined.

Industry Cries for Outlet.

New American industry in recent years has been crying for an outlet into the currents of the world. There were some American minds, some American business men—not a few—who were not built upon the provincial type, who did find their way into foreign markets and made the usual American peaceful conquest in those foreign markets; but others seemed deliberately to refrain or not to know that there were opportunities to be availed of.

Until the recent Banking act you could not find, so far as I am informed, a branch of an American bank anywhere outside or the United States, whereas other nations of the world were doing their banking business on foreign shores through the instrumentality of their own bankers. I was told at a meeting of the American Bankers' Association that much of the foreign banking business, the business in foreign exchange, had to be done in our ports by branches of Canadian banks established among ourselves.

Being literalists, we interpreted the national Banking act to mean, since it did not say that the national banks could engage in this business, that they could not engage in it, and some of the natural, some of the necessary, functions of banking were not performed by American bankers.

I refer to this merely as an evidence of what I take leave to call our provincialism. Moreover, during this period, this very interesting thing happened: That those American business men were so interested to be protected against the competition of other business men in other countries that they proceeded by organization to protect themselves against each other and engaged in the politics of organization rather than in the statesmanship of enterprise.

For your organization for the purpose of preventing successful competition is not in moral level any higher than running politics upon the basis of organization rather than upon the basis of statesmanship and achievement. Organization is necessary to politics and it is necessary to business; but the object of organization

Continued on Page 4.

GERMANY MAY ADMIT THE FORD PILGRIMS

Passing Them on to Switzerland—But the Swiss Don't Want Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 10. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I learn from Berlin that in the event of Henry Ford and his fantastic accompaniment of reporters and cinematographers not being allowed to land at a Dutch port Germany will permit them to land at one of her ports, then allow them to travel to Switzerland, which they hope to make their headquarters for the peace propaganda.

I have good reasons for stating that the Swiss Government has no intention of allowing a pack of mountebanks playing with such serious questions as European peace and war to settle in its territory.

THREE NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Norwegian and Danish Steamers Destroyed In the Mediterranean —Italian Ship Lost, Too

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Italian steamer Dante Alighieri and the Norwegian steamers Nereus and Ingstad have been sunk. One member of the crew of the Ingstad was drowned.

The Danish steamer Minsk has also been sunk, according to an announcement made later in the day. Her crew has been landed.

SAYS BURIAN REBUKED SECRETARY LANSING

The Fatherland Discloses an Alleged State Document Hitherto Secret.

The current Issue of The Fatherland prints the following, under the heading "One of the Notes Not Given Out to the Newspapers by Secretary Lansing":

"Here is a page torn from the secret history of the Dumba case. You did not know that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote Mr. Penfield, our Ambassador at Vienna, a note in regard to Dr. Dumba's recall. This note, which we herewith publish for the first time in this country, is couched in language the most courteous and diplomatic. Yet to those who are familiar with the real meaning of diplomatic correspondence, Baron Burian's epistle is a stinging rebuke to the bureaucrat at Washington who dismissed Ambassador Dumba contrary to the diplomatic usages of all civilized nations, and solely on the strength of some stolen papers:

"The undersigned gathers from the esteemed note dated September 11th, No. 3065, that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States of America as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. In taking note of that communication the undersigned does not hesitate to draw therefrom the apposite inference concerning Mr. Dumba's further stay at his post in Washington. At the same time, the undersigned feels bound to give expression to his opinion that the contents of a diplomatic correspondence, especially between an Ambassador and his Government, whatever may be the means of its conveyance, should not be made the object of an official criticism on the part of a Government for which that correspondence was not intended, and of which it could only gain cognizance by accidental circumstances. In accordance with the sentiments expressed by the Federal Government, the undersigned likewise fervently desires that the relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States of America continue to be marked by their former cordial and amicable character, and he avails himself at the same time of the opportunity of renewing to his Excellency, the Ambassador, the expression of his distinguished consideration. "BURIAN."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—While admitting that such a communication had been sent, officials of the State Department declined to comment tonight on the translation of a note written by Count Burian to Ambassador Penfield on the Dumba case. The translation published by The Fatherland was said by officials tonight to fairly represent the tenor of the Austrian reply.

ANTILLA IS BEACHED AFTER SCOW RAMS HER

Ward Line Freighter in Collision Off Sandy Hook, Captain's Wireless Says.

News was received by wireless last night that the Ward Line freighter Antilla, which flies the Cuban flag, had been in collision at 9 o'clock off Sandy Hook with a mud scow in tow of a tugboat and damaged so severely that the Captain was forced to beach her off Norton's Point, Coney Island. The name of the tugboat was not given in the message sent by Captain J. R. Curtis from the Antilla to W. S. Macey, Manager of the Ward Line, asking for assistance.

The Antilla left her pier at the foot of Fulton Street with 5,000 tons of general cargo for Guantanamo and Cuban ports yesterday afternoon, and was passing outside Sandy Hook when she was struck on the port bow by the heavy scow, which tore a big hole through which the water poured in such volumes that it was impossible for the Captain to return to the pier.

It was said the tug disappeared in the darkness without stopping to see what damage had been done to the steamer.

The Antilla was beached about half a mile from the shore at 10 o'clock in eighteen feet of water. Captain Curtis sent a wireless message to the Merritt Chapman Wrecking Company of 17 Battery Place, and the tugs North America and Champion were sent to his assistance and arrived alongside at midnight.

There were no passengers on board, and it is supposed that none of the crew was lost.

The Antilla is a single screw steamer of 5,000 gross tonnage, built in England in 1904 for the New York and Cuba Steamship Company, which is known better as the Ward Line. She is 350 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 16 feet 3 inches depth of hold. She carries a crew of forty-two men, mostly Cubans. The officers and engineers are Americans.

Mr. Macey said that, judging from the Captain's message, the damage to the bow of the Antilla could be repaired after the water was pumped out and the steamer brought back to New York.

ROSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

BARON ZWIEDINEK SENT SUGGESTION TO BUY PASSPORTS

Wrote to Austrian Consulate That Perhaps It Might Get Them 'at Slight Expense.'

TEXT OF HIS LETTER

Government Officials at Washington Have It Under Consideration.

WRITTEN EARLY IN THE WAR

Charges About Fraudulent Passports Have Been Made Since Then Without Documentary Proof.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—What appears to be the most important evidence that has yet come to light in connection with charges that reservists of the Teutonic empires have been sent from the United States back to their own countries under the protection afforded by passports irregularly obtained has been received in official quarters here. This evidence is in the form of photographic facsimiles of a letter purporting to have been written by Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Sudenhorst, then counselor and now in addition Chargé d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in the United States, in which the suggestion is made that the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York endeavors to procure "suitable passports of neutral countries at comparatively slight expense," in order to enable certain Austrian reservists to return to the colors.

The superior importance of this letter lies in the fact that it contains the first direct documentary evidence appearing to implicate a foreign diplomatic establishment in a scheme to secure passports irregularly. While the communication signed with the name of Baron Zwiedinek refers to procuring "suitable passports of neutral countries at comparatively slight expense" it is difficult to perceive what other neutral country than the United States could have been in mind. The Government probably will not be willing to overlook what, on its face, appears to have been a suggestion on the part of a foreign diplomatic establishment for violation of the laws in relation to passports.

A translation of the letter purporting to have been written by Baron Zwiedinek follows:

Manchester, A. M., 24 August, 1914.

No. 420, res. Transportation homeward of persons subject to military duty. In connection with the report of 13, VIII., 1914, do 244, res. August 26, 1914. 255 Res.

To the Imperial and Royal Consulate General in New York, N. Y.:

On the 21st inst. the Imperial and Royal Embassy received the following telegram from the Imperial and Royal Consulate in San Francisco: "Nine employes arrived here on steamer from Yokohoma seek transportation New York at expense of State. Beg for telegraphic instructions whether consulate should pay traveling expenses. Stay here would cause embarrassment."

The Embassy has instructed the Consular Office mentioned to send these employes to New York. Thereupon the following telegram of the 22d arrived: "Attaché Hauenschild Interpreter Wanternatz Embassy Tokio as well as six employes journeyed onward."

Since the Imperial and Royal Embassy is of the opinion that it is a patriotic duty of the reservists to do their utmost in order to reach the monarchy, will the Imperial and Royal Consulate General please make all efforts in this connection to discover the proper transportation facilities for these employes who are shortly to arrive. Perhaps it would be possible also to procure suitable passports of neutral countries at comparatively slight expense.

Concerning that which is done in this connection let the Imperial and Royal Consulate General please report in due time.

For the Imperial and Royal Embassy.
ZWIEDINEK.

[Settlement inclosed.]

The photographic fac similes of the letter indicated that it was written at Manchester, Mass., in Aug. 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the European war. The official "diplomatic list" for August, 1914, published by the State Department, shows that the embassy of Austria-Hungary was then established at Manchester, and among those of the embassy who were residing at that place in that month were Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Ambassador, who has since been recalled by his Government at the request of the United States, and Baron Zwiedinek, the counselor of the embassy, who became Chargé d'Affaires on the departure of the Ambassador from this country.

That the communication signed with the name of Baron Zwiedinek purports to be an official document is apparent throughout. The letter, as shown by the fac simile, appears to have been written to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in New York, which was then, and still is, in charge of Consul General Alexander von Nuber. The State Department is now engaged in examining evidence procured by the Department of Justice with reference to the alleged improper activities of Mr. von Nuber.

In Ambassador Dumba's captured letter to Count Burian, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, with which the Ambassador transmitted a plan for tying up munitions factories in the United States, Consul General von Nuber was mentioned as having brought the plan to Ambassador Dumba from the editor of a Hungarian language news-

Continued on Page 2.

AIKEN, S. C., AND AUGUSTA, GA. Famous for its dry, bracing climate, superb location, golf links, palatial hotels. Reached via the SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "Augusta Special." New York Office, 264 Fifth Ave. —Advt.

Must Take All Teutons Off Our Ships, Says Commander After Firing Solid Shot

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 10.—Four blank shots and two solid shots were fired by the French cruiser Descartes in holding up the American steamship Coamo yesterday.

A French Lieutenant who boarded the Coamo, said orders had been given to take all subjects of Germany and her allies from the ships' crews, beginning Dec. 8, and to take all such persons from among the passengers after Dec. 18.

After the six shots had been fired and the Coamo had stopped a small boat put out from the cruiser, with the Lieutenant and his men. On boarding the Coamo the Lieutenant proceeded to Captain Barbour's cabin and demanded that the Captain produce lists of the passengers and crew.

The passengers were alnrmed, and ran from the staterooms in their night clothes. Captain Barbour asked why the Descartes had not waited until morning to stop the Coamo, so as to avoid alarming the passengers. The Lieutenant replied he feared the steamship would have reached port.

The Captain protested against the action of the Lieutenant in taking off four German firemen, saying his vessel had never been boarded before. The Lieutenant ther informed him of the orders he said had been issued.

The German firemen were paid off before being taken from the Coamo, and the passengers gathered on the deck to wish them good luck.

The American steamship Carolina sailed from this port on Wednesday afternoon and is due in New York on Monday. It was not known here that Chief Steward Schaade of the Carolina had been taken off by the Descartes, as reported in a dispatch to New York, until the arrival of the Coamo.

Passengers on the Coamo say they were informed by members of the crew of the Descartes that the cruiser received a message from San Juan on Wednesday. It is also learned that the Hamburg-American steamships President and Odenwald, which are interned here, recently asked permission to get up steam and test their wireless apparatus. The coastguard cutter Itaska kept watch over them. About a week ago, following these activities on the German vessels, the Descartes was sighted off the coast here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The State Department today was still without an official report of the action of the French cruiser Descartes in holding up the American steamships Coamo and Carolina. It was said that if the Coamo was fired upon the gravity of the situation was materially increased. Inquiries for details have been dispatched to Europe and to Porto Rica.

The holding up of the Coamo is contrary to principles for which the United States has contended, and if official reports corroborate press reports the entire matter will probably become the subject of diplomatic protest. The United States will base its action upon the celebrated case of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners who were removed from a British ship at the time of the civil war.

News dispatches were taken in official circles to mean that Great Britain and France had engaged upon a policy of clearing the seas of every enemy subject. The recent seizure of the steamship President Mitre lends weight to this belief.

Senators Assail Our Diplomacy, But from Opposite Standpoints

Smith of Georgia Inveighs Against British "Lawlessness," While Lodge Wants an Investigation of German Sea Attacks and Also of the Plots Referred to by Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—International affairs came suddenly and vigorously to the front in the Senate this afternoon, when Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has been a constant critic of the British blockade, introduced a resolution, calling for an investigation by the Foreign Relations Committee of the interference of Great Britain with neutral trade and made a speech denouncing the course of the London Government.

To this Senator Lodge, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, replied by offering an amendment, calling for an investigation of the law and the facts in the submarine attacks on the Lusitania, Falaba, Hesperian, Arabic, Gulflight, and Ancona, and of the plots and conspiracies against the neutrality of the United States to which President Wilson referred in his address to Congress Tuesday. He admitted the possible injustice of the British blockade, but asserted that American lives were more precious than American dollars.

"The body of an innocent child, floating dead on the water, the victim of destruction of an unarmed vessel, is to me a more poignant and a more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton," said the Massachusetts Senator.

After a discussion, during which Senator Walsh of Montana assailed the British blockade with special reference to its effect on copper shipments, the resolution and the proposed amendment were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

While each of the three main speeches of the day had its own particular viewpoint, and while two were obviously directed against Great Britain and one against Germany, they were all in effect criticisms of the course of the Administration with reference to the defense of American rights on the seas.

Senator Smith did not charge the State Department with weakness toward Great Britain, but asserted that British "lawlessness" continued unabated. Mr. Lodge did not say the Administration had been too tender of Germany, but wanted an investigation of the facts. Mr. Walsh insisted that the Senate's committee should ascertain whether the British methods justified the present good relations between the United States and Great Britain.

The resolution of Senator Smith read as follows:

Whereas, The Executive Department, through the Secretary of State has protested the legality of the orders of Great Britain, virtually blockading the neutral ports of Northern Europe; and,

Whereas, The responsibility for the preservation of the commercial rights of citizens of the United States rests upon the Congress, as well as upon the executive department; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to investigate the subject and to suggest to the Senate the action, if any, they may deem advisable.

Smith Attacks British Methods.

In the course of a vigorous speech in support of his resolution Senator Smith argued that the British Orders in Council had no international validity, and that the British blockade of neutral ports against neutral commerce was little short of piracy. In conclusion he said:

"I have presented so fully the rules of international law applicable to the rights of neutrals because it should be known that members of Congress appreciate how recklessly the rights of citizens of this country are being disregarded.

"For a hundred years the relations between the United States and Great Britain have been growing closer and closer. A most cordial regard has united the people of both countries. But we are not a dependency of Great Britain.

"Germany has always been a friend of the United States, and many of our best citizens love their Fatherland only second to their love and loyalty for our own country. We deplore the terrible war; but the United States owes it to her citizens and to her foreign friends to maintain a real neutrality.

"Neutrals must maintain their neutral rights to maintain neutrality. Great Britain may desire to crush an enemy nation through the suppression of trade, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, or of making us the instrument of it.'

"The United States, with other neutral nations, should demand from Great Britain that disregard of their rights cease. It may be necessary for the United States and other neutrals to let Great Britain understand that 'no word or act' will be omitted to enforce their rights.

"We may hope Great Britain will comply, not alone because she must retain friendly relations with neutral nations to supply her own population with the necessaries of life, but because the people of that great nation, and those there in authority must desire to obey the rules of international law they have contributed so much to establish, and to which they are so thoroughly committed."

Lodge for Vindicating All Rights.

Mr. Lodge at once arose and offered this amendment to be added to the Smith resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be also requested to investigate and report upon the law and the facts involved in the attacks upon or the destruction by belligerents of the following vessels: The Gulflight, Falaba, Lusitania, Arabic, Ancona, Hesperian, and Petrolite.

And also to investigate and report upon the law and the facts involved in the incidents referred to by the President of the United States in his annual message when he said, referring to certain persons:

"They have formed plots to destroy property, they entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own."

"I think," said Senator Lodge, "that neutral rights possessed by us should be insisted upon and investigated every place where it can be proved that they have been violated. But I think also that we are equally bound to fulfill our neutral duties rigidly and strictly, although I have observed in some quarters that our sense of our rights is greater than our sense of our duties.

"I wish to extend the scope of the resolution by my amendment, because if we are to take up this question of the violation of our rights I want to put it not on the lowest ground alone, but on the highest ground as well. I think it is of great importance that we should vindicate our rights as a neutral in trade, if those rights have been violated, but I think it is far more important that we should extend protection and assure security to American citizens wherever they rightfully are. For I do not believe that any Government can long retain the respect of its own people if it does not give them the protection to which they are entitled.

"I think Americans should be protected in their lives and in their liberty everywhere. I do not think they ought to be murdered in detail and obscurely in Mexico or openly or wholesale on the high seas.

"Although I am as anxious as any one can be to care for our rights in trade if they are violated, to me American lives are more important than American dollars. The body of an innocent child, floating dead on the water, the victim of the destruction of an unarmed vessel, is to me a more poignant and a more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton.

Puts Lives Above Property.

"If this investigation is to go on, and especially if Congress is to take action, I want it to take in all the violations of our rights that may have occurred. The most important is the violation which has affected American lives or the security of an American citizen, man, woman, or child, and the next most important are those, pointed out by the President of the United States in his message the other day, when he referred to the destruction of property, accompanied by the destruction of life in the United States. He stated that conspiracies in alien interests are going on within our own borders. I think that if we are to investigate and inquire with a view to action, such deeds as these should not be omitted. I am not willing to get into a passion over an infringement of our trade and then allow American citizens to lose their lives and have it go by in frigid silence.

"I do not wish to see this country, when it looks into the book of time, close the pages on which are written the outrages that have been committed against American citizens in Mexico and on the high seas and be blind to what is written there, and fix its whole attention on the page where are reckoned the profit and loss account in dollars. I think the United States stands for something higher in the world than mere trade and mere dollars.

"I do not want to see our citizens wronged in their property, but I think we should also, above all, stand for morality and humanity in the dealings of nations with each other."

Senator Works of California asked

Continued on Page 6.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES OUT OF SERBIA; FALL BACK ON BASE AT SALONIKI; GERMAN ARMY OCCUPIES GIEVGELI

Allies at Saloniki Preparing to Stay; Many Serbian Soldiers Joining French Camp

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 9.—Here it is difficult to understand the discussion in the London and Paris newspapers concerning the withdrawal of the allied force from the Balkans. Evidence before the eyes of those in Saloniki is entirely opposed to such a movement.

While in Parliament and the Chamber of Deputies politicians may debate the retirement of the armies, England and France apparently are making every preparation to remain. That the line of active operation may be brought nearer to Saloniki to prevent cutting of the railroads is possible. In fact, in the last two days such a withdrawal from the Bulgarian and Serbian boundaries has gradually taken place. But of the evacuation of the territory from the boundaries to the coast there is no evidence.

On the contrary, reinforcements of British troops are arriving daily and the French are importing large numbers, and are making ready to set up wooden barracks each capable of holding 200 men. Also along the water front they are building storehouses of brick and stone. At the French camp in the suburbs of Saloniki when I visited it today I found thousands of soldiers actively engaged in laying stone roads, repairing bridges, and erecting new ones. There is every evidence of an intention to make this the base until the advance in the Spring.

A battalion of Serbians 700 strong has arrived at the French camp. In size and physique they are splendid specimens of fighting men. They are now road-building. Each day refugees of the Serbian Army add to their number.

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ALLIES' REAR WAS MENACED

Preparing to Concentrate New Expedition Under Guns of Fleet.

TEUTONS MAY CROSS BORDER

Have Claimed Right to Follow the Retreating Forces Into Greek Territory.

GREECE NOW MUST DECIDE

May Face War with Entente Powers Unless She Grants Demand for Freedom of Action.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Saloniki says:

"It is reliably reported here that German forces under General von Gallwitz occupied Gievgeli, on the railway line a short distance north of the Greek frontier in Serbia, Friday morning. The force includes two divisions."

Gievgeli was the base of the allied forces on Serbian soil.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—According to information received in military quarters here, the Anglo-French expedition in the Balkans has continued its retreat, and has now entirely evacuated Serbian territory.

BERLIN, Dec. 10. (via London Dec. 11.)—The retreat of the British and French expedition in Serbia is being conducted with great difficulty. Their main force has been unable to disengage itself and retreat unhampered, leaving only rearguards behind to delay their pursuers. Instead of permitting them to do this the Bulgars and Teuton troops are maintaining the closest touch with their retiring foe, who is, therefore, forced to fight at every step. This, it is reported here, explains the loss of six British guns south of Strumitsa.

Communications Were In Danger.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—The Anglo-French forces have begun a general retirement from Southern Serbia and it is suggested that their destination is the region of Saloniki. This retirement was necessitated, not only by the superior forces which the Bulgarians and Germans opposed to the Allies, but to a threat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived, and also to danger to their line of communication from Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier.

Both the British and the French forces, who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns, engaged in a four days' battle in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians, who fought with desperation and the greatest courage. Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still came on, and each evening the Allies fell back to new positions where events of the day before were repeated.

Greece's Attitude the Big Factor.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarian and Germans will follow the Allies across the Greek frontier, and what attitude the Greek Government will adopt. The Teutons have claimed the right to pursue the Allies on Greek territory. King Constantine has promised to use his army to protect the retiring force if they undertake to reembark, and has shown his good faith by preventing Bulgarian raiding bands from destroying the Allies' communications, but it is doubtful whether the Allies will agree to evacuate Saloniki, which, under the guns of their ships, would provide a good defensive position and a base from which other operations could be undertaken. It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and the Entente Allies is now proceeding, and the feeling here at Paris and Rome is given briefly in the following paragraph printed yesterday in large type by The Evening Star:

"The moment is approaching when the Greek Government must decide. The Allies, now more than ever before, require freedom of movement at Saloniki. Hitherto their demands have been met by procrastination, and a refusal now will mean war."

In this morning's newspapers it is generally admitted that no alternative to the withdrawal of the allied forces to Saloniki exists and some papers, notably The Weekly Nation, goes so far as to advocate re-embarkation of the troops while freedom of movement is still possible rather than to risk the possibilities due to the perplexing attitude of the Greek Government. The Spectator favors either the allied troops re-embarking or taking up a position on the plain around Saloniki, where they could remain snug under the protection of the guns of the fleet.

While reuring from Southern Serbia the allied forces have received effective assistance from the Montenegrins, and the Serbians, who fled into Albania. This is shown in the resistance which both the Serbs and the Montenegrins are offering the invaders. The former have been fighting a series of rearguard actions, and delivering counter-attacks, which, the Austrians admit, have seriously delayed their advance. The Austrians are now attempting a new advance from the region of Berane, west of Ipek.

The Serbians, who are now receiving supplies from the Adriatic coast, are

ANCONA CRISIS SEEMS IMMINENT

Situation Viewed in Washington as Warranting Fears of a Break with Austria.

PETROLITE'S FOOD SEIZED

Consul at Algiers Reports That Submarine Took It by Force—Communipaw's Fate in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Diplomatic relations with Austria are in grave danger of being broken off over the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona with the loss of American lives. All officials here continue to preserve silence over the negotiations with Austria, but through the veil which has been drawn about the situation is seen a crisis just as grave as that which attended the submarine negotiations with Germany.

The question of continuing diplomatic relations may be said to depend upon a satisfactory reply to Secretary Lansing's note—which is now probably before the Vienna Foreign Office—demanding a disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona, reparation for the lives lost, and assurances that passenger ships shall not be attacked without warning or an opportunity for noncombatants to reach places of safety.

The situation tonight is tense and fraught with possibilities. It is compared to the last days of the Arabic negotiations with Germany, when probably no one but President Wilson himself knew how close the country was to a severance of diplomatic relations with Berlin.

Officials of the State Department will not discuss the American note, even so far as to say if they know whether it has reached Vienna or when they expect to permit publication of it in this country. It is taken for granted in official circles generally, however, that the communication, cabled last Tuesday, must have been delivered before this, and a reply is anxiousiy awaited.

TOOK FOOD FROM PETROLITE

Our Consul at Algiers Reports Forcible Seizure by Austrians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—What may prove a serious issue between the United States and that of Austria-Hungary was injected into the relations of the two countries today when the State Department received an official message saying that an Austrian submarine had "forcibly" taken provisions from the American tank steamer Petrolite, which was halted and attacked in the Eastern Mediterranean last Sunday. This information was conveyed to Secretary Lansing in an official dispatch from Dean B. Mason, American Consul at Algiers, who reported the safe arrival of the Petrolite at that port at 7 o'clock this morning. A paraphrase of the message from the Consul follows:

"Captain of the vessel reports that the vessel was attacked nineteen hours out from Alexandria by submarine flying the Austrian flag. One seaman was wounded by a shell. After the examination of the papers of the vessel and forcibly taking provisions, the vessel was allowed by the submarine to proceed."

Consul Mason's message did not say whether the vessel was attacked without warning, or whether the Petrolite tried to escape, but in any event it was inferred that the message meant that the submarine had succeeded in halting the Petrolite and helping herself to provisions. The submarine would have a right under international law to take off contraband from the Petrolite, but would have no right forcibly to take

Continued on Page 2.

KAISER RECALLS BOY-ED AND PAPEN

German Embassy May Formally Aver That Attaches' Conduct Didn't Warrant Our Action.

SAFE CONDUCT IS ASKED

Lansing Will Approach Allies, but Question May Be Complicated by Seizure of Napier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Emperor William has formally recalled Captain Karl Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché, of the German Embassy, in accordance with the request of the United States Government, upon the stated reason that they were no longer "acceptable" to the American authorities.

The State Department has been asked by the Kaiser to obtain safe conducts for the return of the attachés to Germany and for the safe passage of their successors here.

With the case of the attachés settled, except for the arranging of the safe conducts, the United States is prepared to continue negotiations with Germany looking toward a settlement of the Lusitania controversy. The negotiations, it was said, would probably be resumed at an early date. Secretary Lansing is said to be prepared to urge an early settlement.

A cipher dispatch received by the German Embassy from Berlin today announced the recall of the attachés, and Count von Bernstorff called at the State Department late in the afternoon to communicate Germany's decision. Later Secretary Lansing issued this statement:

The German Ambassador has informed me that the German Emperor has been pleased to recall Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed in compliance with the wishes of the United States Government.

It was necessary for the request for the recall to be communicated to the Kaiser, because German naval and military attachés are appointed by the Military and Naval Cabinet, of which the Emperor is the head, and cannot be appointed or removed without his sanction.

As Secretary Lansing's refusal to give a further statement of the reasons for asking the recall of the attachés was not cabled until Tuesday, and as it had to be forwarded to the German Emperor, it is apparent that the Kaiser and his advisers did not waste time in complying with the request of this Government.

Germany's prompt response is gratifying to officials here. Count von Bernstorff's manner as he left the State Department, reflected his own apparent pleasure.

Germany Not Quite Satisfied.

It was learned tonight that there was a possibility of further correspondence on the subject of the withdrawal of the attachés. While the reasons given by the United States for its request were accepted as satisfactory, because any objection on the part of the American Government to the attachés would render their continued presence undesirable, the German Government may see fit later to address a communication to the United States, stating that it does not find itself able to agree that the attachés conducted themselves in a manner that warranted the statement that they were not acceptable.

So far as is now apparent the only possibility of further difficulty lies in the request which Count von Bernstorff made to Mr. Lansing to use his good offices to obtain from the Allies safe conducts for the return of Captains von

Continued on Page 2.

still showing activity. The Italians also have reinforced the garrison at Avlona, from which place they are sending relief to the Serbians coming from the Ochrida Lake district.

The French War Office last night issued the following:

As soon as it was demonstrated that the junction that had been attempted with the right wing of the Serbian Army was no longer feasible, the commander decided to evacuate the advance positions occupied by our troops on the Cerna River and toward Krivolak.

The successive manoeuvres connected with the falling back were carried out methodically and without any great difficulty, notwithstanding the fact that the Bulgarians attacked us several times.

As a consequence of violent fighting on the 8th and 9th instant, during which the Bulgarians were repulsed and suffered heavy losses, we have, in connection with the British troops, occupied a new front, extending approximately toward the River Bojimia.

Ten Guns Taken from British.

Capture of British artillery by the Bulgarians is announced in the official bulletin issued yesterday by the German General Staff at Berlin, which says:

The army of General von Koevess in the last two days took about 1,200 prisoners.

There is nothing to report from the army of General von Gallwitz.

South of Strumitza the Bulgarian troops took ten guns from the British.

The Austrian War Office at Vienna yesterday gave out the following communication:

On the heights south of Plevlje Montenegrin bands have been annihilated. In the frontier region north of Berane we forced the left wing of the Montenegrins to retreat. Battles against the right wing also were successful. On the heights west of Ipek the Serbian rearguard was repulsed. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was two officers and a thousand men.

Regarding events on the sea, one of our submarines on Tuesday captured in the Bay of Drin an Albanian ship having aboard thirty Serbian military refugees, with rifles, four guns, and munitions. The ship was taken to Cattaro.

Montenegrin troops repulsed energetic attacks made by the Austro-Hungarians and forced them to retire beyond Dubotchitza on Wednesday, according to an official communication received by the Montenegrin Consul General in Paris yesterday. The Montenegrins took 100 prisoners and a quantity of rifles. The statement adds:

On Thursday an Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Cettinje without causing any damage. On the same day the Austrians launched from aeroplanes over the Montenegrin front a proclamation addressed to the army and population advising them to cease resistance. If they did not, the proclamation stated, Montenegro would suffer the same fate as that of Serbia, the Entente Allies being unable to succor them, or even to repulse an invasion of their own territory.

A great number of Austrian dead covered the field after the engagement on Wednesday.

Artillery Returning from Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 9. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Telegrams received from the Greek frontier say the retreat of the Allies continues in good order. A quantity of ammunition and materials, and also some artillery, have already passed into Greek territory. The wounded are arriving in large numbers at the frontier station of Gievgeli.

The fighting has been very severe. The Allies have repulsed furious attacks by the enemy, and the French rear guard has been heavily engaged. There is an unconfirmed report that German cavalry is operating with the Bulgars in the attacks against the French.

The authorities at the frontier are doing everything possible compatible with the preservation of strict neutrality.

A heavy German concentration is reported at Uskub (in Serbia) and Philippopolis, (in Bulgaria.)

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following, under date of Thursday:

"The paper Ethnos announces that the Austrian and Turkish officials have advised the subjects of those nations to be ready to leave the city of Athens.

"The newspapers have renewed the discussion of a reported approaching partial demobilization of the army. The report is unconfirmed, but it is said the General Staff is considering the best measure to accomplish it."

GLOOMY TALK IN LONDON.

Daily Telegraph Calls the Situation In Near East Grave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning:

"It is impossible not to feel anxiety at the military situation of the Allies in the near East. We do not wish to be alarmists, but the position is full of peril and in some respects it is grave.

"The Central Powers have burst through the barrier which hemmed them in. They have overrun Serbia in spite of the most heroic resistance of the Serbs. They are by means of Bulgaria in physical contact with Turkey. They are also to this extent in effective control of the policy of Greece. The offensive still remains in their hands. The Anglo-French forces in the Vardar Valley is being vigorously assailed by the enemy, who are constantly growing in strength, and they have begun drawing back from their most advanced positions. The operations in Gallipoli are at a standstill.

"Once more, too, the question of the safety of Egypt is being raised, and though the Suez Canal is a long way from the Tigris, it is perfectly obvious the withdrawal of General Townshend's force and the removal of the British menace to Bagdad will set free large Turkish forces for employment elsewhere, if they are seriously meditating another and more formidable attack upon Egypt.

"Thus in not a single theatre of war in the near or middle east is our military situation satisfactory, and nowhere has success been achieved. It is evidently high time that we reconsidered both our methods and our plans.

"The situation in the near East, which is causing the nation such deep anxiety, is now essentially a military situation. It is for the soldiers, therefore, to say what is best to be done and it is for the politicians to shape their plans accordingly. We do not want to utter a single word of recrimination but it is notorious that political motives were largely, if not mainly instrumental in bringing about the present military position in the near East. If the politicians had succeeded, well and good, but as they have signally failed, the country may fairly claim to be assured that the military plan is not a plan of politicians, imposed on soldiers, but a plan which the best staff brains of the allied armies consider to promise best for retrieving the radically unsound military situation."

TO FIGHT ALLIES IN GREECE.

Will Attack Saloniki if Held as Base, Teutons Intimate.

VIENNA, by Courier to Berlin, Dec. 9, (via London, Dec. 10.)—It is authoritatively stated here that the central powers have brought no pressure whatever to bear on Greece. The view is held that the position of Greece is difficult in the highest degree and that the Greek Government is endeavoring to preserve not only neutrality, but complete independence. The position is taken here, therefore, that pressure upon Greece is hardly called for and would even be useless so long as the Athens Government is able to assert its own interests.

The interest of the central powers, it is stated, is merely that Greece shall remain neutral, no more and no less. Considering the condition of the country and that the Greek Government itself sees that it is for the welfare of the Hellenic people to remain neutral, the central powers, it is asserted, have no occasion to bring pressure to bear in Athens.

It is held by officials that inasmuch as Greece gave her consent for the Entente powers to send troops across Greek territory and to take other military steps, this created a right for the Teutonic and Bulgarian troops to do the same. Military experts here express the belief that the Entente powers hardly will try to make good their reported threat to create a Gibraltar out of Saloniki, the geographical and political situation of that place being regarded as unfitted for defensive purposes. However, if the Entente Allies should try in this manner to create a base, it is declared, the artillery that reduced Antwerp would have something to say. The Entente Allies would err, it is declared, in assuming that any undertaking in the Balkans would be too great for the central powers.

FRESH START FOR ALLIES.

Irreparable Hesitations Cause of Present Fiasco, Col. Rousset Says.

PARIS, Dec. 10. — "It is probable that all the allied forces will retire to Grecian territory," says Lieut. Col. Leonce Rousset, military critic of La Liberté. "The principal reason for the Balkan expedition, which was to aid the Serbians, no longer exists. The other aim is to guard the base at Saloniki.

"The withdrawal of the French and British troops should not be regarded as of great importance. It is forced by circumstances. The only error is that it began too late. It is to be hoped the withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity, in order that the initial error may be repaired.

"Once intrenched at Salokini the Allies can await, in virtually complete security, the reinforcements which must be sent, as well as a better opportunity to resume operations which the present weakness, due to unfortunate and irreparable hesitations, does not permit of continuing today."

VENIZELOS ASSAILS KING.

Ex-Premier Calls Constantine's Attitude Unconstitutional.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—The Times's Athens correspondent sends an authorized statement from Venizelos, the former Greek Premier, regarding the policy of his party. In the statement M. Venizelos deals with two aspects of the situation, the external and internal relations of Greece.

Regarding the first, M. Venizelos contends that Greece, having failed in her bounden duty to go to Serbia's assistance, has thrown away a most favorable opportunity and may now find herself "face to face with a strengthened and brutal Bulgaria."

Regarding the second aspect, the former Premier describes King Constantine's attitude as unconstitutional. He repudiates the suggestion that he is aiming at the formation of a republic and declares that "the Greek people fully understand the situation and are only awaiting the termination of the foreign crisis in order to make their voice heard."

The correspondent says he submitted the statement of M. Venizelos to King Constantine, who said that although he disagreed with the statement he desired that M. Venizelos should have the same publicity as was given to the King's own statements.

NEUTRAL ZONE FOR GREECE.

Bulgaria Said to Have Suggested One to Athens.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 11, (via London.)—"The Bulgarian Government has proposed to Greece the creation of a neutral zone on the Grecian, Serbian, and Macedonian frontiers, whereby both countries would be compelled to hold their troops at rifle-shot distance from the frontier," says the Sofia correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

"It is expected that Greece will accept the proposal."

SERBIAN PLOTTER SLAIN.

Tankossich Said to Have Organized Sarajevo Assassination.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to The Telegraph from Rome states that one of the Serbian leaders killed in rearguard fighting during the retreat to the Albanian frontier was Voivode Tankossich, who was named in the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and accused of being organizer of the plot to assassinate the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo. The dispatch says that Tankossich fell with the last of his band of 200 men at Kragujevatz.

It is likely that the officer mentioned in the foregoing is Major Voislar Tankosic, who was mentioned in the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia on July 23, 1914. In September, 1914, Major Tankosic was reported to have been found dead by Austrians near Krupagne, where he commanded a battery of artillery.

SUGGESTS AMERICA BUY GERMAN SHIPS

Westminster Gazette Opposes Any British Protest—Sees Chance to Relieve Freight Congestion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Westminster Gazette editorially says:

"Revival by President Wilson in his message of the question of purchase of German merchant ships now shut up in American harbors has received comparatively little attention in this country, but there are symptoms in some quarters of emphatic protest against any sanction of that policy. We are far from convinced that this is the right attitude. This country is suffering gravely from a shortage in tonnage, which accounts for the high freights and for the excessive price of almost every commodity.

"Could German ships be brought into the freight market under the American flag almost immediate beneficial effects would be felt in this country. These vessels could not be used in carrying cargoes for Germany, for we have established a blockade. They would run to our ports, carrying goods we need very badly and which are lying on quaysides because there are not ships to be had.

"Any purchase, however, which this country could sanction or recognize would have to be a genuine transfer of ownership for all time. We could not be expected to tolerate the acquisition of vessels by German syndicates in the United States organized, as in the case of the Dacia, merely to embroil us in international disputes. The buying would have to be in the light of day and probably by the United States Government itself.

"Even so there would be the disadvantage that a large sum of money would be transferred to Germany, but so long as that money was not paid in goods which Germany requires—and we can see to it that no payment in that form is possible—then advantages to our commerce would heavily outweigh any risk in the transaction. Nor would the bargain be made less attractive to us by the fact that at the end of the war Germany would be without the commerce by which alone she can hope again to enter the markets of the world."

The Westminster Gazette concludes by discussing the legal aspect of such transfers, declaring the British courts in the past have decided they are valid in war time. This, however, does not hold good of France, which steadily refused to recognize changes of ownership under such conditions.

President Wilson in his message did not advocate purchase of German ships. He renewed his recommendation that the Government buy ships for the development of an American merchant marine service.

TELL OF 6,000 ITALIANS SLAIN IN TRIPOLI

Reports From Constantinople Via Berlin Say Rebels Have Occupied Entire Vilayet.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Reports from Constantinople say that well-organized Senussi tribesmen and Tripolitanians have occupied the whole Vilayet of Tripoli.

The Senussi forces also entered Kasasyrt, where they are reported to have routed the Italians. The Italians are said to have lost 6,000 men killed, and to have abandoned a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The headquarters of the attacking forces, the reports add, is in Suk-el-Dshuma, one hour and a half from the town of Tripoli.

No Nobel Peace Prize This Year.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 10, (via London.)—The Norwegian Parliament will not award the Nobel Peace Prize this year, following the course adopted last year, when no award was made.

REICHSTAG ADDRESS FLOUTED IN LONDON

Press Calls von Bethmann Hollweg's Speech Perfunctory and Colorless.

GREECE NOT LIKE BELGIUM

Allies' Expedition and the Germans' Initial Drive in 1914 Held to be Different.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—The speech of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, before the Reichstag on Thursday, is commented on extensively by the London newspapers. The Chancellor's utterances are described editorially as "colorless and perfunctory" and as an attempt to present a picture of Germany waging a purely defensive war against enemies who would encircle and starve her. The newspapers characterize as fallacious the Chancellor's argument in regard to the analogy between British proceedings in Greece and the German invasion of Belgium.

Under the caption "Comedy in the Reichstag" The Times editorially arrives at the conclusion that "the peace talk which sprang up with such suspiciously sudden luxuriance was evidently sown to afford a suitable background for the German Imperial Chancellor's studied performance."

The Times further suggests that Emperor William, in his forthcoming visit to the battlefield of Waterloo, should ponder over his Chancellor's speech and remember that there England and Prussia finally destroyed the greatest effort ever made to establish hegemony of militarism and to trample the rights of smaller peoples. The Times concludes with the statement that "we are fighting for exactly the same cause and in exactly the same spirit as we fought there."

The Evening Standard of yesterday says Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's speech disposes of the idea that Germany intends to ask for peace. This newspaper considers the prospect of peace as perhaps more remote at this moment than at any other period since the war began. It contends that any assumption to the effect that Germany's zeal is weakening will merely lead to an unpleasant surprise in the Spring, at which time Germany hopes to surpass her previous achievements.

The object of the Reichstag debate, The Standard continues, is to stimulate a national spirit which will make these achievements possible.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks the essence of the German Chancellor's speech lies in its omissions. It continues:

"While Germany, according to the Chancellor, has beaten everybody and her calculations show no flaw and no uncertain factors,' neither the burden nor the inconvenience of the conflict seem to diminish."

Commenting on "the clumsy attempt to charge the Allies with 'violence against neutral powers' and to contrast their claims on behalf of Belgium with their current behavior toward Greece," The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"The Chancellor omits from the comparison details which would somewhat compromise the argument, such as the fact that the Greek Government invited the allied armies on to its soil and then made preparations for delivering a treacherous attack if circumstances should seem to make that profitable. * * * The parallel is an admirable measure of the intellectual contempt entertained by the German hierarchy for the pseudo-representative institutions before which it condescends to air its omnipotence and infallibility."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If Germany had gone into Belgium on the invitation of the Belgian Government to bring assistance to a neighbor, say France or Holland, which had been attacked by another power, say ourselves, and had found itself in difficulties through a sudden change of policy on the part of the Belgian King, the analogy might have been arguable. Whatever may happen in Greece, the history and nature of the two transactions have not the slightest resemblance.

"The Chancellor must be aware that our attempts to reconstitute the Balkan bloc in the face of the German peril, by mutual concessions between different States, were perfectly open and above board, however ineffective they proved against the superior inducements which Germany was in a position to offer to certain of those States. If, when the reckoning comes, Germany is in a position to show an equally clean sheet in dealing with Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, and Rumania, she will have less on her conscience than we have reasons of supposing."

The opinion is expressed by the Globe that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's speech should be pleasant reading for the Allies. It adds:

"We hope his confidence is not assumed."

Referring to the remarks of the Chancellor in regard to carrying on the war until the triumph of Germany is conceded, the Blobe says:

"That is good news. What was to be dreaded was that he might rise to some high conception of statesmanship and endeavor, by careful manipulation of admitted facts, to persuade the Allies to call the struggle a draw and accept a patched-up peace. In such an effort he would have had the assistance of certain influences in allied nations. * * * From that danger—incomparably the worst and most subtle which the Allies have to face—the speech has gone far to relieve them."

SOCIALIST APPROVES SPEECH.

Deputy Landsberg Indorses Opinions of the Chancellor.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London, Dec. 10.)—Deputy Otto Landsberg, a Socialist Democrat, in his speech in the Reichstag today after the Imperial Chancellor has answered the Socialist interpellation on peace, expressed approval of the Chancellor's address as a reasonable invitation to the Entente Allies to initiate peace negotiations, in which Germany was willing to join.

Herr Landsberg declared that the Socialist appeal for peace was based on no anxiety about the outcome of the war. He said he shared Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's opinion that the war had been forced upon Germany and that guarantees were necessary to prevent a repetition. No true German, he asserted, was desirous of ending the war on any other terms. He repeated the declaration made earlier in the day by Dr. Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist, that the Socialists never would consider a peace involving the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine.

Deputy Landsberg said that with Premier Asquith of Great Britain and Premier Briand of France both demanding the destruction of Prussian militarism, which was equivalent to the destruction of a strong Germany, he could understand the Chancellor's attitude in his speech and was pleased that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in return had not demanded the destruction of Russian and French militarism or British "marinism," which would render peace impossible. Regarding the acquisition of territory the Deputy expressed high satisfaction that the Chancellor had made no mention of annexation. "The Chancellor repeatedly has designated the occupied territories as redemption pledges," he said, "and has said that the statesmen who must hold out in peace councils many of a better future speak of the destruction of German militarism and the taking away of German territory, but the statesman whose weapons fortunately are crowned with success declares himself in principle ready for peace, naturally for honorable peace. No German man would wish to conclude any other peace."

Deputy Landsberg said the Chancellor had demanded securities against repetitions of wanton attacks. The Socialists, too, wished to preserve future generations from the battlefields and trenches, continued the speaker, but there was no security against future wars in conducting this war to the exhaustion or subjugation of another nation. This, however, he said, was not the intention of the Chancellor who had expressed readiness to conclude an honorable peace and in whose words Herr Landsberg found no mention of unreasonable conditions for Germany's opponents. If Germany's opponents did not desire peace because they insisted upon the destruction of Germany's defensive force and the annexation of German territory, Deputy Landsberg said, they must learn that the Socialist appeal for peace was based on no anxiety about the outcome of the war. He declared that nothing could increase the courage and resolution of the German troops more than the consciousness that the responsibility for a further continuance of the war rested with their opponents.

The following was given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency:

"Berlin newspapers, commenting on the speech in the Reichstag yesterday of the Socialist Deputy, Otto Landsberg, point out that he stated his views conformed to those of the Chancellor. The newspapers lay particular emphasis on these words of Herr Landsberg: 'The Chancellor repeatedly has designated the occupied territories as redemption pledges. According to my understanding, pledges are given back.'

"The Chancellor's declaration of Germany's readiness for peace was in contrast to the declarations of Premier Asquith and Premier Briand, who are compelled to hold out the hope of future victories in order to keep up the spirits of the people of their countries."

REPORT RIOTING IN BERLIN.

Swiss Hear Police Charged Crowds Demanding Peace.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Rome Correspondent of the Journal sends the following:

"A Zurich (Switzerland) dispatch states that violent demonstrations in favor of peace have taken place in Berlin. The police were obliged to charge the crowds. The windows of stores and cafés were smashed during the rioting. Soldiers in the crowd took an active part in the disturbances."

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 10, (via Paris.)—Peace manifestations have occurred not only at Berlin but at Dresden and Leipsic, according to the German correspondent of the Tagwacht The correspondent adds that the victory prevails among the masses in Germany that only a revolutionary outbreak would force the Government to make peace.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says it is reported that a peace demonstration of large proportions took place outside the Reichstag in Berlin on Thursday evening.

"Several thousand persons," says the dispatch, "endeavored to force their way into the Reichstag. The crowds blocked the streets and stopped the street cars and buses and the police were three hours in restoring order. All the time the crowds kept up cries of 'Peace!' 'Peace!' and even went so far as to use insulting language toward the royal house."

SWISS ASK ABOUT ARMISTICE.

Interpellation in Council on Question of Offer to Intercede.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Socialist group in the Swiss National Council, says a Havas dispatch from Berne, has introduced the following interpellation:

"Is the Federal Council thinking of offering, alone or conjointly with Governments of other countries, its good offices to the belligerents in order to bring about soon the concluding of an armistice and prepare for negotiations for peace?"

The interpellation will be developed by M. Greulich, the dean of the group.

BERLIN PRESS SPLIT ON THE WAR SESSION

Vorwaerts, Unable to Present Its Views, Reprints Attacks on Annexationists.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (via London.)—The morning papers of today devote comparatively little space to commenting on the Reichstag session of yesterday. None of them has a word of adverse criticism to offer.

The Lokal Anzeiger praises ese statement of the Chancellor that the punishment of Germany's enemies will be the harder the longer they wait, and sums up the situation by saying:

"We know finally that the Reichstag is prepared to follow the Government, if the Government should demand the territorial extensions which are necessary in order fully to make sure of Germany's military, political and economic future."

The Taglische Rundschau approves the proceedings in the Reichstag, but expresses the belief that it would have done no harm if the non-Socialist members had expressed an opinion on war and peace.

"Inasumch as Dr. Scheidemann [Socialist] had made a thoroughly unjustified attack on the education politicians," says the Vorwaerts, "we wanted to publish an article concerning the Reichstag session which should consider the proceedings from our standpoint. Unfortunately we are not in a position to bring this article to the knowledge of our readers. We must therefore leave it to our comrades to form their own judgment concerning the historic events of this day from the report of the proceedings."

The Vorwaerts reprints Thursday's comments of the non-Socialist newspapers, and refers to the Socialist Deputy Haase's declaration in the Reichstag, which follows:

"After the indefinite, general and ambiguous words of the Chancellor, and after Dr. Spahn's [Vice President of the Reichstag] remarks, it is necessary that our people and the world learn that the entire Reichstag is not in agreement with these remarks. No, gentlemen, for myself I declare that I reject with all decision any part in the views which have found expression here, and in this I know I am at one with an overwhelming majority of our people.

"Gentlemen, do you really desire that out of this slaughter, which all have regretted, there shall finally come as a result a Europe which is a heap of ruins? We demand the rejection of all plans of conquest, from whatever side they may come and in whatever form they may be expressed."

SCOUTS PEACE REPORTS.

Hungarian Editor Denies His Countrymen Are Demonstrating.

The reports of demonstrations throughout Hungary in favor of peace and that Hungary was resolved to make peace terms without the consent of either Austria or Germany, according to a London dispatch from Geneva, were characterized as baseless rumors last night by Dr. Ervin Acel-Starhemberg, city editor of The Hungarian-American Daily at 178 Second Avenue.

"Time and again there have appeared reports of revolutions or expected political disturbances in Hungary because of dissatisfaction of many of the people with the war, or as an expression of the determination to make a separate peace without regard to Germany or Austria," said he. "These rumors, sent out mostly from Italian sources, were based, as in the latest similar report, upon a misconception of the actual situation existing in Hungary.

"The only basis for trying to show cause for a break in the solidarity of the dual monarchy rests on the old political strife which existed before the war between Austria and Hungary. But the world war has entirely changed that situation. The Pan-Slavism embodied in the Czar's armies has threatened to annihilate not only Austria but Hungary, too. There are about 9,000,000 Slavs, Rumanians, and Italians in Hungary, thus a possible Russian victory would mean the submersion of Hungary by the northern and southern Slav waves.

"The Hungarian nation has realized this, and for this reason, if no other, —and there are many other reasons— will never solicit a peace which would result only in the saving of Russia.

"Moreover, it is impossible for Hungary to make a separate peace, even if it desired to do so, for there exists no practical agency by which it could be accomplished or put into effect. It would be impossible even to open negotiations with Russia, as our diplomacy, our Government and our Kingdom are merged with that of Austria, and our Prime Minister, Count Tisza, is the strongest follower and supporter of the war policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government."

Fac Simile of Baron Zweidinek's Letter Suggesting Purchase of Neutral Passports

First Sheet

Manchester, am 24, August 1914.

No: 420/res.
Heimbeförderung von Wehrpflichtigen.
Zum Bericht vom 13.VIII.1914, No: 244/res.

AUG 25 1914

285. mm.

An das k.und k. Generalkonsulat in NEW YORK, N.Y.

Am 21.d.Mts.erhielt die k.und k.Botschaft folgendes Telegramm von dem k.und k.Konsulate in San Francisco:" Neun Cagisten mit Dampfer aus Yokohama hier angekommen ersuchen Beförderung New York auf Staatskosten bitte telegraphische Weisung ob Konsulat Reisekosten bezahlen soll Verbleib hier würde Verlegenheit bereiten."

Die Botschaft hat das genannte Konsularamt angewiesen diese Cagisten nach New York zu instradieren. Hierauf kam Folgendes Telegramm vom 22.:" Attaché Hauenschild Dolmetsch Wanternatz Botschaft Tokio sowie sechs Cagisten weitergereist."

Nachdem die k.u.k.Botschaft der Ansicht ist, dass es eine patriotische Pflicht der Cagisten ist ihr möglichstes zu tun um nach der Monarchie zu gelangen, wird das k.und k.Generalkonsulat angelegentlichst bemüht sein, für diese ca. demnächst ankommenden Cagisten die richtige Transportgelegenheit ausfindig zu machen. Vielleicht wäre doch auch möglich geeignete Pässe neutraler Länder zu geringerem Preise zu beschaffen.

Ueber das im Gegenstande Veranlasste wolle das k.u.k.Kon- /.

Erledigung Einliegend. WS

Second Sheet

sularamt seinerzeit anher zu berichten.

Für die k.und k.Botschaft:

Zboradinek

BARON WROTE ABOUT BUYING PASSPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

paper who had prepared it. Not long ago Dr. Josef Goricar, a former officer of the Austro-Hungarian Consular Service, made statements to the Federal authorities in New York and Washington implicating Consul General von Nuber in the management of an extensive Teutonic spy system in this country.

Efforts to obtain a statement from Baron Zwiedinek or members of the Embassy staff in relation to the letter of date Aug. 24, 1914, resulted in failure.

Officials of the Government were greatly interested in the Zwiedinek letter and showed that they regarded it as of great importance. On account of the gravity of the subject, however, they declined to make any comment. Whether any action will be taken in the line of calling on Baron Zwiedinek for an explanation probably will not be determined until after the return of President Wilson to Washington from Columbus, Ohio, where he made speeches today.

All the evidence before obtained concerning the alleged official procuring and forgery of American passports for the purpose of sending reservists back to Europe or other persons as spies to England has not been backed by anything in the way of documentary proof. R. P. Stegler, who was arrested in New York early this year in connection with passport frauds, declared that Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché of the German Embassy, was involved in a scheme to supply fraudulent American passports to German reservists to enable them to return to Germany.

Stegler claimed that he had received certain sums of money from Captain Boy-Ed and this was admitted by Captain Boy-Ed, who explained that the money was advanced for a purpose entirely remote from any passport fraud plot. Apparently the United States Government was not satisfied with the conclusiveness of Stegler's testimony involving Captain Boy-Ed or it was averse to making an issue of the matter at a time when the relations between Germany and the United States were becoming rather strained, and nothing was done in the matter.

No statement has been made by the Government with reference to its recent action in asking Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed and the military attaché of the German Embassy, Captain von Papen, except that they had been guilty of objectionable military and naval activities. There have been assertions that other officials have been concerned in efforts to send German spies to England under the protection of American passports procured through fraudulent means, and the State Department has made inquiry of the German Government as to the truth of allegations made by Rosenthal, an alleged spy captured in England, that a factory for the manufacture of American passports was in operation under the charge of an officer of the German General Staff. Germany's response was an indignant denial.

In the opinion of persons here who are familiar with practice in the relations between foreign diplomatic officers and the Governments to which they are accredited, Baron Zwiedinek should take cognizance of the letter purporting to have been written by him. If he should follow the usual course he would make a statement to the State Department without waiting to be called on for an explanation.

Should it be established that any officer of a foreign Government in the United States had been engaged in procuring American passports for fraudulent purposes there would be only one course to pursue. If he were a diplomatic officer, he would be dismissed from the country or his Government would be asked to recall him immediately. If he were a consular officer, this Government would certainly dismiss him or cancel his exequatur, and might go to the extreme of prosecuting him criminally.

ANCONA CRISIS SEEMS IMMINENT

Continued from Page 1.

provisions from the vessel that were not contraband, since the Petrolite was flying a neutral flag—that of the United States.

COMMUNIPAW'S FATE IN DOUBT

Page Reiterates Reports That She Has Been Sunk or Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — Official concern as to the fate of the Standard Oil tank ship Communipaw, reported sunk by an Austrian submarine off the Tripolitan coast on Dec. 7 and yesterday reported as having arrived safely at Alexandria, Egypt, was revived late this afternoon, when Secretary Lansing received from Thomas Nelson Page, the Ambassador to Italy, a cabled report indicating that the Communipaw might have been sunk or captured. Ambassador Page reported that he had been informed by the Italian Foreign Office that the commander of the Como had reported that an American ship, which he believed to have been sunk, had sent a radio message, using the signal letters "K O E," which was interpreted as a code message for the name of the Communipaw. The dispatch said that Greek and Italian vessels were jointly exploring the Mediterranean in different directions, looking for the Communipaw and possible survivors, but had found no trace of the vessel.

Ambassador Page reported also that it was suspected by some persons that the Communipaw had been carried off for her cargo instead of being sunk, but that "she had not arrived at Alexandria." The State Department also received a message today from the American Consul at Athens, that an official telegram dated Dec. 6, reported that "an American steamer, not yet clear, was torpedoed near Tobruk"; that an Italian warship had been sent from Tobruk to the rescue, and that the Governor of Tripoli was seeking full particulars as to "survivors, location, and circumstances."

The State Department gave out this paraphrase of the dispatch received from Ambassador Page:

"The Foreign Office informed the Ambassador that the commander of the Como reported that an American ship, which he believed to have been sunk, had sent a wireless mfessage 'K O E,' which means Communipaw; that he believes the Pantar, which had been sent out at the request of the American Minister at Athens, to search for survivors of the American ship reported sunk, inquired of the Misurata for information regarding survivors, but it replied that it knew nothing about them; that the Misurata, Orsa, and Pantar agreed to explore the Mediterranean in different directions, at the same time maintaining wireless communications; that Dec. 5 the Pantar reported 'no news.' The Ambassador states that it is rumored that some hold a suspicion that the Communipaw was carried off for her cargo instead of being sunk, but that she had not arrived at Alexandria."

The official text of this dispatch could not be given out because it came in the department's secret cipher. The allusion to the letters "K O E," as representing the word Communipaw, was not clarified, but the construction placed on the statement was that this was a code signal for the name of the vessel. The official signal letters assigned by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce to the Communipaw when that vessel was transferred to American registry on Aug. 30 were "L F K S." Before her transfer to American registry the Communipaw was a German oil ship and bore the name of Deutschland, and possibly "K O E" was the German signal letters for the vessel when it flew the German flag.

EXPLAIN VINLAND CHASE.

British Deny That Cruiser Was Near the Three-Mile Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A statement was issued by the British Embassy tonight explaining the circumstances of the recent chase of the Danish steamer Vinland, from New York to Norfolk. The Captain of the Vinland was reported as having charged that the British warship had come dangerously close to entering the three-mile limit. The British account of the affair, based on an official investigation, is as follows:

"The British Embassy have made inquiries into the case of the Danish steamship Vinland, which is alleged by her master to have been followed by a British warship and to have been called upon to stop within the three-mile limit after leaving New York on Nov. 10.

"From a report by the Captain of the British cruiser implicated in this charge, it appears that at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 10, while the cruiser was steaming north-northeast at ten knots, with Barnegat Lighthouse abeam at a distance of five miles, a steamer was observed coming down ahead. At 11:10 A. M., when distant some three to four miles, she altered her course and steered in straight for the shore. The Captain of the cruiser estimates that when she altered her course she was four miles from land.

"Seeing that it would be impossible to stop her before she reached territorial waters, the Captain of the cruiser turned his ship round and stopped outside Barnegat buoy, hoisting the signal, 'What ship?' The Vinland replied by hoisting Danish colors and proceeded down the coast well inside the three-mile limit.

"The cruiser made no further signal, but, having reported the matter to the senior British naval officer, followed the Vinland down the coast, keeping about six miles off. At 7 P. M., when off McCries Shoal Buoy, Cape May, the cruiser received orders to return, which she did. The Vinland was then just north of McCries Shoal Buoy heading to the southward.

"At no time was the cruiser within four and one-half miles of the shore, nor was she ever within a mile of the Vinland. She was generally three to four miles off and made no signal except the one mentioned above."

Milo —the Egyptian Cigarette of Quality

What better Christmas gift *could* there be than a box of—say—100 of these *perfect* cigarettes.

25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End

KAISER RECALLS BOY-ED AND PAPEN

Continued from Page 1.

Papen and Boy-Ed, and also for the transportation here of their successors.

It is understood that Secretary Lansing has already moved in the direction of requesting safe conducts for Boy-Ed and von Papen, but no steps will be taken toward obtaining safe conduct for their successors until they have been named and they have been formally accepted by the State Department.

It is not thought here that England and France will interpose any obstacles to the return of Boy-Ed and von Papen to Germany, but it is frankly admitted that there is nothing in Washington upon which to base an assumption.

One fear here is that the seizure of Col. H. D. Napier may affect the decision of the British and French Government in the Boy-Ed and von Papen cases. Colonel Napier was British Military Attaché at Sofia. He was en route from his post to London with dispatches when he was taken from a Greek steamer by an Austrian submarine, which took some of his papers. Unless Colonel Napier is permitted to proceed to London, England may refuse to grant safe conducts to Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen.

In German circles here an effort is made to show a difference between the Boy-Ed and von Papen cases and that of Colonel Napier, the argument being that Colonel Napier, before starting home, spent some time at Saloniki and was concerned in the disembarkation of British troops.

Details of the communications and conversations between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff over the request that the attachés be withdrawn were obtained tonight. They disclosed that Secretary Lansing in his second communication to Count von Bernstorff stated virtually the same reasons of the recall as had been given in his first communication, with a few details added. The names of various persons, with whom the attachés had talked, had been sent, or had associated with by inference and otherwise, are said to have been given. Many of the names, it is understood, were those of persons who have since been discredited, or have been connected with investigations or prosecutions.

Secretary Lansing is now free to consider the cases of other foreign diplomats and Consular officials which the State Department has under investigation.

The case of Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul General at New York, is under serious consideration and will probably be decided first. A report today that Mr. Lansing had decided, with the approval of the President, that the exequatur of the Consul General would be canceled, and that he would be asked to leave the United States, brought forth an official denial from the State Department. A decision is expected within the next few days, however.

It is known that the department also has under consideration the case of a high diplomatic official, but a decision in that matter is not expected for some time.

GERMANY TOLD AT LAST.

The Frankfurter Zeitung Hopes von Bernstorff Remains "Untouched."

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The first announcement in Germany that the American Government has requested the recall of the German attachés at Washington, Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, appeared today in the newspapers in the form of an official announcement. This announcement, as given in a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, reads:

"The United States Government has expressed a wish to the German Government for the recall of the military and naval attachés to the German Embassy at Washington. Details of this request from the American Government are not at hand. Neither is it known on what grounds America came to this conclusion."

The announcement was made after conferences had been held by the Foreign, War, and Marine Ministries.

FRANKFORT, Germany, Dec. 10.—The Frankfurter Zeitung today refers to the request for the recall of Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-ed. Attachés to the German Embassy at Washington, by doubting the wisdom of a censorship policy "which permits only vague references to events which are reported and discussed freely in the hostile press."

"If the Germans committed blunders, or worse," the newspaper says of the recall, "it is not to be approved. It seems, unfortunately, that in the recent trials two personages attached to the Embassy in Washington were mentioned in a way which we, for the reasons mentioned, cannot define closer. If the position these gentlemen have taken was incorrect that would be, considering the provocation, disagreeable, but not world-shaking, since diplomacy has its own code and persons, who may be unobjectionable and most efficient in other spheres, are useless in that realm when they are no longer agreeable to the other side.

"We hope, in any case, that Count von Bernstorff emerges from these complications unaffected. Our handling of foreign affairs, particularly as regards the United States, under highly difficult war conditions, has displayed much firmness and tact, and it would be highly regrettable, on account of false impressions, if, after dangerous and violent conflicts have lost their sharpness through skillful handling, the work should be brought to naught."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, in concluding, says that Mr. Wilson

ARMY OF 1,000,000, WAR COLLEGE PLAN

500,000 Regulars and 500,000 Continentals Our Need—500,000 More if War Begins.

COST $319,473,000 A YEAR

Military Experts Indicate That Germany Could Land 827,000 Men Here in 45 Days.

ALL NOW DEPENDS ON NAVY

Officers Recommend Far Larger Garrisons for the Philippines and Canal Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Warning the Government and people of the United States that certain great powers would be prepared to send large oversea expeditions to this country within a single month, the military experts of the War College Division of the General Staff of the army have submitted to Secretary of War Garrison a statement of their views of a proper military policy for the United States, calling for an army of 1,000,000, exclusive of the organized militia. The report urges the enlargement of the regular army to a total of 500,000 regulars and recommends the creation of a Continental Army of 500,000 men, making an aggregate of 1,000,000 men, exclusive of the militia. The estimated cost of this force the first year would be $353,460,000 and the average cost per annum $319,473,000.

Secretary Garrison's plan calls for 500,000 regulars and Continentals, at a yearly cost of $182,234,559.

A most interesting and significant feature of the War College report is a summary of the preparedness of the great powers for overseas expeditions. This part of the report indicates that it would be an easy matter for some of the powers to land large expeditions here.

Think Invasion Easy.

The problem of the Atlantic fleet in its last two naval war games this year was to prevent the landing of a theoretical expedition on the American coast. In both of the games the umpire decided that the fleet was defeated and that the landings could have been made. In the light of this fact, the statements made by the War College Division are regarded as extremely significant.

According to the report, the strength of the German Army at the beginning of the present war was 5,000,000 men, and a first expedition of 387,000 German soldiers, with 81,287 animals, could be sent across the Atlantic Ocean and landed on American soil in fifteen days. This fleet, according to the War College, could return to Germany, load a second expedition of 440,000 men and 94,600 animals in thirty days more. In other words, two German expeditions, aggregating 827,000 soldiers and 175,870 animals, could be sent to the United States in forty-five days, with the merchant marine facilities possessed by the German Government, unless stopped by the American Navy. In twenty days Austria-Hungary could send a first expedition of 72,000 men and in forty more days a second expedition of 108,000 men. Japan, according to the report, could send a first expedition of 35,270 men to this country in twenty-two days and a second expedition of 142,622 men in an additional forty-one days. Japan, according to the report, has an army of 2,212,000 men.

"Without superiority on the sea or an adequate land force," says the report, "there is nothing to prevent any hostile power or coalition of powers from landing on our shores such part of its trained and disciplined troops as its available transports can carry."

Eight-Year Enlistments.

To meet this situation the General Staff recommends a regular army of 500,000 men, and an additional 500,000 Continentals. The regular army constantly under arms would consist of 258,500 officers and men, according to these regulations, of which one reinforced division would be in the Philippines, one division in Hawaii, another divison in Panama, and the remaining 148,000 troops, including 27,000 coast artillerymen would be in the United States. The enlistment period recommended was eight years, two years with the colors and six years in reserve. It is calculated that from the mobile troops with the colors in the United States there would be accumulated a reserve in eight years of 379,00, making, with the 121,000 with the colors, a total of 500,000 men. Backing these would be the National Guardsmen and the 500,000 Continentals.

The cost of this proposed army would be $1,664,352,000 in five years, distributed as follows:

REGULARS.

First year	$258,900,000
Each year thereafter	249,973,000
NATIONAL GUARD.	
Each year	7,000,000
CONTINENTAL ARMY.	
First year	87,500,000
Second year	70,000,000
Third year	65,000,000
Fourth year	62,500,000
Fifth year	62,500,000

While Secretary Garrison approved many of the recommendations of the General Staff, he held that the cost of the complete plan was prohibitive, and scaled down their recommendations and estimates.

The members of the War College Division, which prepared the national defense report, are:

Chief, Brig. Gen. M. M. MacComb; assistants, Colonel Charles G. Treat and Lieut. Cols. William H. Johnston, George H. Cameron, William P. Martin, and Benjamin A. Poore, Majors Edward N. Jones, Jr., William D. Connor, Munroe McFarland, Harry R. Lee, Charles Crawford, H. D. Lochridge, Andrew Moses, Ralph H. Van Deman, and Captains S. J. Bayard Schindel, Frank S. Cochen, William Mitchell, Penney Ross, Dan T. Moore, George V. H. Moseley, and William T. Merry.

Text of the Document.

The document is addressed to the Chief of Staff of the Army, and is accompanied by an introductory letter from General M. M. Macomb, and is dated Sept. 11, 1915. It follows:

I. THE EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL MILITARY POLICIES.—National policies are evolved and are expanded as the nation grows. They reflect the national sense of responsibility, and also the national ambitions. They constitute the doctrine underlying acts of statesmanship and diplomacy. A nation's military policy is the national doctrine of self-preservation. The world is never without virile, capable, and progressive nations, the circumstances of whose development have imbued them with the belief that their vital interests demand an active, aggressive policy. They are forced to resort to universal service in the effort to fulfill, at any cost, what they conceive to be their destiny. In the United States the development of the nation has proceeded under an environment so favorable that there is no well-defined public opinion in regard to what constitutes an adequate military policy. Heretofore isolation, combined with the necessity of preserving the balance of power, has been a sufficient guarantee against strong hostile expeditions from Europe or Asia. The safeguard of isolation no longer exists. The oceans, once barriers, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of the number, speed, and carrying capacity of ocean-going vessels. The increasing radii of action of the submarine, the aeroplane, and wireless telegraphy all supplement ocean transport in placing both our Atlantic and Pacific coasts within the sphere of hostile activities of oversea nations.

The great mass of the public does not yet realize the effect of these changed conditions upon our scheme of defense.

Another thing that militates against the evolution of a sound military policy for our country is the erroneous conclusion drawn by the people from our past experiences in war. In developing such a policy victory is often a less trustworthy guide than defeat. We have been plunged into many wars and have ultimately emerged successfully from each of them. The general public points to these experiences as an indication that our military policy has been and still continues to be sound. That this is not really the belief of those in authority is shown by the fact that each war of importance has been followed by an official investigation of our military system and the policy under which it operated. The reports of these investigations give a startling picture of faulty leadership, needless waste of lives and property, costly overhead charges augmented by payment of bounties to keep up voluntary enlistments, undue prolongations of all these wars, and finally reckless expenditure of public funds for continuing pensions. These documents supply convincing proofs that all such shortcomings have been due entirely to a lack of adequate preparation for war in time of peace. But we have not yet learned our lesson. It has never been driven home by the bitterness of defeat. We have never known a Jena or a Sedan. At no stage of our national life have we been brought face to face with the armed strength of a great world power free to land sufficient forces to gain a foothold at any desired portion of our coasts. That we have to some extent felt this danger is evidenced by our efforts to provide a navy as a first line of defense and to supplement it with the necessary harbor fortifications, but we have not yet realized that our ultimate safeguard is an adequate and well-organized mobile land force. Experience in war has shown the need of these elements, and the public has not yet demanded that they be perfected, co-ordinated, and combined in one harmonious system of national defense. Not until this has been accomplished will a proper military policy for the United States be adopted.

2. OUR ABIDING NATIONAL POLICIES.—The majority of our people have always believed in asserting their own rights and in respecting those of others. They desire that the cause of right should prevail and that lawlessness should be crushed out. To live up to these high ideals imposes upon us new duties as a world power; duties that require something more positive than a policy of mere passive defense. In addition, there are two underlying and abiding national policies whose maintenance we must consider as necessary to our national life. These are the "Monroe Doctrine" and the policy of avoiding "entangling alliances." They are distinctive and affect our international relations in a definite manner. In addition, policies may develop in the future as a result of international relations with respect to trade conditions.

A general consideration of our responsibilities as a nation and of our geographical position indicates that the maintenance of our abiding policies and interests at home and abroad involves probably three defense measures both on land and on sea. The solution of the general problem of national defense must be sought in the provision of adequate land and sea forces, and a consideration of their co-ordinate relationship.

3. CO-ORDINATE RELATIONSHIP OF ARMY AND NAVY.—Upon the navy devolves the solution of the problem of securing and maintaining control of the sea. To accomplish this it must be free to take the offensive promptly—that is, to seek out and defeat the enemy fleet. The use of any part of the high-sea and local defense defeats the chief object of the navy and is a misuse of naval power. A fleet defeated at sea and undefended by an adequate army is powerless either to prevent invasion or even its own ultimate destruction by combined hostile land and naval forces. To illustrate and compare the cases of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, with the present example of the German, Austrian, and Turkish fleets under the protection of land forces.

Upon the Army devolves the task of gaining and maintaining on shore the ascendency over hostile land and naval operations. To accomplish this it must be able to seek out promptly and to defeat, capture, or destroy the invader wherever he may attempt either to secure a footing upon our territory or to enter the waters of our harbors with the objective of threatening the destruction of the seaport or of a fleet driven to seek refuge or repair therein.

The problems involved in operations against hostile land forces are complex and include only as an incident the protection of harbor defenses on the land side. The problems of harbor defense against attack from the sea are simple and passive in their nature.

4. CO-ORDINATE RELATIONSHIP OF STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.—In our country public opinion estimates the situation, statecraft shapes the policy, while the duty of executing it devolves upon the military and naval departments. Such a doctrine is sound in direct proportion to the success in producing a military system capable of developing fighting power sufficient to meet any given national emergency, at the proper time, supported by all the resources, technical and economic, of the country, in a word—preparedness. All the other world powers of today have realized the necessity of maintaining highly trained and organized military and naval forces in time of peace, and all, or nearly all, are allied in powerful coalitions.

Without superiority on the sea or an adequate land force there is nothing to prevent any hostile power or coalition of powers from landing on our shores such part of its trained and disciplined troops as its available transports can carry. The time required is limited only by the average speed of its vessels and the delay necessarily consumed in embarking and disembarking.

In order that the American people can intelligently decide on a doctrine of preparedness which shall constitute the military policy of the United States, and that Congress and the Executive may be able to carry out their decision, information concerning the military strength of other great nations and shipping available for transport purposes must be clearly set forth.

The work of the statesman and of the soldier and sailor are therefore co-ordinate; where the first leaves off the others take hold.

5. PREPAREDNESS OF THE WORLD POWERS FOR OVERSEA EXPEDITIONS.—Control of the sea having been once gained by our adversary or adversaries, there is nothing to prevent them from dispatching an oversea expedition against us. In order to form an idea of the mobile force we should have ready to resist it an estimate must first be made of the approximate number of troops that other nations might reasonably be expected to transport and of the time required to land them on our coasts.

The number of thoroughly trained and organized troops an enemy can bring in the first and succeeding expeditions under such an assumption is a function of—

(a) The size of the enemy's army, and

(b) The number, size, and speed of the vessels of the enemy's merchant marine that can be used as transports.

Should our enemy be a nation in arms—that is, one in which all or nearly all of the male inhabitants of suitable physique are given a minimum of two years' training with the colors in time of peace (and this is true of all world powers except ourselves and England)—it is evident that the size of the first expedition and succeeding expeditions would be limited only by the number of vessels in the transport fleets. It also follows that as the capacity and number of steamers in the merchant marine of any nation or group of nations increase in the future, the number of trained soldiers which such nation could send in such expedition will also increase, and our trained forces should be correspondingly augmented.

What the conditions were in August, 1914, is shown in the following table:

	Strength.	Tonnage available.—3,000 tons.	2,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	First expedition. Men.	Animals.	Sec. expedition. Men.	Animals.	Time needed for 1st expe- dition. —Days.—	2d expe- di- tion.
Austria-Hungary	4,320,000	.....	702,756	.....	72,000	14,000	108,000	21,600	20.7	40.4
France	5,000,000	.....	1,705,031	.....	160,931	32,186	248,295	48,279	15.8	80.0
Germany	5,000,000	3,509,962	1,018,185	.....	387,000	81,270	440,000	94,600	15.8	30.8
Great Britain	*695,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	170,000	90,000	.....	.....	14.0	27.0
Italy	2,000,000	.....	1,065,321	.....	91,000	13,650	136,000	20,475	18.3	35.0
Japan	2,212,000	.....	.....	1,018,985	95,745	24,416	142,622	36,623	22.5	41.0
Russia	5,000,000	.....	428,019	.....	37,630	7,940	56,444	11,918	20.5	40.0

*240,500 territorials.

The quality, organization, and efficiency of these troops, except those of Japan, which demonstrated their excellence in the Russo-Japanese War, are now undergoing a supreme test of military strength on land and sea. In addition, where certain nations have transported troops by sea their capabilities in this respect have to some extent been shown. This test by the ordeal of battle is visibly demonstrating their organization, their fighting power, and the rate at which each is capable of developing and maintaining its military strength.

This evidence, produced under conditions of actual warfare, presents an example of the resultant efficiency of any nation that has developed a sound military policy; the soundest policy being the one which insures a successful termination of the war in the shortest time.

6. STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY PROBLEM.—From what has been stated we are forced to the conclusion that we must be prepared to resist a combined land and sea operation of formidable strength. Our principal coast cities and important harbors have already been protected by harbor defense which, by passive method alone, can deny to an enemy the use of these localities as bases for such expeditions.

The enemy being unable to gain a foothold in any of these fortified areas by direct naval attack will, therefore, be forced to find some suitable place on the coast from which land operations can be conducted, both against the important coast cities and the rich commercial centres in the interior. Long stretches of coast line between the fortified places lie open to the enemy. The only reasonable way in which these localities can be defended is by providing a mobile land force of sufficient strength, so located that it may be thrown in at threatened points at the proper time.

It has just been shown what the strength of these expeditions might be, as well as the time required for any one of them to develop its whole effective force. Hence it can be seen, when we take into consideration the possible two months' delay provided by the navy, that our system should be able to furnish 500,000 trained and organized mobile troops at the outbreak of the war and to have at least 500,000 more available within ninety days thereafter. Here, however, it must be pointed out that two expeditions alone will provide a force large enough to cope with our 1,000,000 mobile troops, and consequently we must at the outbreak of hostilities provide the system to raise and train, in addition, at least 500,000 troops to replace the losses and wastage in personnel incident to war. To provide this organized land force is the military problem before us for solution.

Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 deal with the functions of the regular army at home and abroad. The report continues:

Oversea Service.

11. THE PHILIPPINES.—A decision to defend the Philippines against a foreign enemy is a matter of national and not of military policy. But in studying the military requirements of such defense it must be remembered that, under conditions of modern warfare, unless our navy has undisputed control of the sea, we cannot reinforce the peace garrison after a declaration of war or while war is imminent.

12. OAHU.—The maintenance of the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, is an essential factor in the military problem of holding the Hawaiian Islands. These islands constitute a vital element in the defense of the Pacific Coast, and in securing to ourselves the full value of the Panama Canal as a strategic highway between the two oceans.

The problem of holding the Hawaiian Islands can be solved by making Oahu and therefore Pearl Harbor, secure against all comers. A satisfactory solution requires the joint action of the army and navy. Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are already protected from direct naval attack by fortifications now nearing completion. These are deemed adequate to meet the conditions existing when they were designed, must now be strengthened to meet the recent increase in power of guns afloat; but no matter how complete these harbor fortifications on the southern end of Oahu may be, they are unable to prevent attacks either on the remaining hundred miles of coast lying beyond the range of their guns, or on the other islands of the group. Consequently there should be, in addition, a fleet of modern submarine and destroyers forming part of the permanent naval equipment of Pearl Harbor, with sufficient radius of action to keep the Hawaiian waters thoroughly patrolled throughout their whole extent and to make them dangerous for enemy vessels. Should this force be worsted in combat and withdrawn before the arrival of our high-sea fleet, the complete control of the local waters might pass temporarily to the enemy, so that the ultimate security of both Honolulu, the naval base at Pearl Harbor and indeed of the whole group, depends upon including in the Oahu garrison enough mobile troops to defeat any enemy that may land anywhere on the island. It is clear that perfect co-ordination between the army and navy at this station is absolutely essential to success in holding this key to the Pacific. Unless we provide such dual defense of the Hawaiian Islands we cannot be sure of retaining control even of that part of the Pacific lying within the sphere of defense of our western coast. By making such provision the high-sea fleet is left free to seek out the enemy fleet in Pacific waters.

13. PANAMA.—The Panama Canal is a very important strategic position which it is our duty to hold. By our control of this highway between the two oceans the effectiveness of our fleet and our general military power is enormously increased. It is therefore obvious that the unquestioned security of the canal is for us a vital military need. The permanent garrison should be strong enough to guard the locks, spillways, and other important works and to prevent a naval attack which, under modern conditions, may even precede a declaration of war. We should, therefore, be able, even in peace, to man the seacoast guns and mine defense that cover the approach to the canal, and we must have enough mobile troops to defeat raids. A modern fleet might land a small raiding party of several thousand bluejackets at any one or more of a number of places, and such a force landing out of range of the seacoast guns could, if unopposed, penetrate to some vulnerable part of the canal within a few hours. The permanent garrison should, therefore, include a mobile force strong enough to anticipate and defeat naval raids at the beginning of hostilities and to protect the canal against more serious land operations liable to be undertaken later. If the enemy is operating on one ocean only, it might be possible to send reinforcements from the United States, but to count on such relief would be running too great chances. By authority of the Republic of Panama this garrison is given facilities in time of peace to operate beyond the Canal Zone in order that the troops may be properly trained for their special mission and made familiar with the terrain over which they may be called upon to operate in defending the canal.

14. GUANTANAMO.—The policy of the United States contemplates the establishment of a naval base at Guantanamo. Garrisons of coast artillery and mobile troops are necessary for its defense and should be assigned to station there at the proper time.

15. ALASKA.—The garrison of Alaska should be large enough to support the authority of the United States, and, in time of war, to maintain our sovereignty over a small selected area of the Territory. As work on the Alaskan Railroad progresses, the military needs of Alaska will increase.

16. PORTO RICO is to be classified with the Philippines and Guam. Unlike Alaska and Hawaii, these island possessions have not been organized as Territories; nevertheless, they all belong to the United States and must be protected.

Home Service.

17. GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF COAST ARTILLERY TROOPS IN FORTIFIED AREAS.—Coast Artillery stations should correspond to the fortified areas on the seacoast, and these are indicated by the position of the harbor defenses, which are at present located as follows: Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay, Long Island Sound, New York, the Delaware, Baltimore, the Potomac, Chesapeake Bay, Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Puget Sound, and the Columbia.

18. GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF MOBILE TROOPS IN STRATEGIC AREAS.—To provide harbor defenses without mobile forces necessary to cover the unprotected intervals that lie between them would be comparable with attempting to make a house burglar proof by barring the doors and leaving the windows open. There is not a case in history where seacoast fortifications, efficiently manned, have been captured by direct attack from the sea. In all cases of capture mobile land forces have been employed for the purpose, and an enemy that hopes for success must undertake landing operations against us. We must therefore decide upon a rational distribution of our mobile forces to meet this contingency.

19. PUGET SOUND AREA.—Western Washington is bordered on the east by the steep and rugged Cascade Mountains, on the south by the Columbia River, and on the north by Juan de Fuca Strait and Canada. This corner of the United States is completely cut off from the rest of the country by great natural obstacles and presents an extensive front for attack by sea. While the maps show some twenty passes across the Cascade Mountains, communication with the east is almost entirely by three railroads, all crossing at points less than fifty miles apart, and having tunnels or other vulnerable structures. The only practicable wagon road is effectually closed to traffic for between four and five months each year by heavy snows. Communication with the south is by one line of railroad, crossing the Columbia River on a bridge at Vancouver. Communication between this section and the east and south is thus largely dependent upon a number of structures readily destroyed by high explosives, and impossible of restoration by traffic within a definite time. The two railroads along the Columbia River, at the point where it breaks through the mountains, could be easily wrecked so as to require considerable time to repair, and the gorge could be held by a small force against a large force coming from the east. If an enemy succeeds in entering western Washington and in seizing and destroying the important bridges and tunnels, he would be so securely established as to render it extremely difficult to dislodge him. In this rich region an invader could maintain himself for many months. The harbor defenses maintained in this region are reasonably strong. Ordinary precaution demands that a mobile force of reasonable strength be also maintained in this region.

20. CALIFORNA AREA.—There are five transcontinental lines of railway entering California. The Western Pacific and Southern Pacific by the passes through the Sierras northeast of Sacramento; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake via Tehachapi Pass, northeast of Los Angeles, and the Southern Pacific via the Salton Sea and Gorgonia Pass southeast of Los Angeles. There are no other passes through the Sierras that have been considered practicable. There is no railroad running south into Lower California. The railroad, the Southern Pacific, runs north into Oregon. As in the Puget Sound region, communication with the east is largely dependent upon structures readily destroyed by explosives and impossible of restoration to traffic within a definite time; California and the greater centres of population are separated by wide expanses of sparsely settled country. To transport promptly large bodies of troops into California would be difficult, if not impossible, in face of opposition at the passes. The invader would have a most fertile region at his back, while the reverse would be the situation with us.

The harbor defenses maintained in this region are reasonably strong, but they are of little use unless supported by a reasonably strong mobile force maintained in this region.

To rely, for defense, during the first stages of a war upon a mobile force shipped in from the East is to invite disaster.

21. ATLANTIC AREA.—In case of war with a first-class power on the Atlantic, that portion of our country lying between and including Maine and Virginia would undoubtedly be the primary object of an invader. While all other points along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and all points on our land frontiers would undoubtedly be in danger, the danger would be secondary to that of the North Atlantic States above named. Here, also, the harbor defenses are reasonably strong, and here, also, a mobile force should be kept sufficient in size to hold important points until the citizen soldiery can be mobilized.

While many other regions are important, the three regions described—Puget Sound, California, and the North Atlantic States—contain the critical areas.

22. MIDDLE WEST AREA.—The centre of population of the United States is in the Middle West, and here should be located a mobile force for use in case of need, on either the Pacific or Atlantic Coast, the northern or southern border.

23. Constant study of the problem which confronts each of our oversea garrisons in connection with the advance made in arms, transportation, tactics, lines of information, methods of communications, undersea craft, and aerial operations, has led to the conclusions that the strength of the oversea garrisons, herein given, is the minimum below which they should not be allowed to fall at any time.

24. THE PHILIPPINES.—If in accordance with national policy it is decided to keep the American flag flying in the Philippines in war as in peace it becomes essential to hold Manila Bay.

25. OAHU.—Having in mind the principles governing the relations between home and overseas garrisons, the force maintained at all times in Oahu should include: 9 regiments of infantry (3 brigades,) 1 regiment of cavalry, 2 regiments of field artillery, 2 battalions engineers, 1 battalion signal corps, 1 aero squadron, 1 telegraph company, 2 ambulance companies, 11 companies coast artillery, about 25,000 combatant officers and men.

26. PANAMA.—The force maintained at all times in the Canal Zone should include: 9 regiments of infantry (3 brigades,) 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of field artillery (3-inch mountain howitzers,) 2 battalions of engineers, 1 battalion signal corps, 1 aero squadron, 1 telegraph company, 1 ambulance company, 1 evacuation hospital, 21 companies coast artillery corps; about 24,000 combatant officers and men.

27. GUANTANAMO.—The policy of the United States contemplates the establishment of a naval base at Guantanamo. Garrisons of Coast artillery and mobile troops are necessary for its defense and should be assigned to station there at the proper time.

28. ALASKA.—The garrison of Alaska should be large enough to support the authority of the United States and, in time of war, to maintain our sovereignty over a small selected area of the Territory. As work on the Alaskan Railroad progresses the military needs of Alaska will increase.

In time of peace it is believed that the Alaskan garrison should be one regiment of infantry, to be increased later as circumstances may demand.

29. PORTO RICO.—The present garrison, reorganized into a full regiment of three battalions, &c., is sufficient.

30. Here follows a table outlining the proposed distribution of 82,000 officers and men in the Philippines, Oahu, Panama, and Alaska. Still another table gives the proposed distribution of 121,000 officers and men in the United States. The report then says:

Coast Artillery Troops.

32. The strength of the Coast Artillery depends upon the number of guns and mine fields installed and projected, and upon the assistance to be received from organized militia units. An estimate prepared in the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery gives the following strength in companies required under the supposition that all mine fields and all over-sea guns and one-half the guns at home are manned from the Regular Army:

	Companies.
Philippines	26
Oahu	14
Panama	21
United States	228
Total	289
Total companies, (gun and mine)	289
Officers and men	34,413

Still another elaborate table shows how all the regular troops would be distributed.

These figures are summarized as follows:

Oversea—	
Mobile (combatant)	74,500
Coast Artillery Corps	7,000
In United States—	
Mobile (combatant)	121,000
Coast Artillery Corps	27,000
Total	230,000

The report says that to this total should be added officers and men for the Sanitary, Quartermaster, Ordnance Department, &c., appropriate to a force of this strength, amounting approximately to 30,000 officers and men. Including Philippine Scouts, 21,000, the grand total becomes 281,000.

The document then goes on to show the large number of officers that are required for detached service under the present system. It then takes up the militia situation as follows:

35. The act of Congress approved April 25, 1914, commonly known as the Dick law, defines the land forces of the United States as "the regular army, the organized land militia while in the service of the United States, and such volunteer forces as Congress may authorize."

The organized militia, in addition to its use as a State force, is available for use by the Federal Government, as provided in the Constitution, viz., to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

36. CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.—Its constitutional functions are the following:

(a) A State force to preserve order within the State limits, in order to avoid calling upon the regular army or the organized militia of other States to discharge such function.

(b) A Federal force when called forth by the President, as prescribed by Congress, for any of the three purposes authorized by the Constitution.

37. SOME USES OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA AS A FEDERAL FORCE.—Having been called forth as militia, they may be used as follows:

(a) As Coast Artillery supports and reserves.

(b) To guard and protect certain bridges, canal locks, arsenals, depots of supplies, docks, navy yards, and other vulnerable points in the home territory.

(c) To guard lines of communication within the limits of the United States.

38. LIMITATIONS.—It is stated later in this report that twelve months, at 150 hours per month, "is considered the minimum length of time of actual training considered necessary to prepare troops for war service." Due to constitutional limitations, Congress has not the power to fix and require such an amount of training for the organized militia. No force can be considered a portion of our first line whose control and training is so little subject to Federal authority in peace. No force should be considered a portion of our first line in war unless it be maintained fully organized and equipped in peace at practically war strength. This would exclude the organized militia from consideration for service in the first line mainly because of the impossibility of giving it in peace the training required for such function. It may be necessary to continue Federal support of the organized militia in order that some organized force may be immediately available for the purposes set forth in Paragraphs 3 and 4.

Recommendations.

39. In the preparation of plans for the national defense and for the preservation of the honor and dignity of the United States, the number of troops that are deemed necessary are largely in excess of the total regular and militia forces available in the United States.

It is only during the existence of war, or when war is imminent, that any other forces may be raised under existing law. When Congress so authorizes the President, he may call forth volunteers.

Section 3 of the volunteer law provides that under certain conditions organizations of the organized militia may be received into the volunteer service in advance of any other organizations of the same arm or class from the same State, Territory, or District; and Section 4 of the act of May 27, 1908, amending the militia law, provides that the militia shall be called into the service in advance of any volunteer force that may be raised.

It is evident that it cannot be known prior to the existence of the imminence of war what organizations, if any, of the organized militia will enter the volunteer service, and that no definite plans can be prepared providing for the use of such organizations, either as militia or as volunteers, until war is actually upon us.

No legislation affecting the organized militia is recommended beyond the repeal of all provisions of laws now in effect whereby militia or militia organizations may or must be received into the Federal service in advance of any other forces.

This recommendation is not to be construed as advocating express repeal of certain sections of existing laws relating to organized militia, but as suggesting that any legislation hereafter proposed for the organization of a Federal reserve force shall contain the usual concluding section repealing all laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith, and that such legislation be so framed as to render inconsistent with it the provisions of law just referred to.

Reserves.

40. Reserves include: (a) Well-instructed soldiers of the regular army furloughed to what is herein termed the regular reserve, (b) citizen soldiers, (c) reserve officers.

41. THE REGULAR RESERVE.—As the United States should have a mobile force of 500,000 soldiers available at home at the outbreak of war, the army, with the regular reserve, should amount to this strength. In order to develop the necessary regular reserve with the army at the strength advocated in this policy, enlistments would have to be for about eight years—two with the colors and six in the reserve. That would in eight years result in approximately the following mobile forces at home available at the outbreak of war:

Mobile regular troops (combatant) with the colors	121,000
The regular reserve	379,000
Total	500,000

During the first weeks of war in this country the military situation will probably be critical. At that time every fully trained soldier should be put in the field. To do that with the small military establishment herein advocated it is necessary that peace time army be kept at war strength, and that the regular reserve be organized and not kept back to replace losses expected during war. Such losses should be replaced from depot units.

42. CITIZEN SOLDIERS.—In addition to the 500,000 fully trained mobile troops mentioned above, at least 500,000 more—a total of 1,000,000 men—should be prepared to take the field immediately on the outbreak of war and should have had sufficient previous military training to enable them to meet a campaign within three months. Twelve months' intensive training is the minimum that will prepare troops for war service. Therefore the 500,000 partly trained troops above referred to require nine months' military training before war begins. A statutory provision of reserves requires that regular army officers be assigned thereto for training purposes—at least one to every 400 men—and that organizations and specially designated noncommissioned officers of the army be utilized in instructing reserves as far as practicable.

Based upon experience with Tables of Organization, 1914, the War College Division has recently prepared a new plan of organization for the army. The regular army and the reserves should be organized according to this plan. Organizations should be formed of men from the districts to which their respective organizations are assigned for recruiting. For this purpose, each organization should be assigned to a district from which recruits most suitable for the service required of the organization may be obtained—mounted units to horse-raising districts, technical troops to manufacturing districts, &c. As a rule the size of districts should be about in proportion to population of the qualifications—age, &c.—required. Organizations in war should be kept at full strength from the depot units which they should have in their respective recruiting districts.

43. RESERVE OFFICERS.—Officers for staff and organizations of reserves, and officers for temporary appointment in the regular army as provided for in Section 8 of the volunteer law (act of Congress approved April 25, 1914,) should be selected and trained in time of peace. The President should be authorized to issue, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissions as reserve officers, to citizens of the United States who, upon examination prescribed by the Secretary of War, demonstrate their physical, mental, moral and professional fitness therefor, and who duly obligate themselves to render military service to the United States while their commissions are valid. Such commissions should be valid five years, and renewable under such regulations regarding examinations and qualifications as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe.

Volunteers.

44. In addition to any forces that may be maintained and trained in time of peace, provision must be made for vastly increasing such forces in time of war. These must come from the untrained body of citizens and provision for raising them is contained in the act of Congress approved April 25, 1914.

45. This act meets the military needs for raising volunteer troops as far as concerns the enlisted personnel, except in two particulars, which are: First, that under the existing laws certain organizations of the militia, with numbers far below the full strength, can enter the volunteer force in advance of other similar volunteer organizations from the same State; and second, no volunteers of any arm or branch can be raised until all the militia of that particular arm or branch have been called into the service of the United States. The changes necessary to remedy these defects have been set forth in paragraph 39 under the subject of the Organized Militia.

Reserve Materiel.

46. Of all the features disclosed by the war in Europe none stands more clearly revealed than the power to be derived from national economic organization behind the armed forces of a nation.

47. In a war of gigantic proportions the chances of success are immeasurably lessened by waste, abuse, and confusion. Steps should be taken looking toward a national organization of our economic and industrial resources as well as our resources in fighting men.

Sections 48 and 49 of the report refer to the necessity of an adequate reserve supply of matériel. The report proceeds as follows:

52. A fully trained force, to be effective during the critical period when war is imminent and during the first few weeks of a war, must not be hampered by lack of necessary supplies and equipment. For this reason supplies of all kinds which cannot be obtained in the open market at any time must be kept on hand, in use and in store, at home and, if overseas, sufficient to equip without delay all troops whose training warrants sending them promptly into the field.

53. It is probable that as soon as war becomes imminent, the Continental Army —500,000 mobile troops—will also be called out. As this partially trained force cannot be expected to take the field within three months' time, it is practicable to refrain, after the third year, from keeping on hand or in store for it any articles of equipment except those necessary to complete its training and those which cannot be procured within three months.

54. The total number of harbor defense troops necessary is about 50,000. Due to conditions of service, it is believed that ultimately supplies of all kinds for 60,000 should be kept on hand.

55. In any great war, volunteers must be called out in addition to the troops above enumerated.

56. It would be unwise to have on hand at the beginning of a war merely the supplies sufficient to place in the field 500,000 troops and to equip them to complete the training of the Continental Army, and to be unprepared to supply to even a limited extent the volunteer army we should have to raise, not to mention replacements of arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment of all kinds for those already in the field; but on account of the great sum of money which will be necessary in entering upon a program for collecting and storing military supplies it is believed that the subject of equipment for a volunteer army and replacements for the regular and Continental armies should be provided for by obtaining options with domestic manufacturers to furnish the required supplies, all of domestic manufacture, in accordance with tentative contracts to be made by manufacturers in time of peace. By so doing we will be taking the initial steps toward organizing the industrial and economic resources of the country as well as its resources in fighting men.

57. Approximately the following troops will be available at the close of the successive years:

	Fully trained mobile troops.	Partially trained Continental Army.	Harbor defense troops.	Total.
First year	180,000	135,000	20,000	375,000
Second year	219,000	351,000	40,000	610,000
Third year	320,000	500,000	50,000	870,000
Fourth year	383,000	500,000	52,000	935,000
Fifth year	439,000	500,000	54,000	993,000
Sixth year	480,000	500,000	56,000	1,045,000
Seventh year	534,000	500,000	58,000	1,092,000
Eighth year	574,000	500,000	60,000	1,134,000

A study of these figures and of the difficulties we have experienced in the past in the matter of supplies lead to the conclusion that the program adopted for procuring reserve supplies should be such that at the close of each year we should have in use and in store, at home and overseas, supplies of all kinds necessary to equip:

	Infantry divisions.	Cavalry divisions.	Harbor defense troops.
First year	13	3	30,000
Second year	22	5	40,000
Third year	32	6	50,000
Fourth year	34	7	52,000
Fifth year	36	8	54,000
Sixth year	37	9	56,000
Seventh year	38	10	58,000
Eighth year	40	10	60,000

The supplies acquired during the first three years should include all articles which cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities on fifteen days' notice, those acquired during the last five years to include only those articles which cannot be obtained on three months' notice. After the eighth year the program should be extended to provide for the storing of such additional machine guns, rifles, field guns, ammunition, &c., as may be considered advisable.

58. In order that vast supplies pertaining to one supply bureau should not be secured and relatively nothing be done by other supply bureaus, supplies should be obtained progressively in complete division units.

59. In order that the efforts of the various supply bureaus may be properly co-ordinated by the Chief of Staff, reserve supplies should be collected in general supply depots located in accordance with the general principle below enumerated. Each general supply depot should be considered a place of issue in time of peace for all articles of field equipment, so that the stock on hand will be continually turned over and the machinery for the prompt and forward moving of supplies will be in operation at the outbreak of war. The commander of each general supply depot should be either a line or a staff officer specially selected by and reporting direct to the Chief of Staff in time of peace for the control of any one particular staff department but keeping in touch with all. The commander of each general supply depot should be assisted by the necessary commissioned, enlisted, and civilian employees, but not more than three division units should be stored at any one locality. Each place selected for a reserve storehouse should be one that will be at all times under adequate military protection, where ground is available and where abundant railroad facilities exist.

60. As a general military principle, no supply depot, arsenal, nor manufacturing plant of any considerable size, supported by War Department appropriations for military purposes, should be established or maintained east of the Appalachian Mountains, west of the Cascade or Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor within 200 miles of our Canadian or Mexican borders, and steps should be taken gradually to cause to be moved depots and manufacturing plants already established in violation of this military principle.

CHARITIES. | CHARITIES.

To the Jews of New York:

Isn't your heart moved at the thought of the suffering this cold weather brings to the poor, especially to the sick and to the little children?

A ton or a half ton of coal will do a world of good; perhaps may save a life.

Won't you help by contributing to the Coal Fund of

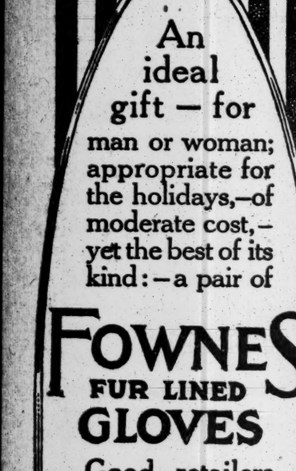
The United Hebrew

An ideal gift — for man or woman; appropriate for the holidays,—of moderate cost,—yet the best of its kind:—a pair of

FOWNES FUR LINED GLOVES

Good retailers carry these celebrated gloves, lined with finest fur, from $4.00. Also wool-lined and silk-lined, from $2.

"It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove."



How Ethel Barrymore Predicted the Fashion

is delightfully portrayed in her presentation of a super-saleswoman of petticoats, the leading role in "Our Mrs. McChesney" now at the Lyceum Theatre.

The plot of the play is true to fashion, for petticoats are here again in all their splendor.

HEATHERBLOOM

is the petticoat that made the play possible.
Insist upon the Heatherbloom label.

At All Good Stores

'LAST MINUTE MEN' JOIN BRITISH COLORS

Time Limit Expires Today—Long Lines of Applicants Yesterday.

MANY MEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Staffs of Some London Banks Enlist in a Body—Civil Servants Also Among the Recruits.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—The last day of the trial period for the Earl of Derby's recruiting plan opened with reports from all parts of London to the effect that there had been no diminution, but rather an increase in recruiting, and all officers in charge reported excellent progress.

A feature of the situation is that although single men are coming forward in better proportion, married applicants seemed to predominate at many centres. Nearly all the recruiting stations in London were kept open all night.

Similar reports come from many of the provincial towns.

In the capital, lines of "last minute men" who desire to escape the stigma of being forced to join the colors if conscription is adopted formed at the recruiting stations as early as 5 o'clock yesterday morning and remained there all day.

Announcement that there would be no extension of the time limit for the test of the volunteer system apparently convinced many men of military fitness that Lord Derby was in earnest, and caused them to flock to the stations. The scenes at the recruiting bureaus were entirely different from those during Lord Kitchener's régime. It was not a case of inducing men to enlist as a result of appeals made by recruiting sergeants, but rather of handling the applicants who waited patiently in long lines, three or four abreast, in the cold, blustery weather. At Trafalgar Square only a small crowd of idlers stood around the base of the monument to hear the fervid appeals on behalf of King and country which were being made by speakers.

A collection of elderly men, boys, soldiers, foreigners, and men wearing khaki aprons listened to the band at the Horse Guards Parade at Whitehall, which with martial music was attempting to arouse patriotic enthusiasm. But, in the central recruiting bureau of the War Office, close at hand, hundreds of applicants were awaiting their turn to face the examiners.

A similar line-up, extending to the sidewalks, was found at every recruiting bureau. About the only difference to be observed was in the character of the crowds at the various stations. In the East End of London the applicants consisted of laborers and costermongers, wearing caps, with coat collars turned up. In St. Paul's churchyard desk workers, office helpers, and thin-chested men of the city type waited their turn. Men who evidently were surrendering good positions predominated in the better residential districts, but all the crowds were marked by the same characteristics. All stood quiet, each individual appearing indifferent to his neighbor, but nevertheless wearing a good-natured air.

There was no talking, but much smoking by the men in line, while on the opposite side of the street could be seen groups of non-eligibles, or men who already had been accepted and who watched the others in an equal silence.

The nearest approach to a demonstration would occur when a group of accepted men, with an air of elation, would form by fours in the streets for the first time in their lives, and march away under the direction of a Sergeant, upon which the applicants in line would chaff the marchers a bit, and perchance some of the bystanders would cheer them. From the appearance of the men it seemed evident that they considered themselves full fledged volunteers, their quietness being simply their British way of doing things.

At the Scotland Yard Station the officials were surprised by the arrival of 200 Civil Service clerks. The new recruits draw heavily upon the forces of the banks and the insurance and commercial houses, as well as upon Government and municipal departments. The staffs of some of the banks enlisted in a body on the guarantee that they would regain their old positions after the war, and receive full pay during their absence.

Although the majority of those in line were youths and men in the twenties, there was a considerable proportion of middle-aged men, and some obviously past the limit of 40 years.

The examining physicians have been overworked, and complaint has been made of the slowness of the clerks at the stations, yet it is believed that all the applicants in London can be enrolled before the time limit set by Lord Derby upon his system expires.

FRENCH WIN RIDGE FROM THE GERMANS

Ground Gained in Champagne—Violent Gun Duels Along the Flanders Front.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Violent artillery duels have been taking place on the Belgian front in Flanders, but storms and rain have limited the military activity at most of the other points on the western battle lines. The French War Office announces the driving of the German forces from a ridge south of St. Souplet in Champagne.

The day bulletin from Paris says:

The night passed without occurrences of great importance.

In Champagne fighting with grenades is being continued. During the day yesterday the enemy was driven beyond the ridge to the south of St. Souplet.

The evening bulletin reads:

Our artillery has been active today especially in Artois, where we silenced two enemy batteries which were firing on the Bois en Mache.

We did some efficacious firing on the enemy's works in the region of Quennevieres, between the Oise and the Aisne, and also in the Argonne in the sector of La Fontaine-aux-Charmes.

The Belgian communication was as follows:

The day has been marked by very violent artillery engagements. Our batteries have done some efficacious firing against enemy mustering points, and also opened fire on enemy artillery toward Spermalie, Nessen, and Woumen.

In the region of the ferryman's house our 7.5-centimetre guns have silenced the German mine-throwers, which had shown some activity.

The German War Office announcement says:

A French attack with hand grenades against our new position on Hill No. 193, northeast of Souain, was repulsed.

There were no other occurrences of importance, storms and rain prevailing.

DECLARES AMERICA IS REAL WAR VICTOR

Berlin Vorwaerts Says United States Will Reap Economic Advantages.

NEW COMPETITOR ARISEN

Paper Predicts This Country Rapidly Will Gain Financial Control in South America.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—Copies of the Berlin Vorwaerts received here contain an article several columns in length discussing the probable commercial and financial effects of the war on the United States. Under the heading "The Real Victor," the writer concludes that the United States will reap the greatest economic advantages from the war, and that neither Germany nor Great Britain stands to gain anything, whichever wins.

"The sudden withdrawal of German exports from the world markets," says the article, "affords the United States a tremendous opportunity for extending its trade, particularly in South America, while the accompanying financial expansion will be made easy by the new American currency laws.

"If the American operations are skillfully carried out, the English bankers in South America will feel their effects and the Americans will rapidly secure such financial predominance in the southern continent as under ordinary circumstaces could not be expected for fifty years.

"The European belligerents must continue for a long time their large orders of merchandise and foodstuffs from the United States, and the money with which they will pay for them will provide plentiful resources for the commercial campaign in South America.

"Thus we see that the war has not resulted just as the English had expected. True German trade has been shattered, but now, amid the din of war, a new competitor is seen rising who will soon prove more dangerous to England's position in the world market than Germany would have been thirty years hence.

"While the European countries gradually are exhausting themselves the United States is paying off all its liabilities and laying up a financial reserve which will assure her a permanent place in world commerce—a place which the enthusiastic American statesmen of the past never dreamed possible."

Dernburg on a Political Tour.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Secretary, who left the United States last June, after spending several months there in interests of Germany, has arrived at Vienna on a political mission. It is said he will also visit Rumania, Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Kaiser Reviews Galician Troops.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (via London, Saturday, Dec. 11.)—It is officially announced that after a short visit to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, Emperor William has reviewed the German troops on the Stripa River.

EXPECTS NO GERMAN EXODUS

Repatriation Is Not Desired, New Yorker Herold Asserts.

Regarding the prospect of any great number of German-Americans leaving this country after the war and returning to the Fatherland, the New Yorker Herold said yesterday:

"The German-Americans would be miserable fellows if, on account of the enemies that Germany has made in this country and who are continually yelping at us, we should leave the country that we made our second home years ago and where, regardless of difficulties and in the sweat of our brows, we have created for ourselves a sphere of action.

"It has been said that after the war many German-Americans would pack up their goods and chattels and return to Germany because they are filled with bitterness over the injustice to which we have been subjected by so many Americans, the Anglo-American press, and the American Government. We do not believe it. Of course, our love and our longing for the land of our fathers and mothers have been wonderfully deepened by the war. There will be no lack of German-American visitors in Germany after the war. But when, after peace has returned, we shall have drunk our fill of the beautiful and sublime that is to be found in Germany, we shall say: 'All aboard! Back again to the new world where lies our field of labor!'

"In answer to the sarcastic suggestions of the British sheets that we ought to leave the United States if it doesn't suit us here, we cite the words of a German-American who was asked by a Briton why he did not turn his back on America:

"'In the first place, what is that your business? Secondly, because it suits me to remain here; and, thirdly, because I have invested the fruits of my labor here, in the belief that I was living in the United States. It is my loyal duty to stay here to prevent people of your stamp from betraying the independence of the nation to the English. Fellows like you must be watched!'

"Therefore, we shall stay here. And especially now!"

ANTI-HYPHEN MOVE HERE.

Wilson and Roosevelt Only Prominent Politicians in It, German Says.

President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt are the only prominent political leaders in this country who are openly taking part in the "anti-hyphen" campaign and express themselves freely on this subject, says the New York correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung in an article printed in that paper on Nov. 21, entitled "The Hyphen."

The reason for this, opines the correspondent, is to be found in the fact that neither the President nor Colonel Roosevelt has anything to lose by attacking the German-American voters, whom they have completely alienated by their policy during the war.

The writer declares that the "allied" press has seized upon every pretext to work up sentiment against the German influence and to divide the German element in the United States, but he affirms that this campaign has little effect, especially upon the German-Americans. On the contrary, the war has brought to the surface the German blood apparently lost in the stream of American life, and its manifestations are so strong that a great part of the population that is of English or of mixed descent regards this revival of race consciousness as a danger to the United States.

Unfortunately, says the correspondent, among the enemies of the Germans are to be found many men who are supposed to have a thorough knowledge of Germany, and who might have been counted upon to remain "fair."

POLK TO CO-ORDINATE SECRET SERVICE WORK

All Reports on International Relations Will Go to State Department Counselor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department and formerly Corporation Counsel of New York, is to be placed in charge of the work of co-ordinating all of the secret investigating agencies of the United States Government with the object of formulating a more systematic method of detecting crimes directly or indirectly growing out of the war in Europe. All information gathered by the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, the Customs Inspection Service of the Treasury Department, Postal Inspectors of the Post Office Department, and the other investigating branches of the Government departments with relation to bomb plots, conspiracies to cause strikes in munitions factories, interference with ocean shipments of supplies intended for European belligerents, and the several other offenses with which the United States Government has had to deal in the past year will be furnished to Mr. Polk.

It is not intended that Counselor Polk shall be the head of a great central official detective agency such as some European Governments have organized. He will merely receive all the secret information gathered by Government agents that has any bearing, direct or indirect, on the international relations of the United States, and he will endeavor to utilize this information to best advantage with the main object of bringing to justice those persons who were so severely condemned by President Wilson in his annual address before Congress last Tuesday.

There has been much duplication of the work of the confidential investigating agencies of the Government departments and it will be Mr. Polk's business to make suggestions that will tend to overcome this duplication. Each investigating agency will continue to work independently as heretofore under the direction of its statutory head, but the results of this work will be concentrated in Counselor Polk's office.

The selection of Counselor Polk for this highly important undertaking is the result of the conference held at the State Department last Wednesday, under instructions from President Wilson, between the five senior members of the Cabinet. Mr. Polk was the only official present at the conference who was not a Cabinet officer.

SEEKING OUR SECURITIES.

Chancellor of Exchequer to Explain Government's Plan Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says a statement on the policy of the Government in relation to the acquisition of American securities in this country will be made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday in introducing the Government war Obligation bill.

Clause 2 provides that American securities may be deposited with the Treasury or given to the Treasury in exchange for Government bonds.

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REPORT ITALIAN REPULSES.

Vienna Tells of Beating Off Attacks in the Gorizia Region.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Assertions of new repulses of Italian attacks near Gorizia are made in the Vienna official bulletin today, which has this to say of operations on this front:

Unsuccessful attacks by the Italians against some sectors of our front in the region of Gorizia have continued. Such attacks near Oslavia, on San Michele mountain, and near San Martino were repulsed.

Near Dolje, northwest of Tolmino, our troops improved their positions by capturing part of the enemy front.

In the Southern Tyrol the Italian artillery has been bombarding some positions in the region of Lardaro and Riva.

A later bulletin says:

Except for artillery fire and small enterprises by infantry, calm has prevailed. The enemy's activity before the fortified section of Lardaro and Riva continues. In the afternoon Italian infantry attacked our positions on Montevideo and westward between the Chiese and Conca Valleys. They were completely repulsed with heavy losses.

The official bulletin from Rome says:

There have been minor actions between small detachments north of Leppis in the Cameras valley, at Adige in the Calamento valley, at Masobrenta Torrent in the Upper Chiazzo, and in the Seebach valley, where some prisoners were taken from the enemy.

Artillery activity continues on both sides. Our artillery dispersed working parties and supply columns in the valley of the Sam Pellegrino and Avisio.

During the night of the 8th the enemy made several attempts to force our positions at Osiavia on the heights northwest of Gorizia. These attempts were immediately stopped.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on the Dogna valley, but did no damage.

By GEORGE STUART FULLERTON

Professor at Columbia

Germany of Today

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WILSON FEARS NO PATCHED-UP PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

ought not to be exclusion; it ought to be efficiency. The only legitimate object of organization is efficiency. It can never be legitimate when it is intended for hostile competitive purposes.

I have never entertained the slightest jealousy of those processes of organization which led to greater and greater competency, but I have always been jealous of those processes of organization which were intended in the spirit of exclusion and monopoly. Because the spirit of exclusion and monopoly is not the American spirit. The American spirit is a spirit of opportunity and of equal opportunity and of admitting every man to the race who can stand the pace. So I say that we have reason to look back upon the past of American business with some dissatisfaction; but I for my part look forward to the future of American business with greatest confidence.

American business has altered its point of view, and in proportion as it has altered its point of view it has gained in power and in momentum. I have sometimes heard exhortations to the effect that politics ought not to be injected into business. It is just as important that you should not inject business into politics, because so far as the business of this country is concerned there ought not to be any politics.

A Militant Democrat.

I, gentlemen, am a Democrat, as you probably have heard, and I am a militant Democrat; but it is because I believe that the principles of Democracy will be of more service to the country than any other kind of principles. Not because I believe Democrats are better than Republicans; it is because I think Republicans are mistaken and Democrats right; and I hope and believe that I hold that conviction in no narrow partisan spirit. I find that I am one of the few men of my acquaintance who absolutely believe every word, for example, of the Virginia Bill of Rights.

Most men use them for Fourth-of-July purposes, and use them very handsomely; but I stand before you and tell you that I believe them. For example, the Virginia Bill of Rights—I cite that because it was one of the first Bills of Rights; the others were largely modeled upon it or run along the same lines. The Virginia Bill of Rights says that when a Government proves unsuitable to the life of the people under it (I am not quoting the language, but the meaning) they have a right to alter or abolish it in any way that they please.

When things were perhaps more debatable than they are now about our immediate neighbor to the south of us, I do not know how many men came to me and suggested that the Government of Mexico should be altered as we thought it ought to be altered; but being a subscriber to the doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, I could not agree with them. The Mexicans may not know what to do with their Government, but that is none of our business; and so long as I have the power to prevent it, nobody shall "put it" to alter it for them.

That is what I mean by being a Democrat built on the original plan of the Bill of Rights.

The Application to Business.

Now those Bills of Rights say some things that are very pertinent to business. They assert the absolute equality of right on the part of individuals to access to opportunity. That is the reason I am opposed to monopoly, not that monopoly does not produce some excellent results of a kind, but because it is intended to shut out a lot of people who ought not to be put out; and I believe that Democracy is the only thing that vitalizes a whole people instead of vitalizing only some of the people of the country. I am not fit to be the trustee of prosperity for this country; neither are you; neither is any group of men fit to be the trustees for the economical guidance of this country.

I believe in the common man. I believe the genius of America to be that the common man should be consulted as to how he is governed and should be given the same opportunity with every other man under his Government. I believe that that spirit is the spirit of the average business man in America. I am sure that it is the spirit of the average business man in America, because, although it is a current theory that the President of the United States is a very much secluded person, a good many people talk to him, I assure you, and he takes pains to know what the people are talking about who do not talk directly to him.

Nobody who has been bred in the atmosphere of American societies from one end of this continent to the other can mistake the spirit of the average man, and I am that average man. The country consists of him. He is the backbone of the country. The man who is above the average uses him, and ought to respect his tool, ought to respect his instrument, ought to respect the veins through which the very life blood of the country flows.

The Future of Business.

Now, with regard to the future of business in this country, no man can speak with confidence, because it happens that the distressing events of the months since the great European war began have put America in a peculiar relation to the rest of the world. It looks as if we would have to be the reserve force of the world in respect to financial and economic power. It looks as if in the days of reconstruction and recuperation which are ahead of Europe we would have to do many of the things, many of the most important things, which hitherto have been done through European instrumentalities.

No man can say just how these matters are going to shape themselves, but every man can see that the opportunity of America is going to be unparalleled and that the resources of America must be put at the service of the world as they never were put at its service before. Therefore it is imperative that no impediments should be put in the way of commerce with the rest of the world. You cannot sell unless you buy.

Commerce is only an exalted kind of barter. The bartering may not be direct, but directly or indirectly it is an exchange of commodities and the payment of the balances; and therefore there must be no impediments to the free flow of the currents of commerce back and forth between the United States upon which they world will in part depend and the other countries which she must supply and serve. And for the first time, gentlemen, it happens—I believe, providentially—that the business men of America have an instrumentality in the new banking laws such as they never had before for the ebb and flow and free course of the natural processes of credit. For the first time we are not bound up in an inelastic currency. Our credit is current, and that current will run through all the channels of commerce in every part of the world.

Praises Reserve Banks.

A gentleman present here today told me that he had done what I trust it is not his habit to do; he said he had been looking up an old speech of mine, and that when I addressed the American Bankers' Association in Denver some years ago I said that I had been called upon a little while before to speak to the bankers of New York on the elasticity of the currency and that I had replied that I spoke upon it with the more freedom because I know nothing about it. Being a professor at that time on a salary, I was not in a position to know anything of the elasticity of the currency. I hope that he is ready to believe that in the time that has intervened I have taken pains to find out something about the elasticity of the currency; for I was an enthusiastic supporter of the bill which finally established the Federal Reserve system, and I think that I understand it.

At any rate, gentlemen, jesting apart, it does furnish the business men of this country with an instrument such as credit never possessed before. Credit is a very spontaneous thing. Its excursions ought not to be personally conducted. There have been times in this country when the expeditions of credit were personally conducted. I could name some of the agencies where guides were provided. But if you are starting an enterprise in one part of the country you do not want any guides; you rather resent guidance from another part of the country.

And there were times when there were limited circles in the eastern portion of our great country who thought they knew more about business in the other parts of the country than the people who lived in those parts of the country. I always doubted them. I now know that they did not.

The vision of a democracy that I have is this: That you must not be presumptuous enough to determine beforehand where the vitality is going to come from. The beauty of a democracy is that you never can tell when a youngster is born what he is going to do with you, and that, no matter how humbly he is born, no matter where he is born, no matter what circumstances hamper him at the outside, he has got a chance to master the minds and lead the imaginations of the whole country.

That is the beauty of democracy—that you do not beforehand pretend to pick out the vital centres, but they pick themselves out. The men who are going to lead you and dominate you pick themselves out and elect themselves by an electoral process over which legislation can have no control whatever. I like to think that the youngsters now playing somewhere, perhaps in a gutter, are sometime or other going to stand up and speak the voice of America for all the world to hear.

So I want you to share with me this vision of the future of American business—of a cosmopolitan spirit, of a spirit of enterprise out of which the old timidity has gone. For you will have to admit, gentlemen, that American business men have been timid. They have constantly run to Washington and said: "It looks like rain; for God's sake give us shelter."

You do not need Washington. There is genius enough in this country to master the enterprise of the world, and it ought not to ask odds of anybody. I would like to have the thrilling pride of realizing that there was nobody in America who was afraid to match wits with the world. When I move about this country I feel as you do, the vitality of the thing that is going on in it, the quick, origination of minds when they meet new circumstances, the readiness with which Americans adapt themselves to new circumstances—that is the spirit of conquest.

I originally, for example, belonged to a stock which has never failed to feel at home anywhere as soon as it got there—I mean the Scotch-Irish. The Scotch-Irish have taken leave to belong the minute they landed, and presently a good deal else also has belonged to them besides themselves; and I like to picture that as also typical of America. Whom would you pick out among the early Americans as the typical American? You know that for more than a hundred years after the settlement of this country—for nearly a hundred years after the establishment of the union—there was always a frontier on this continent, and the typical American was the man who did not need any assistance from anywhere or anybody, but who went out into a new country, made his own home for himself, established his own government, arranged everything to suit himself, and then occasionally went back to his old home rich and powerful and contented. That was the typical American.

There was a certain community somewhere in what used to be the frontier back in Jackson's day who sent a pitiful plea to Washington that Congress would hurry up and give them a territorial form of government because they did not have any government; they happened to be beyond the bounds of the governments heretofore set up. Jackson sent them a very proper reproof. He said that they were the first Americans he had heard of who didn't know how to set up a government for themselves and take care of themselves.

The characteristic American community for a long time was the frontier community made on the spot and made according to the local pattern. So that when I hear Americans begging to be assisted by authority, I wonder where they were born. I wonder now long they have breathed the air of America. I wonder where their papers of spiritual naturalization are. For America now may make peaceful conquest of the world, and I say that with all the greater confidence, gentlemen, because I believe and hope that the belief does not spring merely from the hope that when the present great conflict in Europe is over the world is going to wear a different aspect.

Expects No Patched-Up Peace.

I do not believe that there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain and that the instrumentalities of justice will be exalted above the instrumentalities of force. I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere in the world will assert itself once for all in international affairs, and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness toward all the world, she may have the privilege, whether in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced.

I am not now speaking of governmental mediation. I haven't that in mind at all. I mean the spiritual mediation. I mean the recognition of the world that here is a country that has always wanted things done that way and whose merchants when they carry their goods will carry their idea along with them, and that this spirit of give and take, this spirit of success only by having better goods and better brains and better training, will through their influence spread the more rapidly to the ends of the world. That is what I mean by the mediating influence which I think American commerce will exert.

So I challenge you and men like you throughout the United States to apply your minds to your business as if you were building up for the world a great constitution of the United States, as if you were going out in the spirit of service and achivement—the kind of achievement that comes only through service, the kind of achievement which is statesmanship, the statesmanship of those arrangements which are most serviceable to the world. As you do this, the American spirit, whether it be labeled so or not, will have its conquest far and wide, and when we come back from our long voyage of trade, we will not feel that we have left strangers behind us, but that we have left friends behind us, and have come home to sit by the fireside and speak of the common kinship of all mankind.

Makes Record in Handshaking.

The President, at the Capitol reception, following his Chamber of Commerce speech, established a new record for number of persons greeted by him at a public gathering, according to members of his official party. Seven thousand persons passed through the rotunda of the State Capitol and shook his hand, it was estimated, while 5,000 was the largest number ever before greeted by the President on a similar occasion.

At 4 o'clock, after the President and others in the receiving line had shaken the hands of nearly 6,000 men, women and children for an hour and a half, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, recommended that the Capitol doors be closed and no others admitted. The President refused to give his approval, however, and for another half hour he shook hands with those who passed at the rate of about sixty a minute. When the doors finally were closed, more than 1,000 persons were turned away. About 1,000 of those who passed down the receiving line were suffragists.

Governor Willis, former Governor Harmon, Senator Pomerene, and Representative Brumbaugh were among those in the receiving line. The President's cousin, G. H. Woodrow of Columbus, and his son Lloyd, also were in the line.

An elderly woman, who said her home was in Columbus, wanted to talk to the President about a pension claim which she said she had against the Government, but Secret Service men hurried her along the line. The President spent thirty seconds talking to four-year-old Vrina Jane Hughes of Columbus, giving her more time than any other person during the entire reception.

POINTS WAY TO THE CHURCH.

Duty to the Community as the President Sees It.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 10.—President Wilson tonight addressed the closing session of the National Conference on Church and Country Life. In part, he said:

"I feel an unaffected diffidence in coming into this conference without having participated in its deliberations. I wish that I might have been here to learn the many things that I am sure have been learned by those who have attended these conferences. I feel confident that nothing that I say about the rural church will be new to you. I want you to understand that I am here simply because I wanted to show my profound interest in the subject which you have been considering, and not because I thought I had anything original to contribute to your thought.

"There was a time when America was characteristically rural, when practically all her strength was drawn from quiet countrysides, where life ran upon established lines and where men and women and children were familiar with each other in a long established neighborliness. But our rural districts are not now just what they used to be and have partaken in recent years of something of the fluidity that has characterized our general life. So that we have again and again been called upon from one point of view or another to study the revitalization of the countryside. There was a time, no longer ago than the youth of my own father, for example, when pastors found some of their most vital work in the country churches. I remember my dear father used to ride from church to church in a thickly populated country region and minister to several churches with a sense of ministering to the most vital interests on the part of the country in which he lived.

"After all, the most vitalizing thing in the world is Christianity. The world has advanced, advanced in what we regard as real civilization, not by material but by spiritual means, and one nation is distinguished from another nation by its ideals, not by its possessions; by what it believes in, by what it lives by; by what it intends; by the visions which its young men dream and the achievements which its men of maturity attempt so that each nation exults when it writes its poety or writes its memoirs of the character of its people and those who spring from the loins of its people.

Assails the Egotist.

"There is an old antithesis upon which I do not care to dwell, because there is not a great deal to be got from dwelling on it, between life and doctrine. There is no real antithesis. A man lives as he believes he ought to live or as he believes that it is to his advantage to live. He lives upon a doctrine, upon a principle, upon an ideal—sometimes a very low principle, sometimes a very exalted principle.

"I used to be told when I was a youth that some of the old casuists reduced all sin to egotism, and I have thought as I watched the career of some individuals that the analysis had some vital point to it. An egotist is a man who has got the whole perspective of life wrong. He conceives himself as the centre of affairs.

"He conceives of himself as the centre of affairs even as affects the providence of God. He has not related himself to the great forces which dominate him with the rest of us, and, therefore, has set up a little kingdom all his own in which he reigns with unhonored sovereignty. So there are some men who set up the principles of individual advantage as the principle, the doctrine of their life, and live by that and live generally a life that leads to all sorts of shipwreck. Whatever our doctrine be our life is conformed to it.

"When I think of the rural church I wonder how far the rural church is vitalizing the lives of the communities in which it exists. We have had a great deal to say recently, and it has been very profitably said, about the school as a social centre, by which is meant the schoolhouse as a social centre; about making the house which in the day time is used for the children a place which their parents may use in the evenings and the other disengaged times for the meetings of the community, where they are privileged to come together and talk about anything that is of community interest and talk about it with the utmost freedom.

"Some people have been opposed to it because there are some things that they do not want talked about. Some Boards of Education have been opposed to it because they realized that it might not be well for the Board of Education to be talked about. Talk is a very dangerous thing; community comparison of views is a very dangerous thing to the men who are having the wrong thing. But I, for my part, believe in making the school the social centre, the place that the community can use for any kind of co-ordinating that it wants to do in its life. But I believe that where the schoolhouse is inadequate, and even where it is adequate, the most vital social centre should be the Church itself, and that not by way of organizing the Church for social service—that is not my topic tonight; that is another topic—but of making the community realize that the congregation, and particularly the pastor, is interested in everything that is important for that community, and that the members of that church are ready to co-operate and the pastor ready to lend his time and his energy to the kind of organization which is necessary outside the church as well as in, for the benefit of the community."

The President turned to the topic of organization and said that some churches were exceedingly active about nothing, and said that he would wish to see every church assist the community in which it was established. Then he turned to a discussion of Christianity.

"There are a great many arguments about Christianity," he said. "There are a great many things which we spiritually assert which we cannot prove in the ordinary scientific sense of the word, but there are some things which we can show. The proof of Christianity is written in the biography of the saints, and by the saints I do not mean the technical saints, those whom the church or the world have picked out to label saints, for they are not very numerable, but the people whose lives, whose individual lives, have been transformed by Christianity.

"It is the only force in the world that I have ever heard of that does actually transform the life, and the proof of that transformation is to be found all over the Christian world, and is multiplied and repeated as Christianity gains fresh territory in the heathen world.

"Men begin suddenly to erect great spiritual standards over the little personal standards which they theretofore professed, and will walk smilingly to the stake in order that their souls may be true to themselves. There is nothing else that does that.

"There is something that is analogous to it and that is patriotism. Men will go into the fire of battle and freely give their lives for something greater than themselves, their duty to their country. And there is a pretty fine analogy between patriotism and Christianity. It is the devotion of the spirit to something greater and nobler than itself. These are the transforming influences. All the transforming influences in the world are unselfish. There is not a single selfish force in the world that is not touched with sinister power and the church is the only embodiment of the things that are entirely unselfish, the principles of self-sacrifice and devotion.

"Surely this is the instrumentality by which rural communities may be transformed and led to the things that are great; and surely there is nothing in the rural community in which the rural church ought not to be the leader and in which it ought not to be the vital actual centre.

"This is the simple message that I came to utter tonight. I dare say it has been repeatedly said in this conference. I merely wanted to add by testimony to the validity and power of that conception. We are in the world to do something more than look after ourselves. The reason that I am proud to be an American is because America was given birth to by such conceptions as these, that its object in the world, its only reason for existence as a Government, was to show men the paths of liberty and of mutual serviceability, to lift the common man out of the paths, out of the slough of discouragement and even despair; set his feet upon firm ground; tell him, 'Here is the high road upon which you are as much entitled to walk as we are, and we will see that there is a free field and no favor, and that as your moral qualities are and your physical powers, so will your success be. We will not let any man make you afraid and we will not let any man do you an injustice.'

"Those are the ideals of America. We have not always lived up to them. No community has always lived up to them. But we are dignified by the fact that those are the things we live for and sail by.

"America is great in the world not as she is a successful Government merely, but as she is the successful embodiment of a great ideal or unselfish citizenship. That is what makes the world feel America draw it like a lodestone; that is the reason that the ships that cross the sea have so many hopeful eyes lifted from their humble quarters toward the shores of the New World.

"That is the reason why men, after they have been for a little while in America and go back for a visit to the country, have a new light in their faces, the light that has kindled there in the country where they have seen some of their objects fulfilled.

"That is the light that shines from America. God grant that it may always shine, and that in many a humble hearth, in quiet country churches, the flames may be lighted by which this great light is kept alive."

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30 Church Street, New York — *Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels*

Church Literature Press

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Selected Christmas Cards and Calendars; 50 Personal Greeting Cards with envelopes, $1.50; Children's Prayer Rugs, $1.50; Bibles, $1.00 to $65.00; Altar Sets for memorials or gifts to Churches, $5.00 to $40.00; Prayer Books and Hymnals, $2.00 to $10.00 per set; Single Prayer Books, $.75 up.

SUBWAY TO ASTOR PLACE
TWO BIBLE HOUSE—NEW YORK
(Opposite Wanamaker's)

Resinol Soap

for clear skin and good hair

Try Resinol Soap for a week. You will be surprised to see how it clears and freshens your complexion, even in that short time. Used for the shampoo, it removes dandruff, and keeps the hair live, rich and lustrous. The soothing, healing influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which Resinol Soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for over twenty years in the care of skin and scalp troubles.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 6-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

A Lionel Electric Train

for Xmas

is sure to make the children happy. Electric Toys of every description—loads and loads of fun for all—strong, useful, scientific. You can't possibly please the youngsters better. Be sure to ask for "Lionel"—the standard for 15 years.

"High grade but not high priced"
At department, toy and electrical stores

Guaranteed by the maker

The Lionel Manufacturing Co.
48 East 21st Street — New York

Greatest Collection of VIOLINS

The most important establishment in America for Violins, 'Cellos, Bows, Strings, etc. Repairing a specialty.

VICTOR S. FLECHTER 500 5th Ave. Cor. 42d St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close out, today, in their

Special Sales

Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly $95 to $145—at $75 & $95

Smart Fur-trimmed Coats at $35
Formerly $50

MISSES' COATS—formerly $35 and $45—at $25

Fashionable Fur-trimmed Suits
Formerly $55 to $85—at $38 & $45

Smart Hats at $5 & $10
Street and semi-dress styles—formerly $18 and $25

$15 to $20 Lace and Net Blouses at $5

TAFT OUTLINES PLAN FOR A LASTING PEACE

Asks Co-operation of Commercial Organizations Representing 400,000 Business Men.

URGES A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Wants the United States to Take the Initiative After End of the Present War.

Ex-President William Howard Taft, who is head of the American branch of the League to Enforce Peace, sent a letter yesterday to the heads of all the principal commercial organizations in this city, asking them for their co-operation in an effort to create sentiment among business men in favor of a national plan for world peace, to be worked out through international agreement, at the end of the European war.

In addition to all these organizations, which are subsidiaries of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Taft has also written to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of each of the principal cities of the United States, and to the American Chambers of Commerce in Paris, Berlin, Milan, and Levant, Turkey.

In his letter Mr. Taft referred to the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, on the report of that body's special committee on "Economic Results of the War and American Business." This referendum will soon be offered for consideration by the business men here who are members of the organizations addressed. It was explained yesterday by Herbert S. Houston, of the Committee on Information, that the referendum outlines a plan for world peace almost identical with that contained in the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, which was organized by the former President, A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and a number of other men of national prominence, in Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, last June.

Extensive Co-operation Wanted.

Mr. Taft's letter is as follows:

"The friendly reference made to the platform of the League to Enforce Peace, on page 4 of Referendum No. 11 of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, seems to the officers of the league to create a natural occasion for calling it to your personal attention, and to that of your members.

"At the same time I want to extend a very cordial invitation to you, and through you to the members of your organization, to join the league and to co-operate with it as actively as you are able in the organization that is about to be undertaken by your State.

"The irremediable injury that would result of the whole world in case a way should not be found, at the close of the European conflict, to make war less threatening, and to render it less frequent, has induced a considerable number of leaders in the realms of statesmanship and of business to combine in an effort to create sentiment in our own and other countries in favor of the proposals that were put forward at the Philadelphia conference.

"The urgent need that led the committee of the Chamber to draw up its admirable report, and the Board of Directors to authorize its submission, is an eloquent argument in favor of a combined effort to do all which human ingenuity and devotion can, to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe as the world is now experiencing."

The proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, which were adopted at the Independence Hall meeting, and to which Mr. Taft's letter refers, are as follows:

That the United States join a league of nations, who shall agree to the following:

1. The establishment of an international tribunal or world court, which shall pass on all justiciable questions arising between nations.

1. The establishment of an international tribunal to be known as a council of conciliation which shall pass on all non-justiciable questions; that is, questions which cannot be settled in accordance with the principles of law and equity.

3. The signatory powers to use forthwith their joint economic and military forces against any nation which has joined the league, but which goes to war, or begins acts of hostility against another of the signatories, without first submitting its quarrel to a court or board of arbitrators, as provided in Sections 1 and 2.

4. The adoption of a code of international law through a series of international conferences.

400,000 Men Appealed To.

No provision is made in these proposals for enforcing the verdict of the arbitrators. Unler the proposed plan any nation that is dissatisfied with the decree may go to war without fear of adverse action on the part of the league.

The referendum of the Chamber of Commerce was submitted at the instigation of Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and Edward A. Filene of the Filene Stores of Boston, Mass. Both are charter members of the League to Enforce Peace, and Mr. Filene is Chairman of the committee whose recommendations formed the basis of the referendum.

Mr. Taft's letter will reach the 500 commercial bodies affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Those have more than 400,000 members, among which are included the leading business men of this country. The organizations in this city which have received Mr. Taft's letter are as follows:

The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Association, National Jewelers' Board of Trade, Produce Exchange, National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, American Association of Public Accountants, American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, American Electric Railway Manufacturers' Association, American Exporters' and Importers' Association, American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, American Institute of Consulting Engineers, American Meat Packers' Association, American Paper and Pulp Association, American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, Bridge Builders and Structual Society, Bronx Board of Trade, Chamber of German-American Commerce, Inc., Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Eastern Ice Association, Eastern Millinery Association, Inc., Eastern Supply Association, International Acetylene Association, Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, Metalware Club, National Association of Clothiers, National Association of Glue and Gelatine Manufacturers, National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers of the United States of America, National Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, National Paper Trade Association of the United States, National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America, National Retail Dry Goods Association, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States, National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Natural Ice Association of America, Printing Press Manufacturers' Association, Railway Business Association, Refractories Manufacturers' Association, Rubber Club of America, Silk Association of America, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, United States Brewers' Association, United States Trade-Mark Association, Wholesale Shoe League, Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, and the Queens County Board of Trade.

Kaiser to Visit Brussels.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10, (via London.)—Emperor William will visit Brussels from Dec. 19 to 22, according to the Belgian correspondents of Dutch newspapers. He will also visit the neighboring parts of Belgium, including the field of Waterloo, it is said. Special police already have arrived at Brussels to act as a guard for the Emperor.

LATIN AMERICA LIKES PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

One Buenos Aires Paper Describes It as an "Invaluable Document."

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10.—La Razón, commenting on President Wilson's message, says that the United States will take up arms if there is aggression against the other American nations. Continuing, La Razón says:

"There are elsewhere dangers which suggest the need for neutrality and solidarity. Neutrality, however, without any provision for defense has no value. President Wilson's message sounds the alarm in order to uphold the rights of civilization."

Other newspapers comment favorably on the message. La Mañana says:

"Mr. Wilson's message embodies a fine conception of American politics and bears witness to the greatest elevation of mind, because it is inspired by honesty. It is, therefore, necessary to reject all apprehension, entertained by a few, regarding the so-called North American peril."

La Nacion says: "It is very seldom that a President of the United States has delivered such an interesting message. Mr. Wilson expressed the true idea of Pan-Americanism, which precludes imperialism and implies a spirit of legality, of amity, and mutual service. This message bears witness to the sound tendency of the American policy. It is a document which does credit to the supreme American Magistrate and to the nation to which it is directed. Those passages in the message concerning the German-Americans who disregard their country of adoption deserve to be borne in mind in other countries where similar occurrences are possible."

La Prensa says: "In the course of the last few years the high political tribune at Washington has become favorably inclined toward the Occidental hemisphere. Let us listen to the language of amity and solidarity, founded on mutual respect and the rights of all. Here we have already given some American personalities to understand that the Monroe Doctrine must renounce the tutelary character it assumed at first and must evolve toward Pan-Americanism.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 10.—Diplomatic and parliamentary circles greet warmly President Wilson's declaration, according to which the Monroe Doctrine means that the United States associates itself with Latin America to work fraternally toward the progress of the American continent.

El Mercurio, commenting eulogistically on the declaration, recalls the words of the Chilean President in his message on the opening of the Chamber of Deputies in June, 1915, and his interpretation of the same doctrine as meaning that the vital interests of the American nations reside in the integrity of the continent.

ASKS WILSON FOR NAMES.

German Herold Complains of His Charge in Address to Congress.

An editorial in this morning's German Herold says in part:

"The President has accused naturalized citizens of disloyalty, even flarant crimes. True, he says that 'their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched,' &c., but they must be of some moment, else Mr. Wilson would not have noticed them at all. The whole number of those 'sturdy hosts,' that is, the naturalized citizens, is 3,036,117, and, if we include those having first papers, 3,804,899.

"Now, how many of this number have been found disloyal? Last Wednesday we reviewed all the 'plots' of which our contemporaries have taken notice. There were six real 'plots'—affairs in which two or more persons were involved. Besides, there were half a dozen arrests of persons acting independently.

"All the men mentioned in these affairs were foreigners, who had not been naturalized, or native Americans.

"We are certain that the President is mistaken in his charge against naturalized citizens. At any rate, we think those accused are entitled to their day in court, where the accuser should at least name those false to their citizenship oaths.

"Now, we appeal to our contemporaries published in the vernacular to unite with us in the request to the President to publish the names of the disloyal foreign-born citizens. We trust the editors of this city will see the justness of our request. Is it fair that this stigma should remain on the name of the naturalized citizens, when, perhaps, no more than two or three are involved and when far more native Americans are 'mentioned' in the 'plots'?

"Aside from this attempt to enlist the help of our contemporaries, the Morgen-Herold will on Monday print a letter to the members of Congress, in which the urgent demand is made that the President should disclose the names of the citizens who have broken the vow they made when they changed their allegiance."

DEMANDS NEW LAWS TO END BOMB PLOTS

Attorney General Urges Revision of the Federal Neutrality Regulations.

WANTS RIGHT TO SEIZE ARMS

And Thus Prevent the Fitting Out of Expeditions to Mexico—Would Pay Federal Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The revision of the neutrality laws of the United States in order to insure to the Government adequate powers to deal with the fitting out of military expeditions against Governments with which this country is at peace; to punish as a crime against the United States the placing of bombs or other explosives on vessels sailing from American ports, and to arrest, if not to punish otherwise, any interned citizen of a belligerent country who tries to escape interment, is the principal recommendation made in the annual report of Attorney General Gregory.

Specific Neutrality Suggestions.

Following is the text of the suggestions made in relation to these subjects:

First—There is at present no adequate law under which the Government may seize and retain arms and ammunition which are being exported or which there is reason to believe are about to be exported in violation of the President's proclamation of an embargo on shipments of arms to Mexico, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of 1912. Neither is there any adequate law under which the Government may seize and retain arms and ammunition about to be used in connection with military expeditions prohibited by Section 13 of the Federal Penal Code. Obviously, the end in view is the prevention of the export of arms in the one case and the prevention of the expedition in the other, and as an effective means to that end I recommend that authority be given to seize arms and ammunition under the circumstances stated.

Second—It should be specifically made a crime against the United States to place bombs or other explosives on vessels sailing from the ports of the United States.

Third—It should be made a crime against the United States for any person to escape or attempt to escape from an interned warship of a belligerent nation; and in any event authority should be given to some department of the Government to arrest and return any such person to the place of internment.

Another of his recommendations for new legislation by Congress has to do with a proposed amendment of the commodities clause of the Interstate Commerce act by which railroads will be prohibited from transporting in interstate commerce articles which the railroad company has manufactured or produced, or which were produced or manufactured by any corporation controlled by the railroad company or those affiliated with it by means of controlling stockholders or interlocking directorates, irrespective of whether the railroad or the controlled or affiliated corporations have an interest in the articles at the time of transportation.

Wages for Federal Prisoners.

Other recommendations are that the Statute of Limitations in bankruptcy cases be extended from one to three years; that the President have power to appoint additional Judges of United States Courts where the incumbent reaches the age of 70 and declines to avail himself of the opportunity to retire; that Federal prisoners receive wages which shall be sent to their dependent families; that either side in customs cases may have the right to appeal directly from the General Appraisers to the Court of Customs, and that sending letters through the mails threatening injury to life or property be made a crime.

Mr. Gregory asked for no changes in the anti-trust laws. When decisions have been rendered in the Harvester, Steel, Steamship Pool, Lehigh Valley, United Shoe Machinery, and other cases now before the Supreme Court under the Sherman act, says the report, "the so-called area of debatable ground in the law of restraint of trade will have been greatly circumscribed."

The report says that within the past year seventy cases have been instituted under the Elkins act prohibiting the giving or receiving of rebates in interstate commerce, and that forty-five cases under this head have been concluded. It notes the great number of prosecutions under various recent acts of Congress, among them 1,189 cases disposed of under the Hours-of-Service act; 767 cases under the Food and Drugs act; 430 safety appliance cases; 155 violations of the Meat Inspection act; 166 animal quarantine cases; four violations of the Plant Quarantine law, and thirty-four violations of the Migratory Bird law.

SAYS OIL SPREAD BIG FIRE.

Expert Thinks Volatilized Lubricants Explain Bethlehem Blaze.

The rapidity with which the recent fire in the Bethlehem Steel plant spread was explained yesterday by Dr. John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who spoke at the final session of the society's convention in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Dr. Brashear expressed the opinion that volatilized lubricating oil so permeated the air that when once started, the flames had highly inflammable fuel everywhere.

The speaker said all the machinery and steel in the plant was practically "swimming" in oil, as barrels upon barrels of oil were pumped on the lathes and in the troughs in which the steel was cut. While the oil used was not ordinarily volatile, he said, it evaporated when under pressure and at high temperature, and that it was both under pressure and at high temperature in the Bethlehem plant.

This theory, which Charles M. Schwab is also understood to hold, would account for the rapid spreading of the flames, but offers no explanation for the origin of the fire. Dr. Brashear said specifically that the volatilized oil was by no means hot enough or combustible enough to break into flame of itself. If the fire was of incendiary origin, it may be, however, that the man who started it counted upon the oil to feed it.

Other speakers were: Carl M. Hansen, Melville W. Mix, W. H. Cameron, and W. P. Barba.

The delegates attended class reunions and other social functions in the city last night, possibly the largest being that of Stevens Institute Alumni at the Hotel Astor.

THREE AIRMEN HOMEBOUND.

Thaw, Prince, and Cowdin Get Leave from Service in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The American aviators, Lieutenant William Thaw, Norman Prince, and Elliot Cowdin, will sail tomorrow for New York on eight days' leave.

According to the rule of the French Army, all "permissionaires" have the right to spend the full period of leave at home; but the authorities were staggered when the Americans coolly averred that their homes were across the Atlantic. However, army rules admit of no compromise, so eight days for the voyage each way were added.

The aviators must report to the French Consul on landing, and take the first boat for France eight days later.

Poincare Greets British Ministers.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, who are in Paris for conferences with French Government officials, were received today by President Poincaré. President Poincaré gave a luncheon to the British Cabinet members, which was attended by the members of the French Cabinet and the Under Secretaries of State.

40,000 Serb Refugees in Greece.

PARIS, Dec. 11, 12:50 A. M.—A dispatch from the Saloniki correspondent of the Athens Patris, received here by the Havas Agency, says that Monastir is quiet, the military command having been taken over by a German officer, and Ephriam Rizoff having been appointed Mayor. There are now more than 40,000 Serbian refugees in Greece, the dispatch adds.

Charles Klein Memorial Meeting.

A memorial meeting to Charles Klein, the playwright, who lost his life on the Lusitania, is being arranged by the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, the Lambs, the Players, the United Managers' Association, and the Associated Managers of Greater New York. The meeting will be held in the Hudson Theatre Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19. Augustus Thomas will preside, and addresses will be made by Joseph I. C. Clarke, John Drew, William Courtleigh, Daniel Frohman, and Percy Mackaye. Tickets may be obtained after Tuesday at the clubhouses or headquarters of the organizations named.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MEN'S SUITS

Annual December Clearaway

For Today, Saturday,

400 New—This Season's Suits

$21.50

The Former Prices were $25.00—27.50 Up to $35.00

The assortment includes some of the best numbers taken from our regular stock. The new popular models in two, three and four button effects. Some imported suits made especially for Lord & Taylor in London; these are silk lined. All are tailored by hand of materials selected for their style and wearing qualities.

No Charge for Alterations

All Sales Must Be Final

No C. O. D.'s — No Returns — No Approvals

Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS Store Opens 8:30; Closes 6

"The Christmas Store of a Million Gifts"

Bring the Children and Let Them Enjoy the Delights of "Toy Land" and "Santa Claus Land"

A Christmas Event!

$19.50

The price of an especially fine and expressly selected group of

Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

The Suits

are here in 15 different models and 75 different patterns, weaves, and colors. Plain blues, blacks, Oxford greys (some with bound edge), stripe effects, dark browns, silk mixtures—in fact, EVERYTHING accepted as correct by the well-dressed New Yorker of today, in all sizes from 33 to 48 for men of all proportions and any stature.

The Overcoats

—Fully Silk-lined—

include the newest models in Oxford grey, Chesterfield, "Slip-on," imported Raglan, and other styles. Most are fully lined with Skinner's guaranteed silk. The range of fabrics and colors covers the entire field, and the latest ideas in cuffs, lapels, gussets, belts, collars, etc., are featured in endless variety.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Purchased!—A Manufacturer's Entire Sample Stock

Men's Full Dress, Tuxedo and Street Vests

HERE are the most remarkable values in men's vests we have ever secured—JUST IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—and showing all the latest models for Fall and Winter, 1915. Silks, Piques, foreign and domestic fabrics, basket weaves, flannels—the list is endless.

$1.85 *For Vests Worth $3.50 to $4.50*

Men's Full Dress White Pique Vests, with and without collars. Some with edges bound in the same material. All sizes from 31 to 48.

$2.85 *For Vests Worth $5 to $8.50*

Men's Full Dress Vests, pleated, in plain, white and self-striped effects. Also Street Vests, with and without collars, in plain colors and fancy patterns. All sizes from 33 to 46.

$4.35 *For Vests Worth $10 to $15*

Plain black and white Silk Full Dress or Tuxedo Vests. Soft rolling collars, velvet collars, velvet piped edges, self collars. Also Street Vests in rich foreign and domestic check, plaid, knitted, shaggy, flannel and other weaves. Ideal for business wear. All sizes from 33 to 46.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Put Up in Christmas Gift Boxes on Request

Men's Underwear Good for Gifts

ONLY hints can be given here of our exceptionally complete and comprehensive stock, rich in gift items of every kind.

Men's $2 Union Suits, of worsted in ribbed weave. Medium weight, gray; ankle length; at..... $1.55

Men's $1.35 Union Suits, of pure white and ecru Cotton. Fall weight; at.... $1

Men's Winter Weight Shirts and Drawers. Gray ribbed weave. Soft or plain finish; at..... $1

Men's Extra Heavy Worsted Shirts and Drawers. Unshrinkable; at..... $1.50

Men's $2 Australian Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers. Winter weight; pure white; at..... $1.50

Men's "Wolsey" Shirts and Drawers. Fine, warm garments. Superior finish and make. Steam shrunk; at..... $1.75

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Guaranteed Furs! New Styles! Special Prices!

A BETTER combination than this is not to be found in New York. Moreover, only the furs that are fashionable have been specialized.

$95

Scarfs.		*Muffs.*
$7.50, $10	Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat)	$10, $15
$12.50, $25	Natural Mink	$22.50, $35
$10, $15	Beaver	$13.50, $18.50
$7.50, $15	Moleskin	$17.50, $25
$6.50, $16.50	Natural Opossum	$10, $16.50
$10, $14.50	Natural Skunk	$19.50, $25
$7.50, $11.50	Natural Raccoon	$9.50, $15
$12.50	Taupe Wolf	$19.50
$22.50, $27.50	Taupe Fox	$23.50, $28.50
Persian Paw Sets, $7.50 *and* $10.		*Children's Fur Sets,* $2.25 *to* $45.

Arctic Seal Coats trimmed with Natural Raccoon, $95—*Illustrated.*

An excellent quality of sheared coney—therefore it is an excellent imitation of sealskin. The sketch shows how effectively it is trimmed, natural raccoon.

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats trimmed with collars, cuffs and borders of blue wolf or battleship gray wolf; 45-inch model, at $145.

Fur-Lined Tweed Coats, $37.50

Fur Robes for baby carriages, $3.95 to $15.

Leopardskin Floor Rugs, $25 and $35.

Furriers Since 1842.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's 15c to 50c Silk Handkerchiefs, 12½c to 28c

As the vogue of silk handkerchiefs is increasing every day this Sale of 9,000 Handkerchiefs is very important.

For Women

12½c, regularly 15c—White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs with borders of plain colors—dainty shades.

15c, regularly 25c—Japanese Silk Crepe Handkerchiefs; white with colored hems or printed borders.

25c—White Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs, with narrow hems, in colors, dainty embroidered initials to match.

For Men

28c, regularly 50c—Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs with colored borders and embroidered medallions or initials to match.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Gift Gloves, $1.15 to $1.50

THEY have been selected from a vast number of extremely desirable Gloves for Gifts.

Women's One-Clasp Washable Capeskin Gloves, $1.15

In pearl gray and sand color, with black stitched backs.

Men's Washable Tan Capeskin Gloves, $1.50

Prix sewn seams and spear point backs.

Men's Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.50

Prix sewn seams; exceptionally fine quality.

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Men's Long Grain Dressing Cases, $2.50

FITTED with two ebonized military brushes, comb, bottle, soap box, tooth and nail brush holder.

New! Traveler's Laundry Set, 50c

Small case of colored saffian leather, containing 6 wooden clothespins, glass top push pins and cord line.

Women's Leather Carriage Bags, $1.

Women's Leather Coin Purses, 25c to $1.

Men's Three-Fold Leather Wallets, $1.

Men's Leather Collar Bags, $1.

Set of Coat Hangers in Leather Case, $1.

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

"Victrola XI" at $100—For the Christmas Gift

Easy Terms—$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

"VICTROLA XI" is at present the most popular model—everybody wants it—but it is the hardest to obtain. GIMBELS have plenty ready for immediate delivery.

Victrola XIV $150 $10 Cash $10 Monthly

Victrola XVI $200 $10 Cash $10 Monthly

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

The GIMBEL Jewelry Store

is an International Bazar of beautiful Gifts in Precious and Semi-precious Stones, Gold Jewelry, famous Watches, Sterling Silver and Silver-plated Wares.

Diamond Jewelry is particularly Specialized—and here are a few examples:

Diamond Ring $145

Marquise effect Ring of Platinum, set with 13 well-cut diamonds and 8 calibre sapphires.

Diamond Brooch $115

Brooch of Platinum, with one large diamond in the centre—an exquisite hand-wrought design.

Diamond Lavalliere $56.50

Lavalliere of Platinum, with lace-effect pendant set with one large sapphire and eight small diamonds.

Diamond Ring $150

Dinner Ring of Platinum, in a unique lace effect; set with 24 small diamonds and one large diamond in centre.

Diamond Lavalliere $87.50

Platinum Lavalliere, pendant in Grecian design, set with one large diamond.

Man's Diamond Locket $35

14-kt. gold, English finish, with engine-turned sunray design; square edge; and set with large diamond in centre.

Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway & 33rd Street

600 PAY TRIBUTE TO GEORGE M'ANENY

Leaders in City's Affairs Present Him with Silver Service at Waldorf Dinner.

REVIEW HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

Mayor Says His Resignation Is the City's Loss—Hopes He Will Be Called to Higher Office.

George McAneny was praised as an ideal public servant by Mayor Mitchel, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and other speakers, at a dinner in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, attended by 600 representative men of New York City. It was the most distinguished body of men, according to many, which ever gathered at a dinner in this city.

Many of the speakers insisted that the retirement of Mr. McAneny as President of the Board of Aldermen to become associated with the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES was but temporary and that his abilities were so generally appreciated that the people would draft him back into public service. Mayor Mitchel said that the "city and the State" needed men like him. A silver service was presented to Mr. McAneny by the committee which gave the dinner.

Mayor Mitchel, on the first occasion on which he has appeared in public since he underwent an operation for appendicitis, paid a generous tribute to Mr. McAneny and credited him with playing a part of the greatest importance in the progress made in the government of New York City within the last six years.

"Public dinners in honor of a man are usually perfunctory, but this is not the usual perfunctory dinner with me, and I believe it is not with any of those who are to follow me, or with any of those who are present and appreciate the work done by Mr. McAneny. I am proud of the opportunity to be here and to testify to the services of Mr. McAneny as a public official and to my affection for him as a friend.

Loss to the City.

"I have frequently heard Mr. McAneny referred to by those who know him as 'lovable,' and you will agree with me that the term is well applied to him. Friendship, in the true sense, is rarely met with, and it is worthy of note when it is met with in a high degree. You will remember that Mr. McAneny and I were both aspirants for the nomination for Mayor two years ago. A combination of circumstances, in which accident played a large part, resulted in my nomination. The moment it did, Mr. McAneny came to my support, and his support largely contributed to the result.

"In the last two Boards of Estimate Mr. McAneny and I have worked together and, although frequently on opposing sides in argument, we have always appeared as friends and have gone through controversies with our mutual esteem and respect undiminished.

"The loss of Mr. McAneny will be a loss to the city primarily, of course, but it will be a particularly heavy loss to me. Nothing could happen in the city's affairs which I could regret so much, for my own part, as the loss of his counsel, advice and help; yet when he told me as a friend what he had in contemplation, and asked my advice, I could not advise him against it, deeply as I regretted giving such counsel.

"Mr. McAneny is a type of public servant of the kind that the people can ill spare. He goes into—may I call it a private business?—at least he goes from public office—for a time."

Mayor Mitchel emphasized "for a time," with the clear intimation that he believed that Mr. McAneny would be constrained to return to public life, and the diners applauded the phrase. Mayor Mitchel continued:

Hopes He Will Return.

"But I believe that his quality of mind and heart, his conspicuous capacity, which drew him into public life and kept him there will inevitably lead to his return. This State and city need public men like George McAneny. For his own sake this administration lends him for a little time. But the people, I am confident, will draw him back before very long."

Mayor Mitchel gave the credit to Mr. McAneny for the solution of the subway problem. After reviewing other features of the work of Mr. McAneny, Mayor Mitchel said that before the first of next year a report to the Board of Estimate was expected which would adjust the problem of the terminal of the New York Central Railroad and the tracks on the west side of Manhattan. This solution, he said, was in a large part the work of Mr. McAneny.

Business Man's Tribute.

William C. Breed, representing the Merchants' Association, said:

"You have heard from previous speakers of Mr. McAneny's part in many of the great civic accomplishments of the past ten years—of his service as Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, which dealt with a proposed expenditure of upward of $350,000,000, and gave to the city and outlying districts the benefit of the present great dual system—of his work as Chairman of Committee on City Plans having to do with policies and plans for the future City of New York—of his remarkable work in reclaiming for the city a large amount of street space which had been pre-empted by private owners, thereby not only restoring to the city what belonged to it, but in addition vastly adding to the symmetry and beauty of our streets and many of the private buildings thereon—of his early work actively devoted to the development and enforcement of civil service laws—of his work as member of the committee which prepared and secured the adoption of the Municipal Home Rule section in the Constitution of 1894, the extension of which should be the first and foremost duty of those determining the policies and guiding the future affairs of the city—of his work as a charter builder, which presented to the Legislature in 1908 a proposed revised Charter, destined to die in legislative halls, but designed to eliminate many of the provisions which hamper and tend to render ineffective the business-like administration of city affairs by its chief executive—but how few of you realize or know anything of the many thousand details and routine matters not coming to the public eye which have been daily considered and intelligently acted upon in the various offices which Mr. McAneny has held, and of the thousands of people who, with projects rejected, with requests turned down, have nevertheless left the City Hall with the sentiment in their minds and hearts that George McAneny, with you or against you, is above all things—George McAneny, the courteous and faithful public servant.

"Mr. McAneny has always been a student of public affairs—that has been his trade, and nature equipped him well for the service it required. It is my belief that he has permanently raised the standard of each office he has held. By reason of his penetrating knowledge of the principles that should control the administration of public affairs, and his application of those principles to actual operation of government, he is indeed entitled to be styled a true political economist, an example to all future officials of this or any other city."

The Scholar In Politics.

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien said that words could not add much to the force of the tribute to Mr. McAneny represented in the character of those who had gathered to honor him. In addition to his administrative ability, he said, Mr. McAneny had the combination of patience, kindness, humanity, courtesy, unselfishness, and sincerity which made him approach the stature of a perfect man.

"He is a man who, in spite of his study of large matters of policy and incessant attention to detail, is always open to a righteous appeal. He typifies the scholar in politics and the gentleman in public office. Those who are here tonight testify to the sense of obligation toward him felt by the people of this city. We all wish that he will carry with him now into a sphere of wider usefulness those qualities which made his name in public life, and we wish him many years of happiness and health."

In the course of a witty speech, Job E. Hedges intimated broadly that he knew all about plans that were being laid to bring Mr. McAneny back into public life as a candidate for a high office which he did not name. He said that it was a great tribute to the normality and humanity that went with Mr. McAneny's abilities that men of every kind came to the dinner in his honor.

"Everybody is here,' he said, "the rich and the poor—Republicans and Democrats, the uplifters and the uplifted—every profession and business and all degrees of political and religious conviction. If Mr. McAneny can sit before these who have gathered to honor him and can listen to these speeches about him—if he can do this and remain relatively normal, I shall regard him as a dispensation. The public badly needs men like him who do not get their heads and hearts mixed up and who can be human and intelligent at the same time."

Silver Service Presented.

The silver tea and coffee service was presented to Mr. McAneny by George W. Burleigh, Chairman of the committee which tendered the dinner. On each of the seven pieces were engraved the coat of arms of the City of New York and Mr. McAneny's monogram. On the tray is an engraving of the City Hall, with this inscription: "Presented by the Citizens of New York on Dec. 10, 1915, to the Honorable George McAneny, LL. D., in Appreciation of His Distinguished Service to the City of New York. President of the Borough of Manhattan, 1910-1913. President Board of Aldermen, 1914-1915."

Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, the last speaker before Mr. McAneny, said THE TIMES, to which Mr. McAneny was going, "offers opportunities worthy of his distinguished ability. They are to be congratulated in obtaining his services."

When Mr. McAneny arose to speak he was greeted by prolonged cheers. Several times he attempted to speak, but was forced to stop because of the renewed applause.

"I do not intend to make a speech," said he when he was able to be heard. "I merely wish to thank you all for what you have said and done here tonight. It has been my privilege to serve the city for several years. But it is not possible for me always to continue in public service. I am going, however, from one field of public service to another."

Sees More Public Spirit.

Mr. McAneny then paid a tribute to Commissioner William R. Willcox, to whom he said he owed a great debt of gratitude. It was such men as Commissioner Willcox who made his public life such a pleasure. He spoke feelingly of his love for the City of New York and of the momentous changes in the life and government of the city which he had observed. He said that the government was on a higher plane and that the officials were more public-spirited than in former times.

Mayor Mitchel came in for a round of praise. Mr. McAneny said that the friendship existing between them meant a great deal to him. He characterized his friend as "a fine public administrator, who has made New York a better, cleaner and stronger city."

"To head a great newspaper," he continued, "is to be engaged in a work scarcely less important than public service. It seems as if fate has arranged that I should go, and what could be happier? I am proud of the press of New York and have reason to be."

In closing, Mr. McAneny thanked all of the friends who had arranged the dinner, though, he said, he had been overestimated. He believed every man present had a share in whatever has been accomplished in the city government.

"Despite all of the nice things that have been said of me tonight and the remarks some of the gentlemen have made of the future, I shall not be a candidate for any public office again. I am going on THE NEW YORK TIMES to stay. My public service in the future shall be given through the newspaper. There I expect to find great opportunities."

Seth Low Presided.

Seth Low presided at the dinner and added his warm tribute to the many others received by the retiring President of the Board of Aldermen. On the committee which gave the dinner were the following:

George W. Burleigh, James Speyer, R. R. Loening, Felix Adler, Vincent Astor, Otto T. Bannard, Edward M. Bassett, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Philip J. Britt, Henry W. Bull, Nicholas Murray Butler, William Allen Butler, William H. Childs, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick R. Coudert, Edgar M. Cullen, Robert Fulton Cutting, Robert W. de Forest, Edward C. Delafield, Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert E. Dowling, Austen G. Fox, Paul Fuller, Elbert H. Gary, George Harvey, Job E. Hedges, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles D. Hilles, Richard H. Hunt, Adolf Kuttroff, Thomas W. Lamont, G. Howland Leavitt, Adolph Lewisohn, Seth Low, Bradley Martin, Jr., William McCarroll, John G. Milburn.

William Fellowes Morgan, Charles D. Norton, Morgan J. O'Brien, Willis L. Ogden, H. Fairfield Osborn, William Church Osborn, Eugene H. Outerbridge, Alton B. Parker, George W. Perkins, Joseph M. Price, George Haven Putnam, Ogden Mills Reid, Edward Robinson, Charles H. Sabin, William J. Schieffelin, Carl L. Schurz, Isaac N. Seligman, James R. Sheffield, Nelson S. Spencer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Henry W. Taft, William H. Truesdale, Frank Tucker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Frank A. Vanderlip, Oswald G. Villard, Felix M. Warburg, Abert H. Wiggin, William G. Willcox, William R. Willcox, Beekman Winthrop, and Frank S. Witherbee.

Those who sat at the speakers' table besides the speakers were: Henry H. Curran, Calvin D. Van Name, Douglas Mathewson, the Rev. Howard Duffield, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Mr. McAneny's father-in-law, to whom a toast was drunk; H. Fairfield Osborn, Dudley Field Malone, Major Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, William A. Prendergast, Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A.; R. Fulton Cutting, Bishop Greer, Rear Admiral N. P. Usher, the Rev. William T. Manning, Robert W. de Forest, Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, Marcus M. Marks, Lewis H. Pounds, and Maurice Connolly.

Some of the guests were Julius Kruttschnitt, Arnold W. Brunner, George W. Perkins, Melville E. Stone, Darwin P. Kingsley, P. A. S. Franklin, George F. Baker, Colonel Coleman du Pont, Vincent Astor, W. Averill Harriman, Cass Gilbert.

Jacob H. Schiff, Henry R. Towne, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Justice Clarence J. Shearn, S. Stanwood Menken, Nicholas F. Brady, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Edward C. Delafield, Willard Straight, Ivy L. Lee, Mortimer L. Schiff, Peter Cooper Hewitt, John C. Spooner, A. J. Hemphill, T. P. Shonts, H. H. Westinghouse, Chester S. Lord, Horace White, Paul D. Cravath.

Robert L. Adamson, Commissioner Arthur Woods, District Attorney-elect Swann, Thomas F. Smith, James A. Foley, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, J. Sergeant Cram, John H. McCooey, John B. Stanchfield, Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, George Gordon Battle, George F. Kunz, Thomas Hastings, Robert Ridgway, Senator John Godfrey Saxe, Alexander Konta, James C. Cropsey, Herman A. Metz, Norman J. Hapgood, Dr. Henry Moskowits, Nathan Straus, Newcomb Carlton, Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Michael Friedsam, Allan Robinson, Carl L. Schurz, Franz Beaz, Charles L. Bernheimer, and John J. Hopper.

Gen. Gouraud Again at the Front.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—General H. J. E. Gouraud, who lost an arm as the result of wounds suffered while commanding the French expeditionary force at the Dardanelles and who sustained other severe wounds, has been assigned to command one of the armies at the front, although he has barely recovered. The General himself applied for active employment again.

BOOM CITY PLANS TO REBUILD AT ONCE

Hopewell, Amid Its Ruins, Arranges for Reconstruction on Solid Lines.

WILL ASK FOR CHARTER

Neighboring Virginia Cities Send Relief—Powder Plant's Operation Is Not Interfered With.

Special to The New York Times.

HOPEWELL, Va., Dec. 10.—While the ruins left by the fire which swept this "boom city" yesterday were still smoldering, plans were made today to rebuild. Various committees of citizens were appointed, and building regulations will be made. Residents at a mass meeting tonight made plans to replace with buildings of brick and concrete the flimsy mushroom town of frame structures that was swept away.

The meeting, which was attended by more than 1,000 of the town's 25,000 homeless inhabitants, also reconstructed the temporary Government and took first steps toward obtaining a city charter. A commission was elected to have charge of municipal affairs until the meeting of the Virginia Legislature next month, the earliest date at which a charter can be obtained.

It is believed that the 400 militiamen who were sent here to maintain order soon will be ordered home.

The big du Pont powder plant was operated as usual today. The authorities have not yet made public any information in the case of the man arrested on Wednesday afternoon with nitroglycerine in his possession. The fact of the arrest was confirmed today by the du Pont police force, although the officials of the company refused to talk.

A mass meeting was held in the Baptist Tabernacle today and $15,000 was subscribed for immediate relief. Food was distributed to the homeless, and several bread lines were formed. The Norfolk & Western Railway, the Merchants' Steamship Line, and the du Pont Powder Company co-operated in aiding the sufferers. The railway and steamship lines carried supplies free of charge. Hundreds of persons were sent to Petersburg, where the city authorities, the Young Men's Christian Association, and church organizations gave food and shelter.

Chief of Police Cotton received many applications today for permission to enter the burned area, the object being to start rebuilding. All permits, however, will be withheld until a committee has decided on laws to govern construction.

"I could handle the situation easily with only 100 men," said Major E. W. Bowles, commanding the militia, tonight. "I have under me 400 militia, but I do not need nearly that many. Company C of the Fourth Regiment, which arrived from Newport News this morning by steamer, was sent back to its home station tonight."

Linemen have re-established the telephone and telegraph lines, and temporary offices will be opened tomorrow. Employes of the du Pont plant will be relieved of any distress tomorrow, when more than $800,000 will be paid out. A relief train on the Norfolk & Western tonight brought in a large number of tents and equipment for the homeless.

The investigation of the origin of the fire resulted in the conclusion that it was caused by the accidental overturning of a lamp in a Greek restaurant.

The du Pont Company today permitted its married employes to bring their families within the plant for meals. The soldiers were fed at the mess halls of the powder company.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—Richmond today joined Petersburg in relieving the distress at Hopewell. Quantities of food and clothing were collected at the relief headquarters. The Chamber of Commerce made arrangement to run chartered trains between Richmond and Hopewell so that the homeless employes of the powder plant may occupy lodgings here.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The City Council has appropriated $7,500 for the relief of Hopewell, with the understanding that the Mayor may expend as much more as may be needed. The Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association have contributed about $2,000, and a committee is at Hopewell issuing food and clothing. Churches have been opened here to refugees who may use them for sleeping quarters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Chief Bielaski of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice today instructed his agent at Norfolk to proceed to Hopewell and make a thorough investigation of yesterday's fire.

BETHLEHEM EMPLOYE KILLED.

Several Others Injured by Explosion in Redington Fuse Plant.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 10.—An explosion today in the fuse plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Redington, six miles from here, killed one workman and injured fifteen others, several of them seriously. The accident resulted, it was said, from a spark communicating with quantities of powder. Philip Adams of Easton, Penn., was the man killed.

The room in which the explosion occurred was badly damaged. All the employes who were at work in adjoining departments and buildings were sent home for the remainder of the day.

Information regarding the explosion was for a time difficult to obtain, officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company in this city refusing to discuss the matter. When word of the accident was telephoned here, all available ambulances of the steel works were immediately rushed to Redington and the injured were quickly brought to this city.

The fuse plant employs several hundred men who are at present making shell fuses for the Allies. This is the second explosion that has occurred at the Redington plant in nearly four months. On Aug. 20 ten men were burned by a powder flash.

ALLIES' WHEAT BURNED.

Fire Destroys Big Grain Elevators of Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 10.—Two of the three Anchor Line grain elevators, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here, were destroyed by fire early today with their contents, about 500,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at $750,000. The wheat came from Canada, and was to be shipped to Great Britain and her allies.

The fire started in the shaft of the main elevator and was driven by a strong nowtheast wind into the grain bins below. The firemen were handicapped by a maze of railroad tracks, on which were many freight cars.

Although the elevators stood on the shore of Erie Bay, it was impossible, owing to lack of marine apparatus, to fight the fire from the water. Several steamers at the piers were saved by being towed into the bay. One company of firemen saved the third elevator by climbing into it and fighting back the blaze.

An investigation of the origin of the fire will be requested. No other cause than spontaneous combustion has yet been assigned.

PAID ON GERMAN WAR LOAN.

$2,645,350,000 Cash, 87% of Total Subscription Received.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Cash payments on the third German war loan now amount to 10,681,400,000 marks, ($2,645,350,000,) or 87 per cent. of the total subscription.

Installments paid with money borrowed from loan banks have decreased 51,600,000 marks to 570,100,000 marks.

INDORSE BURTON'S BOOM.

Ohio's Republican Congressmen Support His Presidential Aspirations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The candidacy of ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio for the Republican nomination for President of the United States was unanimously indorsed tonight by the Republican members of the Ohio delegation in Congress. Mr. Burton was the guest of the delegation at a dinner at the Shoreham Hotel.

Representative Emerson said that the Ohio Republican delegation in Congress desired to go on record as standing unanimously behind the Burton Presidential boom, and in responding, Mr. Burton said that while his name was being mentioned for the highest office in the land it was such a great gift from the hands of the people that no man could be an active candidate for it as he could for any other elective office.

In defining his position politically Mr. Burton said that he was not with the most conservative or the most radical. The country was passing through a progressive age and national policies must keep pace with it. But the ruling party, he said, must operate with moderation. Speaking of the Republican Party, he said: "I am sure that in 1916 we are coming again into our own."

Mr. Burton cautioned Republican Legislators not to make any captious opposition to the Democratic legislative program. When there was reason to oppose, they should act with courage, The Republicans, he advised, should make a record at the present session of Congress that would enable them to show to the people that the return of the party to power in Washington would mean prosperity for all."

A BRANDT BRINGS $475.

Top Price Paid for "Russian Travelers"—A Plot for $420.

Josef Brandt's "Russian Travelers" brought the highest price in the final evening's sale of pictures from different estates at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday, going to J. Rudmeister for $475. The same buyer paid $420 for the Paris artist Plot's "Ideal Head," and $100 for St. Chlebowski's "Entering the Mosque."

Professor Consoli's "Louis XIV. in le Brun's Studio with Mme. la Vallière" went to Leon Ricci for $160; "The Flower Girl," by Bruck-Lajos, to Henry Schultheis for $130; E. J. Sterner paid $100 for Soulacroix's "The Dance;" Weber's "Off for the Banks" went to Rudmeister for $250, Franz Verhas's "The Little Marauder" to D. Auchincloss for $110, and a "Portrait," by Sir Peter Lely, went to J. P. Scott for $175.

Willie Heye paid $115 for Frederick Kost's "Autumn Landscape." To Schultheis went Wilhelm Kray's "The Lorelei"; Berne-Bellecour's "A French Drummer" for $135, and the American painter Harburger's "Diamond Cut Diamond" for $170. "A Summer Day on the Seine" went to L. Johnson for $152 and H. Williams paid $200 for Adrien Moreau's "A Refreshing Drink."

The returns for the evening were $8,161, making a total for the sale of $10,872.

HOSPITAL NURSE TO SUE CITY

Miss Misener Says She Was Locked In Room 72 Hours as Punishment.

Friends of Miss Delilah Misener, a nurse in Fordham Hospital, said yesterday she intended to sue the city for damages because she had been locked in a room in the hospital for nearly seventy-two hours as punishment for a mistake in caring for a patient which, friends said, was not her fault. Miss Misener was released yesterday morning after doctors and nurses had threatened to strike, it was said, and a committee had so informed Miss Mabel Wilson, the acting Superintendent. Miss Wilson declined to discuss the matter last night.

It was said breakfast had been served to a woman patient in Miss Misener's care, although it had been forbidden because she was to undergo an operation later in the day. The nurse was not in the room, her friends said, when an orderly served the meal, and she could not have prevented it. Nevertheless she was punished until she became hysterical.

JAPANESE AND BRIDE HELD

At Ellis Island In Contract Labor Law Case—Wife a Frenchwoman.

Matesiro Oishi, a Japanese, who married a French girl in Lima, Peru, arrived yesterday with his bride on the United Fruit Steamer Carrillo, and was sent to Ellis Island for further examination on suspicion of violating the contract labor laws. He showed the Immigration Inspector a letter from a Peruvian firm addressed to William R. Grace & Co. of 7 Hanover Square, and the impression was that he had been engaged in Lima by the firm to work for them in New York.

Fate appeared to be wholly against Oishi yesterday. A violent gust of wind lifted his trunk off the deck, while the Carrillo was anchored at quarantine, and whisked it away toward Hoboken. He waved his hand sadly as the trunk disappeared from view and said "Sianara," which means in polite Japanese "till we meet again."

MONEY BROKER ARRESTED.

P. G. Zaldari Accused of Theft of Twenty Greek Bonds.

Peter G. Zaldari, a money broker living at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, and having an office at 7 Wall Street, was held in $3,500 bail yesterday in the Tombs Court on a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant against him is Stamos Kalamaris, owner of a steamship ticket office at 11 Morris Street. He said he gave Zaldari twenty bonds of the Greek Government in October. They were to be exchanged for other bonds. He charged Zaldari with having appropriated the bonds for his own use and complained to the police. The arrest followed. Zaldari was held for examination on Tuesday.

GAMBLING OUTFIT BURNED.

Devices Worth $20,000 Seized In Hewletts Raid Destroyed.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 10.—Gambling parphernalia worth about $20,000, taken by District Attorney Lewis J. Smith in a raid on King Cottage in Hewletts last July, was destroyed in the basement of the Court House today. The outfit was broken up with axes and burned.

Charles Burke and Charles Williams, both of New York, arrested in the raid on the place, were fined $250 each by County Judge James P. Niemann a few weeks ago after they had pleaded guilty to a charge of being agents of the parties who conducted the resort. Who the principals were was not disclosed.

Packers Send Big Shipments Here.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 10.—More than a million dollars worth of packing products have left Sioux City each day for the last six days, bound for Eastern seaboard points. Railroad and packing house officials declare the heavy shipments will continue for about forty-five days. The cars are destined for New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and shipped by the Armour and Cudahy plants here. It is believed the shipments are for European belligerents.

German Brewers Raise Price of Beer

The organized brewers of Southern Germany have resolved to raise the wholesale price of beer $1.25 a barrel of twenty-six gallons, according to the Berliner Tageblatt of Nov. 21.

MEN OF SCIENCE SEE DE FOREST'S AUDION

Inventor Demonstrates Lamp's Musical Possibilities to Engineers.

MADE TO SING AS A BIRD

Hopes Soon to Put Device Within Reach of All Who Can Now Afford to Telephone.

Lee de Forest revealed last night for the first time to the public a new use of his audion, in the main auditorium of the Engineering Building, at a concert of electrically operated musical instruments, under the auspices of the National Electric Light Association and the New York Electrical Society.

Not only does Mr. de Forest detect with the audion musical sounds silently sent by wireless from great distances, but he creates the music of a flute or violin or the singing of a bird by pressing a button. The audion, which made it possible to speak wirelessly to Paris, now not only detects electrical waves from great distances, but produces a sensation which, acting through a magnet on an ordinary tedephone receiver, gives off music. The tone quality and the intensity are regulated by the resistance in the lamp and by the induction coils.

Mr. de Forest demonstrated his new instrument, which he hopes to perfect so that a singing lamp will not be too expensive for the average man. It is possible that these musical instruments may be installed wherever the telephone now reaches. After explaining the mechanics of the instrument, Mr. de Forest said: "You have doubtless all heard the peculiar, plaintive notes of the Hawaiian ukalali, produced by the players sliding their fingers along the strings after they have been put in vibration. Now, this same effect, which can be weirdly pleasing when skilfully made, can be obtained with the musical audion. It is simply necessary to vary slightly and continuously the capacity of a small variable condenser in one of the circuits associated with the audion while the note is sounding.

"This is just one instance of the many possibilities in the use of the oscillating audion as a musical instrument. My experiments in this field, although but cursory thus far, convince me that in this new method lie developments and resources which will require the richest imagination of musical composers to picture.

"The idea of developing musical sounds from electrical currents which have their origin in an incandescent lamp has been a pet idea of mine for a good many years. Whenever I would return to my laboratory experiments along this line I would find some new methods for obtaining tone qualities and tonal effects which cannot be obtained, I am confident, by any other electrical method.

"Not only does the audion generate musical currents which can produce perfectly sustained notes, but the shrill warble of birds can be obtained, the staccato effects of drum beats, entirely automatic, without any effort on the part of the performer. Similarly, notes very closely simulating those of the bowed strings can be obtained, and this with only one audion and one set of circuits, not as was the case with the telharmonium, where it was necessary to mix the musical currents from a large number of alternators to obtain anything remotely approaching the stringed instruments.

"The notes that you hear tonight will resemble more those of the flute or reed instruments. I have not had the time in the laboratory to prepare the other methods in a form suitable for demonstration and I would not on this occasion desire to lengthen this demonstration."

One of the sounds produced last night by the instrument very closely resembled the frightened calling of a lost chicken. "I venture to say," said Mr. de Forest when he made his electric light perform this feat, "that no musical instrument ever made sounds like that before."

Following the demonstration of the audion, a number of electrically operated musical instruments were played, among which was the lyrachord, a piano which also makes the sound of an organ through the action of electrical magnets on the strings. The Autopiano, the Flexotone-Electrelle, the Grafonola Grand, the Solo Apollo, and the Lafargue Dynachord were also played. Soloists were Mrs. Waldemar Kaempfert, soprano; George Dostal, tenor; Henry Patton, baritone; Arkady Bourstin, violinist, and Howard Brockway, pianist.

SILK MEN LODGE PROTEST.

Say Embargo on Logwood May Throw Thousands Out of Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Silk manufacturers from Paterson, N. J., told Counselor Polk of the State Department today that unless Great Britain modified the embargo on the shipment of logwood from her West Indian possessions their mills probably would have to suspend operations within three months. Forty thousand men there and many thousands in other parts of the country would be thrown out of work, they said.

The manufacturers, headed by Senator Hughes and former Attorney General Griggs, urged that representations be made to England to remove the embargo. Mr. Polk replied that such representations had already been made through the British Ambassador and that prospects of arranging for American manufacturers to supply their needs seemed good.

At the British Embassy it was stated that the matter had been laid before the British Foreign Office, which was now considering the subject of an abatement of the embargo. Logwood has been used to a large extent in England to replace the chemical dyes formerly drawn from Germany.

FRENCH SURGEON PUNISHED

Was Accused of Favoritism—Other Surgeons Put on Reserve List.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—An army surgeon who was head of a military hospital has been sentenced to sixty days' detention in a fortress, at the end of which time he is to be relieved of his military duties, for having shown favoritism to two soldiers, while other surgeons with the rank of superior officers are to be relieved of their duties and placed in the reserve.

This action was taken by Minister of War Gallieni, who in a circular to Generals commanding the military regions of France called attention to this particular case and urged the suppression of those of a similar nature.

SENATORS ASSAIL OUR DIPLOMACY

Continued from Page 1.

Senator Lodge if his amendment was comprehensive enough to include investigation of parts played by citizens of the United States in sending ammunition on ships, which had been attacked or destroyed. He was assured that it was meant to include inquiry into all angles of the general subject of belligerent interference with ships.

Replying to Senator Lodge, Senator Smith said:

"I am not surprised at the speech or at the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. Almost from the beginning of the war there has been a class of people (good people) who have almost succeeded in suppressing any inquiry into the British restraints upon our commerce, simply by suggesting sympathy for the lives that have been lost. But I suspect that some of these wholehearted cries of sympathy come from persons interested in munitions plants that are making shipments to Great Britain. They come from those patriots who, to say the least, have not lost anything from munitions.

"No one cares more for the loss of life than I do, but to forbid an inquiry such as I have suggested by recurring to the loss of life in a way that moves the heart of any red-blooded man does not seem to me quite fair. It seems an effort to distract attention from the lawlessness of Great Britain. Those persons have always held (and many newspapers likewise) that efforts to restrain the oppressive British blockade came from sordid motives."

Humiliated, Says Walsh.

Senator Walsh followed:

"I apprehend," he said, "that no Senator here ever heard before of a blockade of neutral ports, shipments of our goods going to Holland seized because they might then go on to another country, and goods coming from Holland to us also seized. The character of these acts it is not wise to comment upon.

"At the beginning of the war shipments of our goods were seized wholesale without any effort to bring them to the adjudication of a prize court. In many, if not most, of these cases, the captor did not even deign to make an explanation. Seizures of copper have ceased, as you may have observed. Why? Because shippers in the United States have been harassed into signing an agreement, to ship copper only to such places and persons as the British Admiralty, previously fully informed, graciously permitted. Not a shipment has been made save under this humiliating condition."

Senator Walsh had the agreement read, then he went on:

"The copper market is so high that there is no way the producers in the United States could increase the price, and this part of the investigation, at least, would be free from any suspicion of having been inspired by mercenary motives. I would like to have the agreement referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and have the committee inquire into the circumstances of exacting such conditions from American shippers, and inquire also as to whether these circumstances justify the relations now obtaining between the United States and Great Britain."

Wants Neutrality Violations Protested

This resolution was introduced by Senator Curtis of Kansas:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the rights of neutrals is the chief concern of the Government of the United States of America, and that our duty to maintain those rights on sea and land is emphasized by treaties to which this nation is a signatory and by the principles of international law to which American diplomacy has hitherto adhered with constant sincerity, and be it further

Resolved, That as a means to this end Congress believes it to be the duty of this Government not only to proclaim, but to maintain an attitude of even-handed neutrality as between belligerent powers of all nationalities without fear or favor and with no tinge of sentiment or prejudice, and that any violation of neutral rights in derogation of the said treaties and principles of international law should meet with the prompt and vigorous protest of those officers of this Government who are charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, and said officers should perform every duty incumbent on a neutral nation.

This resolution also was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TEST BIG PORTABLE GUNS.

Army Experts Evolve Plan to Protect Unfortified Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Gigantic guns mounted on motor trucks or railway cars probably will be added to the nation's coast defense system as a result of experiments now being made by army ordnance experts. A scheme is being worked out contemplating the establishment of mobile batteries to protect stretches of coast line not commanded by permanent fortifications. Part of the $80,000,000 expenditure for coast defenses included in the Administration's program may be devoted to this work.

The European war has demonstrated that high-power guns can be used as mobile weapons, such guns as the German 42-centimeter howitzer having revolutionized land warfare by the easy reduction of powerful forts. It is proposed to adapt this lesson to American coast defense.

The experiments are being made to determine how big a gun can be effectively transported and transferred from its carriage to a concrete foundation. Consideration is being given to 12-inch, 14-inch, 16-inch, and even larger weapons.

TO HEAR ALL COMPLAINTS.

Special British Council Will Take Up Blockade Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The special council, recently created by the British Government to sit in London and deal with questions arising out of restrictions on neutral commerce, will not be limited in its functions, as was first supposed, to cases arising out of the detention of American-owned goods of German make, sought to be exported from Holland and other neutral countries of Northern Europe.

It was stated today at the British Embassy that in addition to acting on cases of this character the council would be prepared to entertain any complaints made through Ambassador Page, or the diplomatic representatives of other neutral powers, regarding detention of ships, exercise of the right of search, and, in fact, all questions touching the rights of neutral commerce as affected by the British Orders in Council and other measures incident to the war.

Experts will be employed by the council, capable of giving technical information upon the questions likely to arise from the activities of British cruisers and the application of various embargoes. In this way, it is believed, the proceedings in prize courts will be shortened and it will be possible in many cases to dispense with prize court proceedings.

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TIMELY SALES FOR TO-DAY (SATURDAY)

An Interesting Sale of Men's and Women's Gloves

will present exceptional values in the following:

Men's One-clasp Tan Cape Gloves (imported), with spear point . . per pair $1.10

Women's Short Mocha Gloves, full pique sewn, with heavy embroidery; gray or tan per pair $1.25

A Sale of Children's Apparel

has been prepared, comprising attractive and practical garments, which will be offered at advantageous prices.

Worsted Dresses (sizes 6 to 16 years) at $7.75, 9.75

Rain-proof Coats, with hats to match, 4.90

Rain-proof Capes (sizes 3 to 10 years), 2.75

Tailor-made Suits, for the larger girl, at $12.75, 14.50

Novelty Jewelry

is displayed in an exquisite collection of Earrings, Flexible Bracelets, Necklaces, Brooches, Hat Pins, Combs, and Studded Neckbands of maline and velvet.

Of timely interest are the assortments of Afternoon and Evening Bags, Opera Glasses, and Fans of charming contours, including feathered, quilled, Vernis Martin, Watteau and spangled Fans.

Men's Vest, Stud and Cuff Sets of pearl, in green-gold settings; Waldemar Chains, Knives, Cigar Cutters, Sautoir Chains; Lingerie Clasps, all of 14 kt. gold, are among the many articles of gift interest.

Boys' Clothing Department

A Reduction Sale has been arranged comprising Overcoats, Suits, Hats and Shirts which will be offered as follows:

Boys' Junior Coats, comprising with a few exceptions, the entire stocks of chinchilla, kersey and fancy mixtures (sizes 2½ to 8 years) $6.75, 8.50, 10.00

Boys' English Overcoats of very fine fabrics, excellently tailored (sizes 8 to 18 years) $17.50, 22.50

The entire stock of Boys' Norfolk Suits of fancy tweeds and homespuns, with extra knickerbockers, has been reduced to $6.75, $8.75 & $10.50

Boys' Hats, in desirable styles, (sizes 3 to 8 years) . . . . . $1.65 & 1.90

Boys' Negligee Shirts of fancy striped madras, with separate collar to match . 65c.

The range of sizes is not complete.

Celluloid Toilet Articles

IN BLACK-AND-WHITE DECORATION

will be on sale at remarkable price advantages. The prices quoted include the engraving of monogram to order on each article.

Mirrors	$2.75, 3.50	Nail Files	75c.
Hair Brushes	3.50	Button Hooks	75c.
Combs	65c.	Shoe Horns	$1.50
Cloth Brushes	2.75	Buffers	2.25
Hat Brushes	2.00	Powder Boxes & Hair Receivers, each	$2.00

NEW BOOKS
FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE
The Best for Xmas Gifts

The Kingdom of the Winding Road.
By Cornelia Meigs.

This fanciful story of a wandering beggar and his penny flute—in reality a wonderful magical pipe—has an inescapable charm and beauty that will win the hearts of all young people. With its decorated binding and colored illustrations by Frances White, it is one of the handsomest books of the season. $1.25.

A Maid of '76.
By Emile B. Knipe and Alden A. Knipe.

"A very excellent book for girls, with a delightful atmosphere of those olden days and charming pictures."—*N. Y. Times. Illustrated.* $1.25.

Chained Lightning.
By Ralph Graham Taber.

The exciting story of two boys who accept positions as telegraphers in forlorn spots in Mexico and who have many strange and stirring adventures. *Illustrated.* $1.25.

Deal Woods.
By Latta Griswold.

The fourth of Mr. Griswold's famous "Deal" Stories, and one which will certainly win the approbation of many boy readers, for it is full of vigor and the wholesome excitement of school life. *Illustrated.* $1.25.

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'THE SQUARE DEAL' STRAUS'S PLATFORM

New Service Chairman Says Big and Little Men and Interests Shall Fare Alike.

WON'T SEEK TO BE POPULAR

Visits Office He Will Occupy a Week from Monday — Commission Revives an Old Method.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman designate of the Public Service Commission, paid his first visit yesterday afternoon to his new offices in the Tribune Building. He was received by Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, and taken to the room overlooking City Hall Park which he will occupy when he has been sworn in.

There the only Commissioner who happened to be present, William Hayward, called upon him and had a brief talk, and then Mr. Whitney introduced to Mr. Straus some of the men with whom he is likely to work for the next two years. They were George S. Coleman, chief counsel of the commission; Alfred Craven, chief engineer, and James B. Walker, assistant secretary.

When the reporters were admitted to the new Chairman's office he greeted them with the remark: "You are not looking at a Commissioner."

Then he told of his engagement to visit the Southern Commercial Congress at Charleston, S. C., to speak about international peace, which he has so much at heart, and said that on his return he would be sworn into office by Supreme Court Justice Lehman, his nephew. This would qualify him for taking up office a week from Monday.

"I shall postpone qualifying until then," said Mr. Straus, "for I do not wish to begin drawing salary before I can take up the actual work of the commission."

Mr. Straus discussed his qualifications for his new office, and said:

"This is not the first time I have entered upon a great department with great ignorance, but I usually learn a little something as I go along. I hear there are a number of very able men at the head of the divisions in this commission, and I feel sure they can aid me in the complicated business so that I may become familiar with it in a reasonable time."

Mr. Straus has accepted office merely to fill the unexpired term of ex-Chairman McCall, which will terminate on Feb. 1, 1918. Referring to that he said:

"I am happy to say that my term of office is only for two years, because I always have enjoyed the end of a service better than I did the beginning.

"I suppose you want to know about my principles of administration. They are expressed in the phrase, a square deal for the big men and the little men, for the big interests and the little interests. I shall not seek to do the popular thing, unless at the same time it is the right thing."

At the public meeting of the commission held yesterday Commissioner Hayward moved and it was carried unanimously that during the vacancy of the Chairmanship, Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, the senior Commissioner, should be the acting Chairman.

From a resolution, also proposed by Commissioner Hayward, that the bids for the Fourteenth Street under-river tunnel, which were opened on Tuesday, should be referred to the Committee of the Whole, it was gathered that that body would resume its functions as they were exercised in the time of Chairman Willcox. Under his régime the meetings were held regularly and all pending questions before the commission were then threshed out by the commissioners, so that much detail which hardly had a place in a public meeting could be talked over fully and frankly. When Commissioner Cram was appointed he objected to these committee meetings on the ground that as the commission was a public body all it did should be done in public and he has during his term of office attended very few of the meetings.

They were, however, considered by the other members of the commission as very valuable, as such matters might come up as the financial standing of a contractor, which it would be as well not to discuss in public. Under the régime of Chairman McCall, however, they were displaced largely by less formal gatherings in his office, although they were never officially dropped. The value of the committees of the whole lies in the fact that as the meetings are held at a set date, of which all the Commissioners have notice, every member of the Board is cognizant of the matters which are before it, and decisions on important questions cannot be taken by a few members of the commission without the others having knowledge of what they are about to do.

CHINESE VASE FOR $325.

One of Kang Hsi Period Brings the Highest Price.

A pear-shaped vase, with tiger lily decoration in brilliant Mohammedan blue on porcelain, Kang Hsi period, brought the highest price at the sale of the Mme. Yang-shi collection at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, going to E. W. Harden for $325. A pair of temple jars, same period, with covers, landscape, and pine tree decoration, went to T. M. Heuanx for $75; Thomas Bell paid $84 for a Hawthorn temple jar, with cover, Mei-flower decoration on brilliant blue glaze, and E. Goetz gave $155 for a pear-shaped vase of the Chien Lung period, the Dog Foo and the sacred ball painted on semi-soft paste.

A pair of hexagonal flower pots with a decoration of carved beads in green on a pink ground went to C. B. Alexander for $62.50; Thomas Bell paid $51 for a pair of temple jars with covers, Ming and Wan Li period, decoration of horses and waves in brilliant green and aubergine, and to J. P. Garven went a magnificent beaker vase, delicate gold decoration on rich powder blue glaze, for $100

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when some rugs and textiles will be sold.

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A short story for a busy day

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CAUTIONS BUILDERS OF NAVY

Dr. Baekeland Urges Vigilance In Outlay of $500,000,000.

Discussing the work of the Naval Advisory Board of the United States at a meeting of chemical societies at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, last night, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, a member of the board, said that the contemplated outlay for the navy for the next five years, for new ships, aviation, and reserve of ammunition, amounting to about $500,000,000, called for the utmost vigilance in expenditure to obtain the best results.

T. B. Wagner, Chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, presided. The other technical bodies represented at the meeting were the American Electrochemical Society and the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

"These tremendous expenditures of money, in order to be of real value," said Dr. Baekeland, "ought to be made as efficient as possible. All doubtful and inferior devices must be eliminated by direct experiment, by research and tests, before it is too late to remedy them. This requires accelerated action. In fact, Mr. Edison's personal opinion was that research and laboratory work in this instance 'should go on night and day without intermission instead of the usual easy-going short-day plan followed in laboratories.

"If one automobile concern in the United States thinks it to its advantage to spend in one year $500,000 on testing, research, or experimentation, how much more important is the business of the United States Navy, where money not spent wisely is better not spent at all?

"Without mentioning any spectacular problems of modern warfare, it might be stated that such a prosaic detail as the corrosion of condenser tubes of our warships involves an annual damage of about $2,000,000. If $1,000,000 were spent on research on this problem alone, with the result of reducing the damage to one-half, the total outlay would be compensated in a few months' time, aside from the important fact that our fleet would be stronger because less of our ships would be unavailable for service."

Preceding Dr. Baekeland's address, the relation of the university to industry was discussed by Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professors Henry P. Talbot and William H. Walker of the same institution, and by Arthur D. Little, member of the corporation of the institute.

BILL FOR DEFENSE HIGHWAY.

Stephens of California Would Skirt Borders with Military Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A national highway system, extending from coast to coast, and costing not to exceed $100,000,000, is a new defense suggestion contained in a bill introduced today by Representative Stephens of California. The sale of fifty-year, 3 per cent. bonds, in denominations of $20 and multiples, is proposed as the means of raising the fund.

The bill provides that the highway shall be constructed by army engineers and its construction and use shall be under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

It is provided that the national defense highway shall begin at Los Angeles, proceed by a practical route to Jacksonville, Fla., thence northward to New York and Portland, Maine. At New York the westward trail would start for Chicago, thence to Minneapolis, thence through the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, and thence down the Pacific slope at Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego. Rights of way through the States are to be acquired by the President.

ALLIES' BONDS DROP AGAIN.

Anglo-French 5s, Seller 30, Go to 94 1-2, but Rally to 95.

Dealings in the Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds grew more spirited yesterday, when nearly $1,000,000 changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange. The "seller 30" bonds, delivery of which is not mandatory upon the seller for a month, changed hands at 94½ to 95, the last sale being made at the higher figure. A relatively small amount of bonds for immediate delivery, known as "regular" bonds, sold at 97½ and 98.

Two explanations for the sale of a large amount of bonds which will not be released until the underwriting syndicate is wound up next week were offered yesterday by bankers in touch with the situation. One was that purchasers of considerable blocks who accepted allotments out of consideration to war orders received from the Allies had no desire to tie up their working capital in investments, and were turning the bonds soon to be awarded them into cash. The other was that there had been evidence of persistent efforts on the part of persons with German sympathies to hurt the issue by selling the bonds short. If the price recovers before the unsold bonds held by the syndicate are distributed these sellers will have to take a loss when they buy bonds for their deliveries, but the sacrifice of a point or two would not seriously embarrass a well-financed campaign to hurt British credit.

As the bonds run for only five years, each decline of a point in the price means an increase in the yield of about one-quarter of 1 per cent. For that reason bond men say the decline cannot go far without bringing a big investment demand.

COULD GIVE ONLY $50,000.

Father's Will Bound Mrs. Gage in Fixing Soldier Husband's Legacy.

Mrs. Annie Massie Gage, wife of Captain Moreton Foley Gage of the Seventh British Regiment of Dragoons, who is now at the front, expressed regret in her will, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, that, under the terms of her father's will, she was allowed to give her husband only $50,000 of the money she inherited from her parent. She bequeathed the Captain the sum named, and, in addition, all her personal property. Mrs. Gage died in this city on April 11. She was a daughter of William Everard Strong, and received an income from Mr. Strong's estate.

Mrs. Gage said in her will: "I wish to impress upon all persons who may be interested under the will of my father that the terms of the will make it impossible to make any further provision for my husband, and my hope that they will consider his interests."

AUTO KILLS GIRL AND DASHES AWAY

Jeanette Gibson Left Dying in the Street in Front of Her Own Home in Brooklyn.

RAN OUT TO SEE A FRIEND

Parents Thought Her In Their Apartment Until a Caller Made Inquiry for the Daughter.

"Is Jeanette in?" asked Miss Judith E. Butterworth, as she knocked at the door of William H. Gibson's apartment on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 361 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening.

"Oh, yes. Come in, won't you?" responded Mrs. Gibson, who had opened the door, and she called, "Jeanette, Jeanette."

"I'm so glad," exclaimed Miss Butterworth, and her tone startled the mother. "You see a young girl has just been hit by an automobile outside the house, and they brought her into Mrs. Wilmarth's flat on the ground floor and called me from across the hall. I thought it was Jeanette."

The girl had not answered her mother's call, and thoroughly frightened now Mrs. Gibson ran downstairs. It was her daughter who lay senseless on a couch in the apartment of Thomas Wilmarth, and Mrs. Gibson swooned.

Emil T. Kraeger of 245 Emerson Place, who had brought the girl into the house, said he had been walking toward his home with his head bent down against the wind, when he had heard a girl scream and had looked up to see Miss Gibson lying in the gutter close to the corner of Emerson Place and Lafayette Avenue and only a few yards ahead of him. Hurrying away up Lafayette Avenue was an automobile tuoring car. Kraeger could not see the number nor the persons in the car, so he ran to the girl and carried her into the nearest house, which chanced to be her home.

Dr. Forbes J. Munson of 328 Lafayette Avenue was called and said that besides having both ankles broken the girl had a fracture at the base of the skull and was concussed. He telephoned for an ambulance and had her carried to the Swedish Hospital, and she died there within an hour without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Gibson, who has been connected with the firm of R. G. Dun for thirty years, and his wife said that Jeanette, who was 19 years old, had spoken at the dinner table of running across the street to call on her friend, Miss Helen Halliday at 364 Lafayette Avenue. They had not heard her leave the house, however, and had supposed her at home until Miss Butterworth rang the bell.

It is supposed the girl had found that the Hallidays were not at home, for their house was found in darkness later, and had been hurrying home, running perhaps with head down because of the wind, for she had run out of the house without hat or coat. Probably the automobile had come around the corner from Emerson Place, for Kraeger was sure the car had not passed him in Lafayette Avenue.

Miss Gibson was formerly a pupil at Erasmus Hall High School, but had been compelled to abandon her studies two years ago because of ill health. She was a musician of considerable talent, singing in St. James's Episcopal Church choir and playing the piano at her school assemblies.

The police of the Classon Avenue Station sent out an alarm for the car, but admitted they had little hope of discovering it, unless it had been injured in the collision with the girl. Her body was found close to a telephone pole, and this pole was scratched as if the car that hit her had also struck the pole while trying to dodge her.

KILLED IN AN AUTO CRASH.

Harry Carr Crushed Under His Taxi and Three Others Hurt.

A collision, said to be due to reckless driving, in which one person was killed and three others injured the arrest of the General Manager of an insurance company on the charge of operating his automobile while intoxicated, and a two days' sentence for the driver of a mail auto, charged with speeding, were incidents yesterday in the police campaign against reckless driving.

According to the police, Harry Carr of 852 Tenth Avenue, a taxi driver, who was killed, was zigzagging his taxi down Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday morning when it ran into a milk truck owned by the Sheffield Farms, Slawson Decker Company. The taxi had as passengers Maximilian Lamar, a lithographer from Canada, who was stopping at the Hotel Astor, and Sigmund Spingarm of 52 West Ninety-fifth Street.

The milk wagon was overturned and Patrick Keegan of 446 West Fifty-eighth Street, the driver, was thrown off. The taxicab then made a wild turn and was overturned, with the passengers and chauffeur underneath. Patrolman Barumuchle of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station summoned several chauffeurs from passing machines and freed the men from under the taxi, and then arrested Keegan. Dr. Levy of Flower Hospital found that Carr had an injury of the head, that Lamar had a fracture of the skull, that Keegan had contusions and possible internal injuries, and that Spingarn had severe bruises. Carr died in the hospital, where he was a prisoner, without regaining consciousness.

William E. Ramey of 700 West 179th Street, who said he was General Manager of the Globe Indemnity Company, at 19 Liberty Street, was locked up in the West 125th Street station last night charged with being "in an intoxicated condition and unable to operate an automobile, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians."

His plea that he was driving a mail wagon did not gain any leniency for John R. Lopez of 501 West 125th Street when he was arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Morrisania Court yesterday. The Magistrate fined him $30, with the alternative of going to jail for two days. He did not have the $30.

One other man was killed at Milburn, N. J., where Angelo Grecco, a laborer, was run down by an automobile driven by F. Hallett Lovell, Jr., of Madison, of the Lovell-O'Connell Manufacturing Company.

The limousine of Edward S. Perot, President of the National Conduit and Cable Company, of Hastings, struck and seriously injured L. E. Marks of 69 Post Street, Yonkers. Marks suffered a concussion of the brain, lacerations of the scalp and many bruises.

Charles Olsen of Riverside Hose Company, Hackensack, was badly burned when a gasoline tank on an auto truck owned by Hahne & Co. of Newark, exploded.

M. J. O'BRIEN IS PUZZLED.

Ex-Justice Says He Cannot Explain Andrew Freedman's Will and Codicil

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, whose bequest under the will of Andrew Freedman was revoked in a codicil filed with the will on Thursday, said last night that the fact that he was mentioned at all in the will was more of a surprise than the fact that Mr. Freedman later cut him off from any participation or management in the estate.

"We were associated in a way many years ago," he said, "but our paths gradually led us in different directions. There was never any quarrel between us, although I learned that Mr. Freedman had conceived a dislike for me. Why, I never knew; although I had heard that Mr. Freedman was a man of very pronounced likes and dislikes."

Mr. O'Brien said that he knew of no business or political transactions with Mr. Freedman which might be responsible for Mr Freedman's feelings toward him.

SEES IMPERIALISM MASKED.

An Italian Newspaper's Comment on the President's Address.

ROME, Dec. 9.—All those who still hope for American intervention in the war must have been definitely disillusioned by President Wilson's address to Congress, the Idea Nazionale says in its comment.

"Under the appearance of pacifism," the newspaper adds "the message conceals American imperialism masked by an affectionate brotherhood toward the other nations on the American Continent, over which the United States intends to extend its tutelage, forming for this purpose a strong mercantile fleet as a weapon for American economic imperialism."

NEW FIRM TO MAKE GUNS.

Marlin Concern to Supply 12,000 Colt Machine Weapons to British.

The Marlin Fire Arms Corporation, which was incorporated at Albany on Wednesday, has acquired all the stock of the Marlin Fire Arms Company of New Haven. The new corporation has entered into a contract under which it will have the exclusive right to manufacture Colt machine guns under patents of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford. A contract has been made with the British Government for the delivery of 12,000 Colt machine guns in 1916, with a large quantity of parts and accessories.

A. F. Rockwell, now President of the Bristol Brass Company, has been elected President and General Manager of the new company. Edgar Park, Vice President; A. P. Tallaferro, Treasurer, and Errol Kerr, Secretary.

WANTS G. O. P. CONVENTION.

San Francisco Offers $150,000, Free Auditorium, and "Votes."

San Francisco will make a strong bid for the next Republican National Convention when the Republican National Committee meets in Washington next Tuesday, according to several committeemen in New York yesterday. Committeemen H. B. Maxon of Nevada, Thomas A. Rice of Honolulu, and Ralph H. Cameron of Arizona held a conference during the day with Chairman Charles D. Hilles.

Colonel Maxson has been in the East several weeks stirring up sentiment for San Francisco. He said:

"We will go before the committee next Tuesday with a certified check for $100,000, and with $50,000 in reserve. We will offer a new steel and concrete auditorium in San Francisco, built from the funds of the Exposition and presented to the city. Use of it for the Republican convention will be free. It cost the Republicans $15,000 to hire the auditorium in Chicago last time."

Colonel Maxson also said arrangements had been made with railways to give a $55 round trip from Missouri River points to San Francisco, and special rates have been promised by the telegraph companies, he said.

If the convention is held in their State, a committee from California will tell the National Committee the Republicans will have a chance to elect at least five Senators—those from Arizona, Nevada, California, Washington, and Oregon. The National Committee will also be told that the Republicans will elect seven of the ten California Congressmen. Colonel Maxson said nine National Committeemen had already pledged themselves for San Francisco as the convention city.

The argument will also be used that, to hold the convention in Chicago again next year, will mean reopening of old wounds of 1912, to the hurt of the party.

WILSON IN 1916, SAY WOMEN.

Their Democratic Club Eager to Work for Him in Next Campaign.

The Women's Democratic Club, though not active politically at this time, is eager to resume activity if President Wilson runs again, says Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby.

"We shall do our best to re-elect him," said Mrs. Crosby after the regular monthly meeting of the club at the Hotel Astor yesterday. "President Wilson is the greatest President since Lincoln. If 'Teddy' had been our President at this time we should have had even a bigger war than there is now. Wilson has shown himself to be the man of the hour. He has shown himself to be something more than a schoolmaster."

However, Mrs. Crosby, who was the founder of the club, is planning to drop out of office before the time for re-election comes.

"No," said Mrs. Crosby, yesterday, "I shall not serve after this year. I am tired of hearing the Secretary read the words, 'Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, President.'"

That does not mean she will not be in the Wilson campaign.

DENIES BARALONG CHARGE.

British Official Statement Flatly Contradicts Bethman Hollweg.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A British official communication, issued today, states that the circumstances relating to the destruction of a German submarine and her crew by the British patrol boat Baralong in August are at present the subject of communications between the United States Government and the British Government.

"The British Government," the statement says, "does not propose to make public a statement for the present beyond repudiating the unwarranted charge which the German Chancellor is reported to have preferred against the British Navy in his speech yesterday."

Several muleteers of the British steamer Nicosian, arriving at New Orleans in October, reported that marines from the Baralong killed the Captain and ten men of the crew of a German submarine after the undersea boat had been sunk off Lundy on Aug. 19. The Nicosian, according to the story, was being shelled by the submarine, when the Baralong, which the muleteers alleged was flying the American flag, arrived on the scene.

JAN. 1 A BANK HOLIDAY.

Asquith to Proclaim It to Aid the Staffs to Keep Up with Work.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The following official announcement was made here tonight:

"At the request of bankers, Premier Asquith has decided that Jan. 1, 1916, shall be a Bank Holiday in England and Wales in order that the banks, with their greatly depleted staffs, may attend without interruption to work that day, which is always one of the busiest days of the banking year. It is not intended that the day should be kept as a general holiday, as in Scotland."

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CLOCKS
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HIT AN ALLIED MONITOR.

Turks Say They Forced a Hostile Warship to Withdraw.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—Minor engagements continue at the Dardanelles, according to an official report issued today. An allied monitor is said to have been hit twice and forced to withdraw. The report reads:

Near Anafarta hostile artillery opened fire from the sea, from several directions. Our artillery replied, scattered hostile troops, and drove transport ships to the shoals of Kimikli Liman Bay.

Near Ari Burnu there was violent bomb fighting on our right wing. A hostile cruiser participated in the engagement. An ironclad monitor and a torpedo boat of the enemy opened fire in many directions. Our artillery replied and compelled the monitor to withdraw after being hit twice.

In the vicinity of Seddul-Bahr there was the customary artillery duel. A larger number of air torpedoes than usual was discharged against our left wing. Our artillery destroyed some munition depots of the enemy's artillery. Near Akbach we brought down a British aeroplane, which was completely burned.

ASSAILS MILITARY COURTS.

French Deputy Introduces a Bill to Correct Alleged Abuses.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A bill abolishing arbitrary procedure in Courts Martial was passed by the Chamber of Deputies today after Deputy Paul Meunier had pointed out the grave abuses which he said had occurred. He cited cases where judgments had been rendered contrary to law and the guarantees of citizens as constituting a régime which, he said, was too intolerable to be maintained. Deputy Meunier told of four soldiers who had been condemned to death by a court martial at Verdun; the judgment was annulled, however. This case was cited at random among others too numerous to mention, he explained.

The new law makes many changes in the military statutes. It protects the rights of defense and will aid in avoiding judicial errors.

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ADVERTISING BILL OF STATE UNPAID

Speculators Buying Up Claims of 301 Newspapers, Which Aggregate $660,000.

GETTING LARGE DISCOUNTS

Secretary of State Hugo Picked Journals to Print Text of the Proposed Constitution.

Because the State is slow in paying its bills speculators stand to win a handsome "rake-off" by buying up claims on the $660,359 due newspapers for the publication of the proposed Constitution, which was defeated overwhelmingly at the election on Nov. 4. The last Legislature passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention and providing that the Secretary of State be instructed to order the publication of the proposed Constitution in such newspapers as he might select, any excess of the cost of such publication, over and above the $500,000 to be a charge against the State.

Given his discretion, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo of Jefferson, who is by the way an ardent seeker after the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in 1916, gave out the publication of the proposed amendements to 301 newspapers. Prominent delegates to the convention expressed surprise last night when told that $660,000 had been spent in advertising the Constitution. Leaders of the Legislature, also, were not aware of the fact that this amount had been spent.

When the time came a few weeks ago to pay the newspapers the Secretary of State approved the bills and turned them over to the State Controller. The State Controller, finding that the $500,000 originally appropriated had been all spent, did what is the custom with State Controllers. He notified the papers that they had claims against the State which would be paid when the Legislature supplied the cash. To those who wished them he issued certificates of indebtedness, stating in effect that the State owed the holders money which would be paid when the State could do so. These certificates are due on no specific date. Bankers are authority for the statement that they do not form very acceptable collateral because they are not readily convertible.

Arguments of Speculators.

Presenting to newspapers the argument that at the best they would not get their money until next Spring and that there was a possibility of not getting it then, a group of speculators has acquired a considerable part of these claims at discounts running from 15 to 25 per cent. Deputy State Controller William Boardman said yesterday that he had been notified by one speculator that he held a large number of the claims.

In seeking the claims the men who bought them are said to have used the argument that Governor Whitman was anxious for a low budget next year and in consequence there was a possibility of the supply bill item for the $660,000 not going through at the next legislative session. It was recalled that only at the last session was $700,000 appropriated for diseased cattle killed by the State Department of Agriculture five years before. No doubt was cast upon the State's eventually paying the bills, but the speculators merely offered ready money for a claim of uncertain payment.

However, politicians pointed out last night that in betting on delay in the payment of the bills, the speculators may have taken a longer chance than they knew. Governor Whitman is a candidate for renomination if his Presidential aspirations fail. Governor Whitman has the power of veto of the $660,000 item. The Governor is equipped with a desire for a rigid economy record.

A third angle to the $660,000 printing triangle is that State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who hails from Brooklyn, also hankers after the Executive Mansion in Albany. Just where he would stand in a dispute between the Governor and the Secretary of State is not clear, but his name is on the certificates of indebtedness.

Juicy Plums for Newspapers.

The issuing of the certificates of indebtedness sets no precedent, for such is the system of paying for the publication of session laws every year. However, these are not published in 301 papers, and the unfamiliarity of publishers with the procedure may be responsible for their readiness in selling their claims.

A statement issued by the Controller's office in Albany yesterday said that newspapers which took the advertising were told that there was no money to pay them, and that they would have to wait for their money until the Legislature provided it.

The bills of indebtedness bear no interest. It was stated that the Controller had issued certified bills of indebtedness to whomever asked for them. It was said that the Controller knew that a number of papers had assigned their claims to banks, and that more had sold them at a discount. The Controller was quoted as saying that he had no interest in who held the certificates, and that the State would pay the holders when the money was forthcoming.

New York City newspapers received for the Constitution advertisement $4,727 each, a number of the larger papers not printing it because of the low rate. The Monroe and Erie County papers received $2,104, and all other papers $1,439 each. While this meant little to the papers in the larger cities, to small country journals it was a juicy plum. The records of the Secretary of State's office show that sixty-five newspapers in New York City published the advertisement, with aggregate bills of $307,288; twenty newspapers in Buffalo and Rochester, with bills of $42,085, and 216 papers in small towns, with claims of $310,986.

Speculator Wants More.

Deputy Controller Boardman said yesterday he could not understand why newspapers had assigned their claims at a large discount, because the banks would discount the certificates of indebtedness at the rate of 6 per cent.

"It is an interesting situation," he said. "I cannot understand why the newspapers make the sacrifice, because if they needed money they could get it from banks at a normal rate. It might be very interesting to know the representations made to them by the persons who made the purchases. Of course the procedure is perfectly legal, but I think the papers should know that there is no question of the State's paying the bills. The item will be in the 1916 supply bill."

It is said that most of the claims purchased at a large discount were obtained up-State, but that three New York City newspapers had sold their certificates of indebtedness at a large discount to obtain the ready money.

Charles R. Temple, a financial agent, with offices at 257 Broadway, said yesterday that he was interested in buying up the bills.

"We are paying 85 per cent. on the face value," he said, "and will take all we can get. The banks don't want this paper because it is not readily convertible and we are making a simple investment. We are taking a chance on waiting for our money. We know the State will pay; we don't know when. We are taking the chance it will not be long. The newspapers we have aided needed the ready money, and we supplied it. That is the whole proposition. We know the claims are sound, but no one can tell precisely when they will be paid. The newspapers who sold us their claims thought it was worth 15 per cent. to get the money at once."

Mr. Temple refused to say what papers he had dealt with further than to assert that he had claims from all over the State and would like to have more. He refused to give the total of the bills he and his associates held.

Goes to Jail for Economy's Sake.

Atlee Levine, proprietor of a market at 238 West Twenty-seventh Street, was fined $5, with the alternative of two days in prison, by Magistrate Appleton in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for keeping live poultry in his shop. Mrs. Levine paid the fine, but the couple returned and Levine told the Magistrate he thought it would be more economical to spend the two days in prison. Magistrate Appleton ordered the clerk to refund the $5 and Levine went to jail.

$50 FINE IMPOSED ON 'HEALER' SEARS

New Thought Leader Is Guilty of Practicing Medicine Without a License.

ACCUSED BY WOMAN SLEUTH

He Has the Option of Trying His "Silent Space" Treatment for Ten Days in the City Prison.

When your solar plexus trembles and your personality clashes with your individuality and the life currents are out of sympathy with all the rest, then it is time to see a New Thought Church minister and get the treatment of peace and harmony that tranquilizes the currents and brings peace of mind and health. If you do, and he prescribes the spaces of silence along with the litany of peace, then he is practicing medicine. This was decided yesterday at the trial in Special Sessions of Franklin Warren-Sears of 222 West Forty-ninth Street, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and minister of the New Thought Church, who is to have the alternative choice of paying a fine of $50 or spending ten days in the City prison. He was charged with practicing medicine without a license.

The complainant against him was Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, a detective attached to the Occult Squad. She went to Sears first on Nov. 21, 1914, and again on the next day. She gave him $10 on the first visit and $2 on the second. She found Mr. Sears on both occasions in the office at 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, where the church transacts its more earthly affairs. She said she was feeling much depressed and had pains in her head, back, and a nervous feeling in the stomach.

"Your vibrations are not harmonious," she said the minister told her. "Your physical selves are not in harmony. Your cerebro spinal, or what you call your personality, is not in harmony with your solar plexus, or what is called the soul, but what I call the individuality. They are pulling in opposite directions."

She said the New Thought minister placed her in a chair, told her to relax, and then, covering his eyes with his hands, bade her repeat after him:

"The peace and harmony of God's universe is pouring into me now."

Then he told her to enter into a silent space, and for a time they sat in silence.

She said Sears explained that it was his belief that the personality died when life ended, but not the individuality, or the solar plexus, which he called the ego.

"The ego lives forever," Mrs. Goodwin said he told her. At the end of the treatment Mrs. Goodwin asked what the fee was.

"I make my charge to the universe," he said. "Give me what you think the treatment is worth."

When she paid him the money she asked:

"What do the letters M. P. mean after your name?"

"Master of Psychology," he answered, she said.

When she wanted to know why she was so restless she said the minister told her that was because in a previous incarnation she had been a member of a religious order and had become satiated with religion. Then, he told her, she went into worldly pleasures, but her early religious training made her repent.

On the second visit she complained of pains in the legs and a trembling in the solar plexus. His advice was for her to relax and to take deep breaths when the trembling came on, no matter where she might be. She was also to repeat the harmony formula.

Several witnesses testified as to the good results of the treatment. One of these was Miss Lecodia Cabera of 2,501 Marion Avenue, the Bronx. She asserted that she was told the treatment could cure want of health, want of wealth, or want of anything.

"Were you suffering from want of health when you called upon the defendant?" asked Justice Herbert, leaning interestedly forward.

"No," replied the witness and she explained: "I was suffering from lack of wealth."

"Did you attain wealth?" asked the Court.

The witness replied that her financial condition had improved since her visit to Sears.

The minister of the New Thought Church acted as his own lawyer, and he called several other witnesses to testify that his thought wave treatment had been beneficial. They agreed that his advice had consisted in instructing them to think thoughts of peace and harmony and that Sears had not really treated them but had taught them to treat themselves. They, too, testified that he had asked no fee.

Sears was found guilty and the hearing was adjourned until Monday to give him time to raise the amount of the fine.

DONNER TALKS ON CAMBRIA.

Promises to Tell Plans as Soon as They Are Matured.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company, today broke the silence he had maintained since the entrance of J. L. Replogle and his associates into the company. Mr. Donner gave out the following statement:

"In view of the insistent inquiries as to the plans for the Cambria Steel Company it seems that there are erroneous impressions existing that the management has determined upon some definite plan which it has failed to divulge. I wish to state that as soon as any definite plan has matured, the stockholders are entitled to and will receive full information."

The sudden drop in the price of the stock here today was practically accepted as confirmation of Replogle's reported suggestion to owners that they give him options on their stock at $80 a share, and it was believed that big stock interests in the company were not averse to the shares going temporarily to lower levels. It was suggested that the decline might well fit in with plans to turn over a majority of the stock at $80 a share, the thought being that with the stock selling close to $80 holders were averse to parting with their shares, whereas at near to $70 they might feel glad of such opportunity.

Drexel & Co. tomorrow will make payment to the Pennsylvania Company, the holding company of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the block of Cambria stock bought by the Replogle syndicate last month, the total of the purchase money being $14,236,720, or $60 a share. It requires ownership of 451,000 shares to control Cambria, and as Mr. Donner holds 57,000 shares he is naturally in a position to continue to be an important factor in whatever negotiations Mr. Replogle may enter into.

FEW SEEK CITY SHELTER.

Despite Cold, Only 504 at Municipal Lodging House.

New York had its first touch of Winter yesterday when the mercury hung just below freezing point nearly all day long. The cold weather did not drive many to the shelter of the Municipal Lodging House in East Twenty-fifth Street. The daily report of the superintendent shows it had one of the smallest attendances in the several years of its history. A year before the lodging house sheltered more than 1,000 lodgers; last night there were only 446 men and 46 women and 12 children housed there.

Superintendent Whiting attributed this condition to the fact that so many unskilled laborers are now employed, combined with the fact that Magistrates have threatened to jail unfortunates who are forced to apply too often to city charity. For these there is the open road or the parks.

The temperature was 22 degrees at 7 A. M. yesterday, and by noon it had risen only two degrees. The forecast for today is for increasing cloudiness followed by snow or rain on Sunday. The maximum temperature was 29 degrees at 2:25 P. M., and the minimum was 22 degrees. There will probably be a rise in temperature today.

MADE UP AS MILLIONAIRES.

Harry Lewis Convicted of Swindling with the Glamour of Wealth.

The story of how Louis Holzfurstner of Milwaukee met "Mr. Vanderbilt," "Mr. Macy," "Mr. Astor," and "Mr. Rockefeller" at a "club" in West Seventy-fourth Street, was told before Judge Rosalsky yesterday, where Harry Lewis was on trial as a common gambler. The local celebrities were incidental to the separation of the Milwaukee man from $8,500. The jury found Lewis guilty.

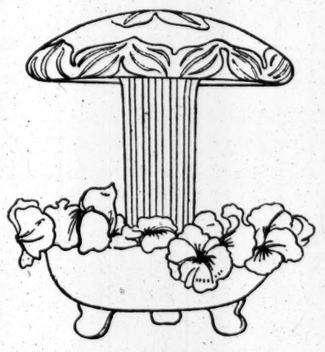
Holzfurstner said Lewis won his good graces, then brought him to New York to play "stocks and bonds," a modification of faro, and took him to the "club." There he met men so well made up to look like the celebrities they professed to be that he recognized them as the originals of magazine pictures he had seen. From that on the story was much like a wire tapping tale.

"Doc" Eades, who is under indictment in connection with the case, is to be tried on Monday.

Col. W. P. Hepburn Is Sinking.

CLARINDA, Iowa, Dec. 10.—Col. W. P. Hepburn, former Representative from Iowa, who is dangerously ill at his home here, gradually is sinking, according to attending physicians, who ascribed his decline to poor heart action.

FAVRILE LAMPS



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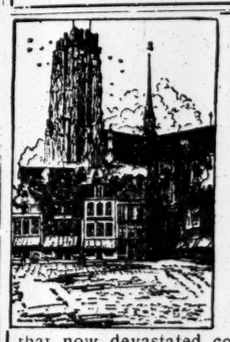

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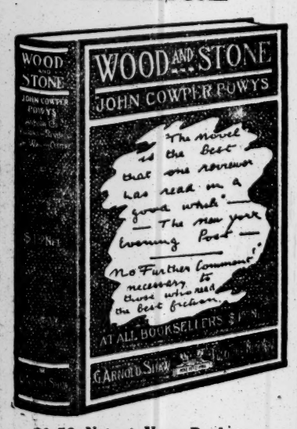
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WOOD, STILL DEFIANT, KEEPS AFFAIRS DARK

Commissioner Reads Formal Refusal, Written by Stanchfield, to Each Question.

THOMPSON TAKES NEW TACK

Subpoenas Heads of Signal Concerns in Search for Rumored "Yellow Dog Fund."

Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood continued yesterday to defy the Thompson Legislative Committee, which is seeking to examine his private bank accounts. The committee is trying to trace a so-called "yellow dog" fund, said to amount to $58,000, which, it is alleged, was used in connection with certain signal equipment contracts with railroads over which the Public Service Commission has jurisdiction. Despite threats to have him committed for contempt, Commissioner Wood refused absolutely to open what he called his private business affairs to the scrutiny of the committee.

The committee will try today to get its information from another source and officials of various switch and signal companies will be called to testify. Subpoenas have already been served upon President W. W. Salmon of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester and upon Thomas W. Finucane of Rochester, an officer of the same company. Finucane is the Democratic leader of Rochester and a member of the State Committee. Both men had a conference with Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, yesterday, and were told to appear today.

The committee would like to find Sidney Johnson of the Union Switch and Signal Company to ask about the signal equipment contract obtained by Commissioner Wood for the Northwestern Construction Company from the Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Railroad, and which netted Mr. Wood a commission of $1,500. This was before Mr. Wood joined the commission, but the committee hopes to trace through this deal records of other commissions. Johnson was said yesterday to be in Pittsburgh.

The committee was also thwarted in its attempt to have Commissioner Wood's mother, Alice R. Wood, testify. Subpoena servers were informed at Mrs. Wood's home, 118 East Thirty-sixth Street, that she was too ill to appear. When Senator Thompson was asked yesterday if he had disclosed anything new regarding the signal contracts, he said:

"No, but we have found a great deal of corroboration of what we already knew."

Minority Member in a Tilt.

The proceedings yesterday were enlivened by a tilt between Senator Thompson and Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, a new minority member of the committee recently appointed to fill a vacancy. It came when the committee's Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had been unable to serve a subpoena upon Mr. Wood's mother. He said he had been told that Mrs. Wood was ill and couldn't be seen, whereupon Mr. Wood said: "I have here a doctor's certificate showing that my mother, a delicate woman of 70, is suffering from nervous prostration."

"Did the prospect of showing up these books give her nervous prostration?" asked Senator Thompson.

The question almost brought Commissioner Wood to his feet. Flushing with anger he turned on Thompson and shouted: "I resent that insinuation, and what is more I will not answer any questions relative to my personal affairs."

Senator Thompson continued to ask the witness other questions, and the Commissioner, drawing a paper from his pocket which he said had been prepared by his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, read:

"I refuse to answer the question for the reason that it is neither legal nor pertinent; that it is immaterial and beyond the jurisdiction of this committee; that it is not pertinent to any investigation which this committee is authorized to make, and that it relates exclusively and entirely to my personal matters and private business affairs."

Rereads His Paper.

"Is there anything in your personal transactions," asked Senator Thompson, "that you think would, if the public knew it, satisfy the public that you are not fit to be a Public Service Commissioner?"

Mr. Wood resented this question also and in reply again read the Stanchfield paper. To a number of other questions, the Commissioner continued to read his statement. Finally Assemblyman Callahan rose and exclaimed:

"I want to resent the attitude and manner in which you are asking this witness questions. I do not think the Chairman's questions are either pertinent or fair, and although I am only a minority member of this committee I am going to express my views."

"Do you think this investigation will hurt the Democratic Party?" Senator Thompson wanted to know.

"Politics is not involved in this," retorted Callahan angrily.

"You are bringing politics into it," replied Thompson. "If you want to make a political affair out of this investigation, why go ahead."

"My attitude is only that of fairness," said Callahan. "You say I have injected politics into this affair. That is false and you know it is false. While I am a member of this committee I will not see any witness treated unfairly."

"This is the first time any objection has been made by any member of the committee," said Senator Thompson. "Mr. Wood is under examination as to his qualifications, and if any member of this committee thinks a public officer such as he is should not be investigated let him say so."

Reads Stanchfield Paper Again.

Callahan protested that he was not trying to interfere with the work of the committee and Thompson asked the witness a number of other questions relating to his bank accounts. To all of these Commissioner Wood continued to read the statement. Thoroughly exasperated, Chairman Thompson finally asked:

"Do you refuse to answer on the ground that it would tend to incriminate you?"

For answer Wood again read the paper. Callahan once more protested that the examination was unfair and Thompson retorted:

"This proceeding is not a judicial one and I have never been accused of surrounding myself with a judicial atmosphere. This committee is here to find out the facts and we're going to get them."

William C. Banks, General Manager of the N. W. Equipment Company, which succeeded the Northwestern Construction Company, was again on the stand yesterday, and told of a few more payments he had made to Commissioner Wood. He remarked that one of the entries in his account book was made in safety ink.

"Where did that come from?" Senator Thompson asked.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "R. C. Wood brought it to the office. I guess all bankers use it."

David N. Carvalho, a handwriting and ink expert, has testified that safety ink is very rarely used and that he had searched several stationery shops before he had found any.

"Why did Commissioner Wood use safety ink?" persisted Thompson.

"Oh, I don't know," smiled Banks, "unless to keep his checks from being raised."

Checks Drawn to Cash.

Banks's attention was drawn to the fact that there were 102 checks drawn to "the order of cash" on his books of which no record was kept. Altogether they amounted to more than $6,000. The witness said he had spent the money on traveling expenses and other items, including the entertainment of friends. He was asked if he had paid internal revenue tax on his holdings, and replied that he had, as well as upon his income.

"How can you tell what the amounts to tax are when they do not appear on your books?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

After some hesitation, Banks replied: "Well, I take a general total."

Senator Thompson remarked that it would have been better for the witness not to keep any books at all, but Mr. Banks thought it better to keep some sort of books."

Oliver C. Semple, counsel to the Public Service Commission and a candidate for Commissioner, was the last witness of the day. He testified at length regarding his report on the Kings County Lighting Company's rate case, from which Commissioner George V. S. Williams wrote his opinion favoring a 95-cent rate for gas for another year.

The committee will meet again today.

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DR. JEKYLL-MR. HYDE CHANGED HIS NATURE

Prisoner Says After Reading the Story Mania Seized Him to Terrorize Women.

FOUGHT FOR SELF-CONTROL

L. P. Cross, a College Graduate, Tells Police How He Struggled to Abandon Dual Existence.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 10.—Loring P. Cross of Cherry and West Jersey Streets, a college graduate and member of a prominent New England family, will be arraigned tomorrow morning before Judge Mahon, charged with terrorizing woman and young girls. He was taken into custody last night, and, according to the police, has made a complete confession to Chief Mulcahy, in which he declared that he had been seized with a mania to frighten girls and women into a state of terror since he had read Robert Louis Stevenson's celebrated story, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

In the confession Cross made to Chief Mulcahy it is stated that he said he could not control his mania, and that although he had held numerous positions as an expert engraver he had been compelled to flee from city to city in fear of detection

Cross, who is 6 feet 3 inches in height, told the police he had won athletic honors during his college days. He said he never smoked or drank, and had lived in good surroundings. It was after leaving college at Haverford, Penn., that he read "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and the book made such an impression as to completely transform him. He said he was overcome with the desire to imitate the metamorphosis of the kindly physician to the murderous and animal-like Hyde, and the feeling increased until he had to give way to it.

"Just as a user of opiates suffers tortures when deprived of his drug, so was I when I attempted to overcome my nocturnal wanderings which left trails of terror-stricken girls. During the day when my Dr. Jekyll nature was in power I shuddered at what I had done, and actually prayed for strength to prevent the return of Hyde. It was useless. Just as I have acted here I acted in other cities, but this is the first time I was ever arrested."

Cross said he exercised care to elude the police, and always mapped out his locations so that he might flee from one section of the city to another within the least possible time. He said he never felt any desire to offer physical harm to a living soul. When seized with the mania to frighten women he could not sleep or stay in his room until he had found a victim. He said he was ready to be confined where his dual existence could cause no harm.

Chief Mulcahy, after questioning Cross and several of his victims, said that the case was one of the most remarkable that had ever been brought to his notice. He is convinced that Cross is speaking the truth, and that it is a strange case of dual personalities. Cross has been in Elizabeth for two months, and during that time he has frequently visited Newark, according to his confession, for the purpose of seeking victims. The police believe that he has even frequented New York streets. He bears every evidence of refinement, and appeared relieved when placed under arrest and had told his story.

According to the police, Cross usually selected his victims from among the ranks of young girls who were returning home after having been detained at their places of employment. Occasionally he would molest women. The police spread a net for his capture. Sergeant Ward and two other detectives caught him on Cherry Street, between West Grand and West Jersey Streets. Numerous girls and women identified him at Police Headquarters today as the man who had terrified them. Cross dodged behind poles and trees when lying in wait for his victims. He has been operating here for a number of weeks, according to reports the police received from girls and women who were terrorized.

MANCHESTER IS ABSENT.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Adjourned Owing to His Illness.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Duke of Manchester was to have appeared for examination before the Bankruptcy Court today, but on a doctor's certificate the hearing was adjourned to Jan. 28.

The Official Receiver announced that a plan for an arrangement of the Duke's affairs would be submitted. Meanwhile the Duke's liabilities have been returned at £195,589 (approximately $975,000,) with assets valued at £200 ($1,000.)

It was stated that the deficiency in the Duke's accounts was attributable to a very great reduction in the income from his mother's American estate, estimated at more than one-half, due partly to the failure of a New York firm, and to the fact that his expenditures exceeded his income, compelling him to borrow from money lenders.

MacMILLAN PARTY SAFE.

Gets Belated News of the War—A Scientist Disabled.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 10.—Word that the MacMillan arctic expedition in North Greenland was in good condition in April and amply provisioned for another year is contained in a letter received today by Mrs. Jerome Lee Allen of Maquoketa from her husband, a wireless operator with the expedition. The letter, dated April 6, was carried out of the north by an Eskimo who sledged 400 miles to South Greenland.

The members of the party had just received news of the European war, the letter said, and were anxiously awaiting the arrival of a ship. Every one was well save Professor Tanquary of Illinois, who was suffering with frozen feet. Should the explorers be unable to return to the United States by Fall, Mr. Allen wrote, they would be well able to care for themselves for another year.

Brazil Bars Exportation of Metal.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 10.—The Brazilian Government has issued a decree withdrawing all appropriations for a national merchant marine during the war. Among the other measures adopted is one prohibiting the exportation of metals.

ACROBAT'S NECK BROKEN.

Romanili Struck by Foot of Somersaulting Partner.

Albert Romanili, an acrobat, 482 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was taken to Polyclinic Hospital by Dr. Poole late yesterday with a fracture of the neck. His injuries were received at the White Rats Club, 227 West Forty-sixth Street, when practicing a difficult tumbling act with his partner, Thomas Gordon, 264 West Sixty-eighth Street. Late last night it was said that Romanili probably would die.

The two men, known to the stage as the "Gordon Twins," were practicing somersaults. The act called for a double somersault in the air by Gordon, who would land on Romanili's shoulders at the completion of his second revolution. Instead of landing squarely upon his partner's shoulders Gordon's right foot struck Romanili's neck. Romanili was thrown to the floor. Patrolman Farrell of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was called, and summoned an ambulance.

TO RAISE TOLLS AT SUEZ.

Vessels Using the Waterway Will Have to Pay Higher Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—After April 1 next the toll rates to be charged for vessels utilizing the Suez Canal will be raised, according to official information that came to the State Department today from American Ambassador Sharp at Paris. The message gave only these particulars:

"The Suez Canal Company informs me that canal tolls will be raised 50 centimes after April 1, 1916, making the rate for laden ship 6 francs 75 centimes, and for ships in ballast 4 francs 25 centimes a ton."

SEES IN SOCIALISM MENACE TO NATION

Governor of Texas Calls Dangers Within Our Land as Great as Those Outside It.

ADDRESSES INSURANCE MEN

Chicago University Professor Declares Soil Depletion Makes Food Problem.

Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas, who unexpectedly called upon yesterday to address the ninth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Hotel Astor, sounded a warning against Socialism, saying that we must be prepared to fight that doctrine as well as to repel a foreign enemy.

"We have been almost startlingly alarmed at that school of political economy in this nation, which stands for the public ownership of all property and the withholding of private ownership of any.

"Let me emphasize my allegiance to the doctrine of private property. That right should never be invaded, unless it be clearly in the exercise of some public act or some public necessity; but we must not deceive ourselves about the condition which confronts us.

"We are silently approaching one of the greatest crises in our history. We are beset by influences, and are face to face with conditions that may threaten us from afar and at home. We must protect ourselves against those who might attack us from without, but we must save ourselves from those who might destroy us from within.

"Largely from the fact that in Texas we are a young people, large financial reserves have not been accumulated in Texas. Consequently if our 100,000,000 acres of untilled land in Texas must yet be populated, it must be by the financial assistance of outside capital. So we invite you to Texas."

Governor Ferguson's address followed a discourse by Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, who spoke on "The Stability of Agriculture." He said:

"The first and greatest requisite of a perpetuation of the industrial system of our country is the perpetuation of the agricultural population, which in a very true sense, as the country proceeds along its path of political development, must serve as a great, unswerving balance wheel, whose function shall be to keep straight and true the course of all the people."

Cyril G. Hopkins, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago, delivered an address upon the "Effect of Soil Depletion and of Soil Enrichment on Loan Values." He declared that already the food question had begun to exert pressure in this country, due to the fact that the soil of our farms has not been properly enriched to compensate for the crops that have been taken from it.

"During the last census decade," he said, "our population increased by 21 per cent., but there was less than 2 per cent. increase in food cereals and no increase in food-producing animals.

"The only hope for the future lies in the application of science and education and honesty to the control of industry and agriculture."

At the afternoon session Jesse R. Clark, President of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, attacked any plan by which the Government would lend money to the farmer, and maintained that the insurance companies were the logical financiers of the agriculturalist.

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Illustrated by Louis Rhead

A perfect edition of a perfect book at a popular price. Mr. Rhead has produced faithfully, to the requirements of fact and of the imagination, the scenes of the tropical isle. The arrival of this new volume in the Louis Rhead series of children's classics should solve the problem "what to give the boy for Christmas."

Sandy's Pal

By Gardner Hunting

"Apt to be one of the most popular of the year's juveniles. For, more than almost any other, it is a real boy's book. There is everything in it that will delight the boy: warm hearts, a little touch of trickery and mystery, a wholesome dose of ethics, a love of dogs and ragamuffins, fights and fun—all that a boy most longs for. . . . It is, above all, a live book and one to keep a boy interested every minute of its reading." *N. Y. Evening Sun.*

Surprise Island

By James H. Kennedy

"Perhaps they were made-up adventures, prepared by grandfather beforehand, but any little girl who thinks she would not like that kind had better read about the little house in a tree big enough to sleep in, and the pirate with a nice little daughter, and Donny the dog, and—well, just read about it and see."—*N. Y. Times.*

Hollow Tree Stories

By Albert Bigelow Paine

At fifty cents a volume you can now buy these six books telling of the doings of the quaint Deep Woods creatures. The popularity which these stories of Mr. Paine have long enjoyed has led to the publication of fewer stories to a volume which could be sold at a low price. Six handy volumes—little books such as little readers love.

Mark Tidd In Business

By Clarence B. Kelland

"One of the most delightful books of its kind that have come to hand in many a day. It might be overstepping the mark to drag in 'Tom Sawyer,' but the breezy Americanism of the Middle West that is half the charm of 'Mark Tidd' calls to mind the best of Mark Twain's efforts. Mark Tidd, himself, is a fat boy, who has figured in several previous books, to the edification of a large audience. The story is told with delightful humor and boyish ingenuousness, never overdone."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TheRedArrow

By Elmer Russell Gregor

"Let us hope that the boys of to-day, who clamor for stories of aeroplanes and submarines, are still open to the one-time potent allure of the Indians. If any such there be, let them hasten to read 'The Red Arrow,' which hardly mentions a white man. The book is full of interest and adventure, and seems to me much better fare for boys than the present style of yarn, where electricity and machinery take the place of personal courage."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Clearing the Seas

By Donal H. Haines

"An admirable story for young readers, having an international conflict as its theme, is 'Clearing the Seas.' It is the story of a supposed naval war between the United States and a foreign Power. Two boys who had enlisted in the navy shortly before the sudden outbreak of hostilities found themselves in the midst of the first great battle. . . . Other thrilling fights in submarines and the final gigantic battle of the two fleets picture vividly the condition of modern marine warfare."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Trench-Mates In France

By J. S. Zerbe

"Concerns two lads who at the breaking out of the war are studying mechanics and electricity in Paris. . . . The book describes the retreat toward Paris, and the battle of the Marne. These technical chapters are illustrated by diagrams, and there is a good deal of information given concerning the way in which the great war is being waged."—*N. Y. Herald.*

PICTURESQUE BABEL IN MUDDY SALONIKI

Discomfort of Climate and Roads a Delight to British Tommies from Gallipoli.

LUXURIES LURE HIS PAY

Perfect Co-operation Between the Chiefs of the Allied Forces, with Serrail Taking Leadership.

SALONIKI, Nov. 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The camp of the British Mediterraneaon expeditionary force lies to the west of Saloniki, among the rolling foothills of Mount Kortchou. Although a very considerable force has already left for Doiran, on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, there are still some 11,000 men gathered in the camp.

The British troops are beyond any doubt content to leave Gallipoli. The climate of Saloniki is nothing to boast of at this season. It rains every day. The rough, badly paved streets are muddy and full of chuck holes. The roads—such as they are—are knee deep in mud. Flour is scarce and the food is bad and dear. The price of everything has gone up three times since the arrival of the foreign troops. A British sovereign, for the first time in its life in a bankrupt country like Greece, is worth less than its face value in local money. While French is fairly current as a language, English is not spoken at all. Yet, despite all of these material drawbacks, the British Tommy in his camp outside Saloniki is so delighted to escape the heat, the flies, the unslaked thirst, and the stenches of Gallipoli that he finds Macedonia a sort of paradise by comparison.

The road from the harbor to his camp lies through the old Turkish quarter of the town, at a steep angle up narrow, winding streets. From almost every house hangs a projecting second story, in which the latticed windows of the haremlik do not always conceal the eager, curious, unveiled faces of Turkish women watching the passage to and fro of so many strange soldiers. Shops open their whole fronts direct on to the street. The shoemaker or tinsmith sits cross-legged at his work in what would be the show window. The camp-bound British Tommy, like every one else, is forced to bargain for his purchases from the sidewalk—a proceeding which does not improve the already badly jumbled traffic arrangements.

At every cross-road the returning Tommy loses himself in a dense crowd of Greek soldiers, so slight in comparison with the stocky, deep-chested French, so diminutive in comparison with the tall, wiry British. The Greeks seem to be gathered just where the foreign soldiers must pass in going to and from camp. Greek army packs mules choke the way at every turn. The noise, the confusion, the mixture of half a dozen strangers—all of this in contrast to the silence and the pattering of the wind-blown sand in the desert land of Gallipoli enchants the British Tommy. He is as one intoxicated with a revelation that there is still normal life in the world.

Finally the way to the camp leaves the town, between the high walls of twin burial grounds—one Jewish, the other Greek. A little further on is the old Turkish cemetery, which has become the corral of hundreds of Greek army mules. Close by, a long series of barracks built of brick shelters tens of thousands of refugees from Macedonia and Thrace and from Serbia, the derelicts of war.

The road in the open country becomes an incredible succession of mud-holes along which swing columns of broad shouldered, blue-clad Frenchmen making their way to their own camp lying to the south of the British compound. Trains of supply wagons, officers' automobiles, motor trucks, or "lorries" as the English call them, force Tommie and "poilus" alike into the soggy fields. Two huge tractors draw each a ray-painted French 4-inch long-range gun, on whose muzzles are painted their names. One is "Boche Chaser," the other is "Death Spitter."

Along the road hundreds of itinerant vendors of everything portable set up improvised stands in the fields. Necklaces, hot chestnuts, suspenders, writing paper, raw shrimps, socks, sweetmeats, fortunes told, photographs taken—and bang goes Tommy's pay! Enterprising Semitic merchants have even installed barrels of beer in the fields as stations of refuge for the thirsty soldier too long on the way. Beggars, of course—cripples, little girls in tattered, hollow cheeked misery, the old of every race and kind.

Finally the tent city appears, seeming to cover unending acres of hilltops. The road and a stream separate the French from the British.

Every day more transports arrive, pouring out their soldiers—Greek, French, British. Between the French and the British there is the completest working co-operation. The French have the predominant force and they have taken the major burden of the expedition. General Serrail is beyond question the ablest officer in the Balkan field on the side of the Entente at least. While the British and French armies are wholly independent one of the other, the practical method of procedure is for General Serrail to suggest to General Sir Bryan Mahan a certain movement in co-operation with his own movements. The suggestion is promptly taken in the best of part, and both armies move together like well-regulated clockwork.

REPORT RUSSIA NEEDS FOOD

German Papers Publish Tales of Fear of Famine.

Reports of shortage of food supplies throughout Russia, especially in the larger cities of the empire, continue to appear in the German press, which credits many of them to Russian sources.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Nov. 22 prints a dispatch from Copenhagen saying that the Petrograd newspaper, Retsch, reported the reception by Alexei Khvostof, Minister of the Interior, of the acting Mayor of Petrograd, who handed the Minister an official statement from the City Council declaring that, because of the lack of meat and other necessities, the capital was menaced by famine.

GERMANS POUR WESTWARD

And Rotterdam Expects Grea Battle Early in New Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Dutchmen and Germans here talk freely of an inevitable battle in the west and the majority agree that the initiative will come from the Germans for the reason that the longer the struggle is delayed the stronger will be the Allies. The expert opinion here is while the Allies will postpone their attack till the Spring sunshine has hardened roads and dried the marshes the Germans will strike immediately, that hard frost has made the ground passable for infantry and artillery. On this argument they predict that the battle of battles will be fought early in the new year.

What information drifts across the frontiers supports this view. Reinforcements in men and guns have been pouring into France and Belgium for several weeks, quietly at first, but in large numbers for the past fortnight. New railways have been laid right up to the German lines and all the Belgians have been removed from the battle area.

Among the new guns are quickfirers, claimed to be heavier in calibre and as swift in action as the dreaded French 75. Powerful biplanes, constructed of metal tubes from which air has been excluded, are to be equipped with guns more powerful than any hitherto carried by aircraft.

PACIFIST CRANK ARRESTED.

Man Wearing Placards Against Preparedness Appears at Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The most conspicuous opponent of the President's preparedness program at the Capitol today was arrested by the police and led away for examination. He said he was Emil L. Gerard, and that he had cast his last vote in Missouri.

Gerard entered the Capitol without difficulty, but he soon attracted attention by two large placards he wore. One of them proclaimed that "Preparedness is disciplined might." The other said "War is murder." Policemen at first requested him to withdraw from the building, but when he refused he was taken into custody.

Left $750,000 to the Salvation Army

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Edward Mossom Owen, a cloth merchant of Manchester, who died recently, left $750,000 to the Salvation Army.

WEINACHT'S CASE UP.

Next Hearing on the Charge of Trading with Britain's Foes Dec. 31.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Edward Weinacht, formerly London manager of the Adams Express Company, who was recently committed to jail to await trial on a charge of trading with an enemy country, was today, with Douglas Simpson Deans, a British subject, also formerly employed by the Adams Express Company, charged with "conspiring together to trade with the enemy." The charge rests on information, according to the prosecution, that Weinacht and Deans in November, 1914, made out in London, an account of a sum due by the company to Joseph Heckerman, a forwarding agent in Hamburg, and that Weinacht went to Rotterdam, taking with him Dutch, German, and Norwegian money to the amount of £242, ($1,210.) At Rotterdam, according to the charge, Weinacht paid the money to the company's agent with instructions to pay it to Heckerman's agent.

Weinacht denies the charge, and says that he merely told the agent to pay the money into the cash account.

The case was adjourned until Dec. 31.

Edward Weinacht is manager for a firm of customs brokers and forwarding agents with offices in New York. He lives at Elizabeth, N. J., and, according to information given out at his offices in New York at the time of his arrest, he sailed for England on Oct. 9 for the purpose of transacting business for the brokerage firm. Weinacht is said to be an American citizen, born in New York. Before last Jan. 1 he had been for ten years general manager of the foreign department of the Adams Express Company.

JAPAN AND DR. SUN BLAMED.

Far Eastern Bureau Gets Cablegram About Shanghai Outbreak.

The Far Eastern Bureau yesterday received a cablegram from Peking, dated Dec. 9, which said:

"Evidence found in the investigation of the Shanghai incident proves that the arms used by the rioters as well as by bandits of Mongolia were supplied from Japan. Papers signed by Sun Wen (Sun Yat-sen) show that he is actively using Japan as a base, which fact must be well known to the Japanese Government, which takes no steps to deport him.

"It is also known that on Dec. 1 the Japanese Consul General cabled to Tokio saying that the monarchy movement would succeed if something was not done quickly. It is certain that trouble has been fomented in Shanghai by Japanese co-operating with Sun Wen."

CALLOT QUITS SYNDICATE.

Next Meeting of Paris Dressmakers' League May Be Its Last.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—It is announced today that M. Callot has withdrawn from the Couturiers' Defense Syndicate, owing to dissatisfaction with its methods.

The next meeting of the syndicate will be held toward the end of the month, when, it is expected, either M. Poiret will resign the Presidency, or the syndicate will be dissolved.

WAR TAX TO BE EXTENDED.

Democrats Call Meeting to Prolong the Life of the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The majority members of the Ways and Means Committee today decided to call a meeting of the Democrats of the committee next Monday to discuss a resolution which will be introduced before Christmas and will virtually renew the War Revenue bill. This bill epires by limitation on Dec. 31 and the present plan of the Democratic majority is to strike out the time limit clause.

Anticipating a fight over taxation, Mr. Kitchin and his colleagues have determined to meet the situation temporarily by a simple resolution extending the War Revenue act, and they believe it may be put through both houses by Dec. 18.

On that day, owing to the marriage of the President and his subsequent absence from Washington, Congress is to take a recess for the holidays. Congress will reconvene probably on Jan. 3 or 4 and the bigger revenue fight, centring about the suggestions in the President's message, will be on.

Two propositions are advanced for extending the War Revenue bill. One contemplates the extension for one year; the other proposal is that the entire time limit clause shall be eliminated, thus putting the War Revenue act on the statute books indefinitely. The latter plan is likely to be followed.

A Bazaar Aids Homeless Boys.

The bazaar for the benefit of the New York Home for Homeless Boys at the Plaza yesterday netted over $1,000 for the home. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., gave 50 French dolls, and many other articles were donated by others, and a number of shops contributed. Among those at the tables were Mrs. Joel W. Thorne, Miss J. McC. Taylor, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. John Terry, Mrs. Arthur Osgood Choate, Mrs. James B. Taylor, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver, and Mrs. George Gordon Battle

SUICIDES IN GERMAN RANKS.

Petrograd Reports That Nine Officers Killed Themselves in 12 Days.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10, (via London.)—Another epidemic of suicides is reported among the German forces in the vicinity of Dvinsk by prisoners captured in that region, according to the Birzheviya Vedomosty, an afternoon daily newspaper. Nine officers, including the commander of a battalion, are said to have ended their lives within a period of twelve days. Cold and hardships of the campaign are alleged to be the cause.

Polish and Serbian Landsturm men captured from the Austro-German forces along the southern front report that detachments of Austro-Germans have been detailed to forage for food and stores in the captured territory at points near the frontier.

Vladimir Volinski [about sixty-five miles north of Lemberg] is being hurriedly fortified with trenches for a radius of seven miles, apparently in anticipation of a Russian offensive.

The War Office today made public the following official communication:

On the western front there is no change in the situation. Near Khumskeits and Krementz [in Galicia] an Austrian aeroplane fell inside our lines.

VIENNA, Dec. 10, (via London, Saturday, Dec. 11.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Russian Theatre—Here and there unimportant engagements between reconnoitring parties took place. Elsewhere the situation is calm.

CANNON FOR MERCHANTMEN.

French Captains in Mediterranean Said to Favor Arming.

French sea Captains, after holding a special meeting in Marseilles, asked the Minister of Marine for permission to equip their ships with the necessary cannon and men for defense against submarine attacks, according to a report credited to the Paris Journal by the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, the semi-official German news agency.

It is said the Captains believed that the means of defense that had proved so successful in the North Sea should be used in the Mediterranean.

Captain Custance Reported Killed.

A report reached shipping circles here yesterday that Captain F. A. Custance, formerly commander of the Royal Mail steam packet Arcadian, on the Bermudian service, had been killed at the Dardanelles.

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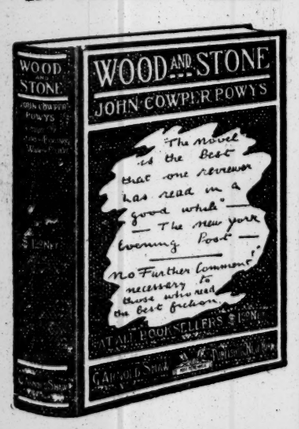
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DEMOCRATS TO MAKE LABOR LAW AN ISSUE

Will Fight in Next Legislature for Restoration of Strict Factory Regulation.

WAGNER RAPS REPUBLICANS

Sees in Fatal Diamond Fire Warning Against Easing Up Policy of 1915 Session.

As a result of the Diamond factory fire in Williamsburg early last month, in which a dozen lives were lost, Democratic leaders will press a proposition in next year's session of the Legislature for radical amendments to the labor laws, which the Democrats say were emasculated by the Republican Legislature this year.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, said yesterday that he would begin the fight on the opening day of the next session. Senator Wagner was Chairman of the Factory Investigating Commission, which after two years of work was instrumental in placing on the statute books in the Glynn administration a set of labor laws rigid and far-reaching in their importance.

"There is need of an overhauling of the entire inspection system of the Industrial Commission," said Senator Wagner to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "The system must be perfected.

"There should be a provision to give the State Industrial Commission summary powers for the enforcement of its orders in the interest of factory workers. I feel convinced that with the Diamond factory fire fresh in their memory, the legislators will respond to a demand for amendments next year which will repeal the measures enacted at the session this year, under which factory owners were given the right of appeal against orders issued by the Industrial Commission, first to the Industrial Council, which is an advisory body, and then to the courts.

"Under this law the owners of factory property can take their appeal from the Industrial Council into the Supreme Court and get a jury trial with all the avenues for appeal of ordinary litigants. This will enable them to take their cases right up to the Court of Appeals and this, as everybody knows, will entail a delay of at least three years. In the meantime the law assures them of a stay against the order issued by the commission.

"This is a most serious defect of the law under which the lives of thousands of factory workers might be sacrificed unless it is promptly corrected. It was enacted by the present Legislature over my earnest protest on the ground that the legislation recommended by the State Factory Commission was too one-sided and did not give the owners of factory properties a chance. It is to be hoped that the recent Williamsburg fire will have opened their eyes."

The "locked door" which was chiefly responsible for the loss of life at the Williamsburg factory fire will come in for some attention. The State Industrial Commission, in reply to the censure passed on it by the Kings County Grand Jury for making the "locked door" at the Diamond factory a possibility, answered that with 35,000 factories in New York City and only a limited number of inspectors the commission found itself powerless to enforce this provision of the labor laws directed against the locked door, and urged "education" of factory owners as the sole means for the removal of this menace.

"There may be something to this assertion," said Senator Wagner, "although the eternal vigilance which I advocate in such matters undoubtedly would have the effect of reducing to a minimum this danger. If education is what is wanted I am prepared to advocate in the next Legislature a course that will be drastic enough to meet this very serious menace to the life of factory workers—the locked door. Under the present law the failure to obey the orders of the Industrial Commission is a misdemeanor, punishable, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than $20 and not more than $50, for the second offense of a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $250, or thirty days' imprisonment, or fine and imprisonment both, and for the third offense a $250 fine or imprisonment. I shall advocate the passage of a law by the next Legislature to make the first offense punishable by a stiff fine, and to make the second and subsequent "locked-door" violations punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine. The raids which followed the Williamsburg fire and which disclosed locked doors in factories everywhere have shown drastic action by the law-making body to be necessary."

Senator Wagner said, too, that he was prepared to take steps toward the correction of a defect in the law which the Industrial Commissioners urged in their own defense in relation to factory structures of five stories, the height of the Williamsburg factory building.

In 1913 a law was passed providing for fireproof staircases in factory buildings five stories or more in height. The Industrial Board in the same year adopted a rule providing for similar safeguards in buildings of four stories. In 1914 the law was eased up a little and factory buildings of six stories or more only were made subject to the fireproof staircase rule. The old Labor Commission was debating the question of whether the law of 1914 repealed the rule of the Industrial Board as well as the mandatory provision of the law when it was legislated out of office after Charles S. Whitman became Governor. Hence, the "twilight zone" which, the Industrial Commission has said, excludes five-story buildings from the regulation to which four-story or six-story structures are subject.

DR. TAFEL'S WIFE NOW SUES.

Asks Divorce and Says Husband Made Evidence for His Suit.

Mrs. Rita Tafel, sued for divorce by Dr. Charles F. Tafel, applied for alimony and counsel fees yesterday to Justice Aspinall in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The physician alleges that he found his wife smoking cigarettes with a man in a Manhattan hotel.

Mrs. Tafel filed a countersuit, denied the charges, and alleged that she was enticed to the hotel by a detective hired by her husband. She said the detective struck her on the head and knocked her senseless. When she regained consciousness she said she was confronted by her husband and his detectives. Justice Aspinall reserved decision.

CANFIELD HEIRESS BAILED.

Daughter of Late Gambler Arrested in Alienation Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Grace Canfield Hannon, daughter of the late Richard Canfield, the gambler, was arrested last night in a $25,000 suit for alleged alienation of affections brought by Mrs. Ivy S. Johnson, wife of Benton W. Johnson, leader of the orchestra at the Crown Hotel. She was released when her mother furnished bail.

Mrs. Hannon is widely known in the city. She is an attractive woman of 22 years, and was married several years ago to a Providence man, with whom she has not lived for some time. With her brother, Howland Canfield, a student, and her mother, she shared the big fortune left by her father.

"The serving of the writ does not clear up the case by any means," said Mrs. Hannon, "and perhaps the most interesting point was the presence of Police Commissioner Moulton and a number of officers about my home in Benefit Street Sunday night. They gained entrance by sending a uniformed officer to the landlord, who lives next door, and announcing they wanted a key because there had been seen suspicious lights in the house.

"I had a lady and gentleman calling Sunday evening, and late in the evening I was startled to hear a sound in the hallway. A uniformed and a plain clothes man were found standing at the door. 'We saw a light and borrowed a key from the landlord to investigate,' they said. I led the way through the apartments and into the rear yard, where the officer searched for a few minutes and then returned. I am positive that the police entered my home hoping to find cause for making an arrest."

Commissioner Moulton denied having been about the Hannon house last Sunday or any other night.

12 HORSES BURNED.

Brooklyn Fire Drives Hundreds Scantily Clad Into the Cold.

Twelve horses were burned to death early yesterday morning in a fire which destroyed the one-story frame stable owned by Paul Barker at 518 to 528 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The fire started in the hay loft and, fanned by a stiff westerly wind, the flames spread to a tenement house at 530 Dean Street. The damage was about $30,000.

Policeman Charles Hannemann of the Bergen Street Station discovered the fire. After turning in an alarm he broke down the door of the office of the stable and carried to the street Barker and his son, Leonard, 20 years old, who had been asleep in the building. They were overcome by smoke, but were quickly revived.

Police reserves from the Bergen Street Station, acting under orders of the Battalion Chief of the Fire Department, ordered the residents of a row of tenement houses to vacate their apartments. Several hundred scantily clothed persons, driven to the street, were forced by the chill Winter to seek refuge in the homes of neighbors.

On the second floor of 530 Dean Street the policemen found Mrs. Flora Jacobs, 65 years of age, in a hysterical condition. She was carried to the street. Miss Rose Lee, a singer, who lives with her parents at 532 Dean Street, was found in the hallway overcome by smoke. She also was carried to the street and revived.

INSIST THAT BRYAN TESTIFY.

Attorneys Not Willing to Have Commission Examine Him.

William J. Bryan will not appear in the Supreme Court today to testify in the suit of Petros P. Tatasis against the Greek newspaper Atlantis for $50,000 for alleged libel. An order, signed by Justice Giegerich, demanding his presence in court was served on the former Secretary of State on Dec. 3.

The day after being served Mr. Bryan left this city for Miami, Fla., and from that point he sent a telegram to Justice Giegerich suggesting that a commission be appointed to examine him there. Counsel for the plaintiff said yesterday that they would insist upon questioning Mr. Bryan personally, and that as they did not want to inconvenience him unnecessarily, they would be willing to examine him in Washington; but the idea of journeying as far as Florida did not appeal to them. No action was taken in the matter.

The suit grew out of the sale by this Government of two battleships to Greece, and involves the former Greek Minister, Agamemnon Schliemann.

FIGHTS CASSIDY RELEASE.

Cropsey Wants "Curley Joe" and Willet Kept in Prison.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County yesterday filed with the Parole Board a notice of opposition to the proposed release from prison of "Curley Joe" Cassidy and William Willet, Jr., who were convicted of having sold and bought a Supreme Court nomination and sentenced to serve from one year to a year and six months. Both were fined $1,000 in addition to their prison sentences, and it is because of their failure to pay the fines that District Attorney Cropsey opposes their release.

Both men began to serve their sentences on Jan. 13 and, according to the statutes, may appeal for parole a month before the expiration of their minimum sentence. When sentenced and ordered to pay the fine both Cassidy and Willet were ordered to serve one day for each dollar of the fines unless they were paid. This would leave three years more for the men to serve.

The Parole Board meets at Albany on Dec. 14.

BUY FIVE BIG FREIGHTERS.

Cambria Steel Company in $1,500,000 Deal for Vessels.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—A deal was closed yesterday whereby the Cambria Steel Company and M. A. Hanna & Co. jointly purchased four 10,000-ton bulk freight steamers from the Franties Steamship Company of Tonawanda, N. Y., and one steamer of the same class from the Niagara Transit Company of the same city.

The price paid was not made public, but is believed to be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

Concert to Aid the Swiss.

The New York Swiss Club and the Swiss Scientific Society, under the auspices of the singing society Helvetia, have arranged a concert for the benefit of the Swiss Relief Fund tonight at the Arion Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The chief performer will be Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist.

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CHARGES PHYSICIANS CONCEALED A CRIME

Dr. O'Hanlon Accused in Trial of Doctor Charged with Causing Woman's Death.

CORONERS' OFFICE BLAMED

Assistant District Attorney Says Causes of Deaths Were Frequently Misstated.

In his opening speech in the prosecution of Dr. Andre L. Stapler, on trial for manslaughter before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Train charged that Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, former Coroner's Physician, had taken part in a conspiracy to conceal the real cause of death. Stapler is accused of having been responsible for the operation that resulted in the death of Mrs. Louise Heinrich, the wife of Samuel Heinrich of Jersey City. The operation was performed on Aug. 23, 1910, and the case, it is said, grew out of the investigation into the Coroners' office. The defendant was indicted in April of this year. He now lives in Chicago.

The case has to do with the seeming case with which such cases could be disposed of in 1910 so that after one physician had refused to handle a case because it was one for the Coroner, the cause of death could be stated as from any cause from apoplexy to gastritis. Mr. Train said that it was expected to prove that a nurse signed a statement giving a different version of all the happenings that preceded the death of the patient.

Stapler, Mr. Train said, was first a drug clerk and later a physician. He went into business with a Dr. Spier in the "neighborhood of 110th Street." With the entrance of the Heinrichs into the case comes also a Dr. Buffum and his wife, the latter a trained nurse. Both lived "around the corner near" where Stapler had gone in business. Mr. Train told of the coming to Dr. Buffum's flat of Heinrich and his wife. Dr. Buffum was out, but Stapler, it is alleged, came around. Heinrich went out, leaving his wife in the care of the physician. The prosecution expects to prove that later the nurse went out to find Heinrich to tell him of the seriousness of the operation that would have to be performed. When she returned the woman was dead and it is charged that Stapler performed the operation that resulted in death. Later Heinrich came back and declared the doctor had killed his wife.

Then, said Mr. Train, testimony will be introduced to show that there was much telephoning and later a Dr. Shaw came to the flat, looked the body over and went away declaring it was a case for the Coroner. He refused to sign a death certificate. Stapler, it is charged, then called a lawyer whose name was given as Gaynor, but who answers to another name. By this time Mrs. Buffum, the nurse, got worried and called up the Coroners' office. The first record of that, Mr. Train said, is the report in the day book that the woman had died suddenly. By this time it was 9 o'clock at night and Mr. Train explained that the Coroners work in shifts and that at the time of the telephone call it was the shift of Coroner Holtzhauser and Dr. O'Hanlon.

Mr. Train told of the coming of Dr. Spier, whom somebody said had a pull, and of his efforts to assure every one that it was all right. Spier, Mr. Train charged, said that everything depended upon the Coroners' physician. Things began to move with speed after the nurse telephoned about the sudden death, and the prosecutor told how that night a man arrived who purported to be the Coroner. He was careful to say that he had not spoken of this to the then Coroner, and did not charge that it was he who called at the flat. It followed after the arrival of the alleged Coroner that the body was removed to an undertaking establishment.

The incidents of the journey next morning of the nurse, Stapler and Dr. Spier in a taxicab, were taken up by the prosecutor, who said that again the latter assured them it was all right.

"It is the duty of Coroners," he said, "when death occurs to go to the place where death has taken place and after viewing the body to subpoena the Coroner's physician to view the body and determine the cause of death, although this is never done. The next thing we know a certificate is filed by Dr. O'Hanlon certifying the cause of death as gastritis. Where did Dr. O'Hanlon discover that the woman died of gastritis? Where did he view the body and where did he come to the conclusion as to the cause of death?"

Mr. Train continued his charge, saying that Mrs. Buffum says that the day after Dr. O'Hanlon reiterated Dr. Spier's assurance that everything was all right, and would continue so if she kept her mouth shut. The nurse, according to Mr. Train, says that Dr. O'Hanlon wrote out a statement for her to sign stating that Mrs. Heinrich was a friend, that she came to call, looked badly and died suddenly.

If the body had not been excellently embalmed, Mr. Train said, this charge would have been impossible. It was exhumed from its resting place in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Jersey City, and the autopsy was performed by Dr. Otto Schultze in the presence of the Medical Officer of Hudson County. He found, continued the District Attorney, that Dr. O'Hanlon had not even performed an autopsy as he was supposed to have done.

In closing he said: "We charge that this defendant performed a criminal operation, and that Dr. Spier and Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, the Coroner's Physician, conspired to conceal the crime."

The trial will be continued today.

Eight Patrolmen Made Sergeants.

Police Commissioner Woods raised eight patrolmen yesterday to the grade of Sergeant. The increase of salary is from $1,400 to $1,750 a year. Those promoted were: George A. Brown, Jeremiah M. Barber, William J. Kelly, Peter Pfeiffer, Michael Connor, Luke S. Willigan, Percy Quesenbury, and Charles Pearce.

OPPOSE CAR OWNER LICENSE

Automobile Makers and Dealers Decry More Examinations.

It was made clear yesterday that automobile makers and dealers constituted one element of opposition to the proposal of Police Commissioner Woods for licensing motor car owners as well as chauffeurs. The advocates of the license extension have used the argument, among others, that accidents are less numerous in States where owners must pass examinations before driving automobiles.

R. H. Johnston, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York City and also of the Automobile Trade Association of New York State, had this to say:

"Without commenting upon other objectionable features of this plan, I would point out that the power to revoke licenses is essentially a judicial function. In other words, if an individual is to be deprived of what would seem to be his natural right to drive a motor vehicle, this should only be done after a judicial determination of all of the facts bearing upon the case."

S. S. Toback of the A. Elliott-Ranney Company said: "There are plenty of laws now to insure all the care possible on the part of the owner, if enforced. This proposed law will merely create a fight in the Legislature."

F. R. Bumpo of the Studebaker Company said: "The responsibility of the owner is very different in character from that of the chauffeur. There are plenty of laws now to ensure careful driving by the owner."

William Colt of the Colt-Stratton Company said: "I do not think such a law would be practical. The responsibility of the owner is different from that of the chauffeur and is now well guarded."

A. L. Newton of the Buick Company said: "I do not think the proposed law will pass. They had practically the same thing up at Albany before, and it was beaten. It is class legislation. There are sufficient laws now to throw all the restrictions needed around the automobile owner."

FORD BUYS MORE LAND.

Will Erect $1,000,000 Addition to Detroit Plant—1,000,000 Cars Built

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Dec. 10. — Announcement was made today by the Ford Motor Company that a twenty-acre tract of land adjoining the Highland Park factory of the peace crusader has been purchased for $1,400,000, and that work will be rushed on an addition to the plant. A building resembling the main Ford plant will be built, according to Frank L. Klingensmith, Vice President of the company, at a cost of $1,000,000.

The production of 1,000,000 cars of one model was reached today. The working force of the Ford plant is now 21,800, the largest every employed, and the daily production totals 1,850 cars.

President Wilson's proposed auto tax of 50 cents a horse power would cost Ford users $8,250,000 a year, officials of the motor company stated today.

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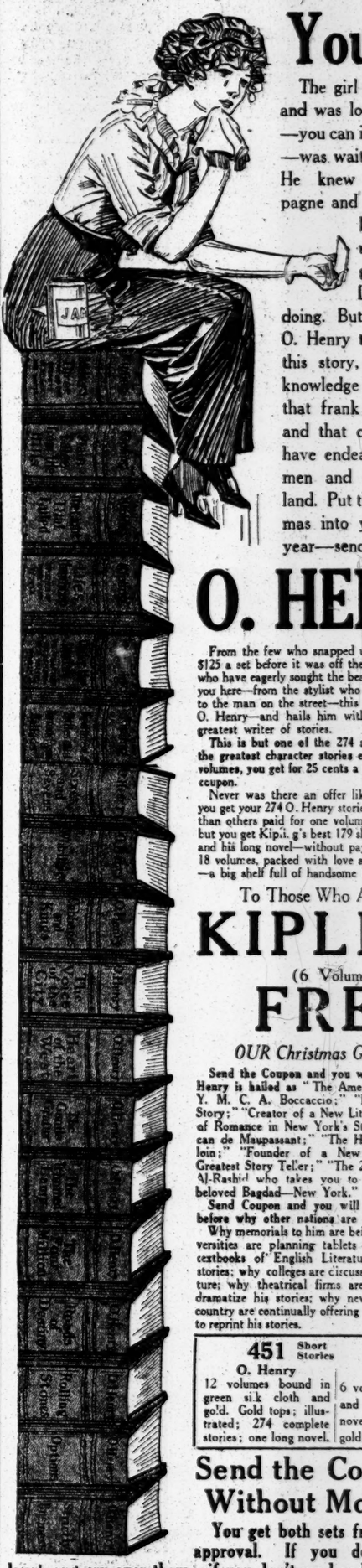

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1915.

THE PLAN OF THE SOLDIERS.

A statement of a "Proper Military Policy" for the United States, in the form of a report to the Chief of Staff, signed by Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB, Chief of the War College Division, was prepared under orders issued by Secretary GARRISON last March, and was yesterday by him, through the President, submitted to Congress as an appendix to his own report. It will form, with Mr. GARRISON'S plan, which naturally will take precedence in the legislative considerations, and the proposals which undoubtedly will be made by the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs, Mr. HAY of Virginia and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon, the groundwork of the forthcoming action of Congress in regard to our land defenses. The first point made in this report of the War College, which will be technically known as the General Staff plan, is that the development of our nation has proceeded in an environment so favorable that there is no well-defined public opinion as to what constitutes an adequate military policy. That was inevitable and is probably as true of one country as another. The chief trouble with us at this critical moment seems to be that there has not been, and is not now, a well-defined and general professional and technical opinion as to what constitutes such a policy.

That fact was never more apparent than now, when the chief task of Congress is the establishment of a policy of national defense, and we see already, before the session has fairly begun, the preliminary signs of a long and fierce contest over measures and details. There is abundant evidence now that the President and the Secretary of War do not agree with the General Staff, and there are well-authenticated reports that the Chairmen of the two Congressional committees do not agree with the other constituted authorities or with each other. If any clearly perceptible state of public affairs can stimulate public opinion this ought to. The matter of national preparedness is pressing. Surely all the people ought to be awake by this time to the changed conditions which confront them. Events of the last sixteen months have proved the truth of the War College's statement that our comparative isolation is a thing of the past, that the oceans are no longer barriers but easy avenues of approach, that seagoing submarines, aeroplanes, and wireless telegraphy supplement ocean transport "in placing both our Atlantic and Pacific coasts within the sphere of hostile activity of oversea nations."

The report of the War College, representing the mature judgment of the General Staff, deserves in the circumstances the earnest consideration not only of members of Congress but of all their constituents. The sincere opinion of these experienced soldiers is that our ultimate safeguard must be "an adequate and well-organized land force." A strong navy and coast defenses are essential, but the General Staff insists also on a much stronger and much more effective army than we have yet had, or than Secretary GARRISON provides for in his plan of four years' development. It takes into account the possibility of invasion, of the disembarkation of hostile troops at some undefended point on our coast. Such an invasion could only be repelled by a large and well-trained force of mobile troops. The plan, in short, comprises the permanent establishment of a force of 500,000 trained and organized troops, with at least 500,000 more available within ninety days after the outbreak of war and a system by which 500,000 more troops could be quickly obtained to replace losses in personnel incident to war. Stress is laid, therefore, on an increase of the regular army, the mobile force of which would never be under 121,000 men on this continent and 74,500 in our outlying possessions. The total strength of the regular army, including all its branches, in eight years would be 280,000, and at that time there would be a reserve of veterans on this continent of 379,000.

This is called a "small military establishment," and is distinct from the proposed Continental Army of 500,000 citizen soldiers who must have twelve months' intensive training for war service. This variant of Mr. GARRISON'S plan contemplates three years of enlistment with the colors for the Continentals, with three months of training each year and three on furlough, with three months more of training before taking the field. The National Guard is to have $7,000,000 a year from the National Treasury, but the War College recommends the repeal of all existing laws requiring State soldiers to be received in the Federal service in time of war in advance of any other forces. A notable feature of the army extension plans, so far as made known, therefore, is the abandonment of the idea of the availability of the organized militia as a part of the first line of defense. Secretary GARRISON computes that the first year's cost of the General Staff plan, including an allowance of nearly $130,000,000 for reserve material, would exceed $500,000,000. The first year's cost of his own plan would be about $163,000,000. The General Staff would largely increase the force of cavalry, the fifteen existing regiments of which he leaves unchanged. His plan would be complete in its essential details in four years and his moderate regular army increase would be finished in two. The War College plan could not be fully developed until 1924, but the nation would then have a total available land force, including trained mobile troops, partly trained Continentals, and harbor defense troops, of 1,134,000 men, with effective reserves.

This is the soldiers' plan, and it is set forth in a document of noteworthy lucidity, containing such a presentation of our existing military condition, our needs, and a practical way of preparing the nation to resist invasion and preserve peace as has not hitherto been accessible. It contains no ideas that are new to army men, but it abounds in information touching the constitution of the army, its duties at home and abroad, the requirements of efficient defense in our Asiatic possessions and our other outlying posts, which civilians have hitherto lacked. It is well, therefore, that it should be placed in the hands of the people. That we shall scarcely go so far as the General Staff in its commendable military enthusiasm would have us go in our immediate preparation for emergencies is altogether likely, but there are many wise suggestions in the report which might well be incorporated in this year's army bills.

THE POULTICE AT LAST.

New York is perhaps a city of silence as compared with Chicago. Compared with most other places it is a centre of noises innumerable and incessant. Its ears are penetrated, its nerves hammered by a perpetual anvil chorus, bangs, clangs, toots, yells, screams, yelps, howls, roars, all discords and dissonances, a day and night of Bedlam. The clamor never sleeps. The ordinances against it snore. Police Commissioner WOODS has waked them and the police up. Unnecessary noises must be suppressed. The police must warn; after repeated offenses summon. Superfluous racket of the railroads or car lines to be reported by policemen to precinct commanders, by them to the Commissioner, by him to the Public Service Commission. Taxicab "barkers," howlers of "extras," too excruciating hullabaloo of hawkers, clatter of ashcans, vocal excesses of milkmen, eloquence of parrots, many old familiar nuisances are on the Commissioner's list of suppressibles. At least one is lacking. The tempest of profanity which is loose in New York streets ought to be chained.

THE BARGE CANAL.

The Board of Trade and Transportation completed its canvass of votes upon the Barge Canal referendum upon the eve of the assembling of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington. The two events are in relation to the appropriations which will be asked from the Federal Congress. Two-thirds of the counties cast 566,162 votes against the allowance of additional funds for the canal. Nevertheless the vote in favor was the larger by 48,071, the five counties of this city giving a majority in favor of 81,098. Erie, Monroe, and one or two other counties gave favorable majorities, but the vote would have been negative except for the votes of this city. That is in agreement with previous votes on the subject and proves once more that the electorate of the State is unable to take a view of the canal any wider than that about road improvements. To the majority of the people of this State the canal is a local improvement. If that view is allowed to pass without protest there is little hope of help from Congress in Federal work necessary for the utilization of a work which is really national in its scope and effect.

The canal's true usefulness is not to assist the industries of the cities along the route, nor yet to assist the collection of damage claims by those who vote against the expenditure of the money which tends to increase their taxes. The true function of the canal is to unite the lakes and the ocean and practically to make seaports of midcontinent cities. This State having provided the nation with the canal at a cost much exceeding one hundred millions, the nation is to be asked to make the Hudson River a part of it at a cost of ten millions. Congress alone has the power to improve navigable waters. The State could not do the work, even if it had not already done enough to deserve assistance. The work is further appropriate for the nation since interior waterways are a part of our system of defense. There is need that these facts shall be presented in their proper light, lest this national improvement should fall into the same disrepute as any ordinary piece of pork grabbing.

Those who have thought deeply enough to understand why cities thrive at the head of ocean navigation on great rivers know that ships go as far inland as the water will take them. Albany is entitled to rank with Hamburg and Antwerp. This city has no jealousy of what the work means to its sister city, because this city is thinking of the nation as well as of itself, and is content to take its reward from the stimulus of national trade. The Rivers and Harbors Congress can hardly fail to see the matter in this light, and the Federal Congress should need no such assistance to see its duty to reinforce this State's efforts.

There is something also for the city to do. Four years ago the Legislature authorized the construction of canal terminals in this city, and there is danger that they will not be ready when the canal is finished. The law required agreement between the State and city authorities in cases where the city was the owner of terminal sites, and the process has been somewhat too leisurely. The time for dallying is past. The required agreement should be made before the Legislature assembles, or action should be taken to remove the difficulty, whatever its nature. The canal vote in this city shows that there will be no patience with any neglect of the matter except for the most meritorious reasons, and they should be plainly stated.

It is not premature to press the matter. On Thursday Speaker CLARK condemned the opposition to the Missouri River improvement and thereby lent his support to those who assert that there will be no river and harbor improvements if there is none for Missouri. It is not the fault of New York that the engineers have reported adversely to the Missouri River improvement. The Hudson River improvement stands on merit alone and invites support rather than threatens opponents.

THE GERMAN MALADY.

In the name of all the non-Socialist parties in the Reichstag this declaration of faith and purpose was read by Dr. SPAHN, the leader of the Centre Party, at the conclusion of the Chancellor's speech on Thursday:

> Though our enemies swear themselves anew to persistence in the war, we await in complete unity, with calm determination and confidence in God, the hour which will make possible peace negotiations whereby the military, economic, financial, and political interests of Germany will be permanently assured in the most complete extent and by all measures, including such extensions of territory as are necessary for this purpose.

This rings true to VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S assertion that Germany's future must be assured so that "neither in the east nor the west "might our foes control the entrance "gates through which they might at"tack or threaten us anew." Referring to the Polish fortresses and railroads and to Belgium, regarded by France and England as their best route of advance against Germany, he said further:

> We must protect ourselves politically and militarily against this, and also insure our economic development. What is necessary, therefore, must be attained; and I think there is no one in the Fatherland who will not work toward this goal. We must preserve full freedom of decision regarding the means to this end.

This is the reply of authority to the demand of the Social Democrats to be informed whether Germany is sacrificing the lives of millions of her subjects and incurring billions of debt in a war for conquest and annexation. The Government tells the Socialists to mind their own business—it will annex such territory as it sees fit to take.

All this is for the security of Germany, as a guarantee of her future peace and development. And this proclamation is made to the German deputies, to the German people, and to the world by a gentleman clad in a "field gray uniform," a gentleman who has his picture taken in military uniform with spiked helmet, although he is a civilian, holding a purely civil office. It all shows that the ravages of the malady from which Germany suffers, and through her the world suffers, are as yet unchecked. The future peace and the peaceful development of Germany will never be guaranteed until that time comes when there are not so many of her humble subjects always in uniform present with the colors, when there are fewer of her upper classes perpetually strutting about the streets of Berlin in uniform, when the civilian who happens to be her Chancellor will not yield to the silliness of shoulder straps and the pickelhaube, when "Deutschland über Alles" will not mean Germany overslaughing the whole world by her use of the product of KRUPP'S factories, when her civilization will have some other basis than military might at home and multitudes of spies abroad, the time when her place in the sun will be one held by the conquests of peace, by the application of her skill in the arts and her achievements in science to the uses of industry, not of wholesale murder.

It is the firm intention of the Allies to bring her to the state of mind where her people will perceive the superior advantages of a peaceful career. In the newspapers which print the reports of the Chancellor's speech we read of peace manifestations in Berlin, in Dresden and Leipzig, "violent demonstrations in favor of peace," in which soldiers took part, and are told that "the police were obliged to charge the crowds." These reports may be an invention of the enemy. If so, the inventor of the tale ventured upon an inspired prophecy when he spoke of the prevailing conviction among the masses that "only a revolutionary outbreak "would force the Government to "make peace." The Government will not make peace so long as Germans are willing to shed their blood for the furtherance of its militarist and imperialist designs. The end may come by revolution—it would be the best ending for Germany.

THE WAGNER SHIPS.

With much urbanity and prudence England has agreed not to seize more of the Wagner fleet until decision has been reached in the prize courts in two test cases. For convenience they have been transferred from provincial courts to London for trial of the facts, the merits, and the law. Until the decision is reached there is little cause for heat, and more cause for appreciation of the moderation of the British procedure. If England chose to be as highhanded as is alleged, and as some wish the United States to be in this specific case, it could have asserted that on the sea its fiat was law, and that an enemy-owned ship was an enemy ship, regardless of its flag. On the facts of ownership, and the law regarding the status of such ships under international law, the case depends.

The owners assert that the ships are both American owned and American registered and never were enemy ships to England. On the other hand it is asserted that the American Transatlantic Company is controlled by the Deutsche Bank, and England must make good proof of the assertion in its behalf if it can hope to retain either the ships or our assent to the procedure. The fact that even American law is not conclusive on the matter appears from the proposed amendment of our law. Moreover, whatever our law, we could not impose it upon England, still less upon the world. International law is established by agreement, not by contention, as conspicuous events have proved in current times. We could not establish international law regarding the conclusiveness of the flag flown respecting ownership by a quarrel with England. There are precedents to the effect that we have regarded ownership and errand as stronger evidence than the flag shown, in the case of blockade runners. The chief distinction in this case is that these vessels were trading between neutral ports well outside the area of hostilities and beyond suspicion of blockade or contraband. There is no war in American waters except such as alien warships bring there, and Americans cannot think they should be encouraged in that.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRODIGAL SONS.

Mr. GEORG VON SKAL'S prophecy, reprinted in yesterday's TIMES from Der Tag of Berlin, of the return to the Fatherland after the war of large numbers of German-Americans, disgusted "with their present surroundings," is not the first warning of that exodus, but it make curious reading, all the same. Mr. VON SKAL talks of "the unexampled solidarity of the German-American patriots." It "must "be known in the German Empire that "the Germans here are fighting bravely and are not frightened by any "material sacrifices or any kind of "hardship when it is a question of "opposing the enemies of the Father"land." They have been "impressed "by the mighty, almost miraculous, "deeds of the German people." They long for the Fatherland. They are homesick. "Many families are pre"paring to cross the ocean the second "time." "It seems timely to consider "whether this movement should be "promoted and these 'prodigal sons,' "who are returning penitent, made "welcome."

They will not be "a disturbing political element" in the old home. They are thoroughly reconstructed. Hear the penitents say their Nostra Culpa and renounce Americanism and all its works:

> And if they once did feel admiration for American institutions they have now become convinced that they made a big mistake when they cut loose from the Fatherland. They admit frankly that the form of government, the administration, and all other institutions in the Empire are the best that the mind of man has brought out up to the present. They will not only fit in willingly, but they will become zealous fellow-workers in the development of the brilliant future of the German Empire.

Can "the best Government the world has ever known" be unmoved by this absolute repudiation of the United States, this hymn of praise for Germany, the mighty, the miraculous, the perfect? Certainly the United States will not seek to detain these German patriots who are disgusted with it, who prefer the iron hand of authority to the freedom which the men of '48 sought here. Is it impertinent to suggest that until the longed-for hour of escape these Germans who have sinned against their country by becoming citizens of this wear the "penitential smock," such as an illustrious Social Revolutionist of this city clothes himself with as a testimony against the war?

Mr. VON SKAL'S plan of an exodus of penitent German prodigal sons ought greatly to cheer Professor HUGO MUENSTERBERG. Surely German ideals, whose dissemination in the United States is one of the Harvard psychologist's most ardent desires and hopes, thrive incorrupt amid these penitents. Still, who can tell what unconscious evil influence of Americanism may linger in those purged German souls? For the first year or two, at least, they will be apt to get into difficulty with the police. They must learn not to do a hundred things permitted in this "dollar land." Some of them may feel like repenting their repentance and recanting their recantation. Possibly not all the German ships now moored to the Hoboken strand will be needed to transport these fugitives from freedom to the War God's own country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Dearest Myth Is Attacked.

Nothing has done more, perhaps, to give GEORGE WASHINGTON the unlikeness to, and elevation above, ordinary humanity which is the attribute almost invariably ascribed in public minds to the founders of nations and dynasties than the pretty tale that in his boyhood he once professed inability to tell a lie. That ingenious product of the clerical imagination has been not the less gladly or widely accepted because of the fact, too obvious to be seen by those not looking for it, that any boy or man who made that profession, by the making, disproved his claim. And so rarely has it been subjected to anything approaching the higher criticism that few people will fail to experience surprise amounting to shock on learning that application of that powerfully corrosive acid has even once been ventured.

An instance of it, however, can be found in "Erewhon Revisited," the more curious sequel to the curious "Erewhon," those little-read books by SAMUEL BUTLER which so well deserve the reading of anybody appreciative of originality and not afraid of audacious satire. It is in the first mentioned of these more than slightly amazing works that the author lets his genius play upon our sacred cherry tree story—which, by the way, he calls an apple tree story, a mistake rather characteristic of higher critics.

The common interpretation, BUTLER writes, of the noble boy's statement, "I cannot tell a lie," is quite and absurdly wrong; the announced inability was due, not to a moral inhibition or paralysis unknown to human beings of normal intelligence, but simply to the realization that circumstances were so convincingly and convictingly against him that a lie would only cause a bad matter to become worse, while in frank confession there would be whatever benefits can come to him who makes a virtue of necessity.

There is a certain plausibility about this theory or explanation of the famous incident. Those whom it offends—and probably there will be some—can truthfully say that its only real basis is the assumption that a valuable tree was cut down for no better reason than to try the edge of a new hatchet, and that what GEORGE wouldn't do, though he doubtless could, was a thing equally stupid and vicious.

They Look Down on Soldiers!

An aid to the "preparedness," of which everybody is just now talking so much, would be for all the talkers, including those who talk against it, both to show themselves, and to demand from others, a greater amount of respect for the men who have already assumed the task of defending the rest of us in case of need.

Too many of us both think and reveal that we think of the soldier, and especially of the "common" soldier, as a man whose social status is as low as his monthly wage. This grossly erroneous judgment results in the infliction of many wholly undeserved affronts for the regular army man of the present day, for whatever excuse there may have been in the past for excluding the uniform from places of amusement or edification, or of hinting more or less openly the unwelcomeness of its wearer, has now practically disappeared.

The chance-selected "regular" of today is much more than likely to be a fine, upstanding young fellow, intelligent and well-behaved. As a matter of fact, too, he is better paid, or at least has a better chance to save money if he chooses, than the majority of those who would scorn his income. The scorners forget that the soldier's income, unlike theirs, is practically "net"—an amount received after all necessary expenses have been paid. They also forget that, besides his pay and his expenses, the soldier has pensions for himself and his dependents to take into his account, and, an advantage by no means trivial, his is not a "dead end" kind of work, but one in which the combination of ability and ambition can confidently expect an adequate reward.

Soldiering does not appeal to all, of course, and probably to fewer in a country like this one than in any other, but it is not an employment for weaklings, either physical or moral, and the criminal and the defective are rigidly excluded from our army. The courage of its men is far beyond question, and their competence for the performance of any required military duty is denied only because there are not more of them.

Yet a mere "variety" performer can elicit snickering laughter from a New York audience, and is doing it this very week, by making derisive and sneering jests about our trained fighting men!

Dishonest Street Begging.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I thank you for your timely topic "Objectionable Form of Mendicancy"? We are all annoyed by these "lady" beggars on the streets, and on asking the Association of Day Nurseries find that those which are begged for in this manner are not in good standing.

In the Bronx, three women have been begging for over three years for the Bronx Day Nursery, Abby House, and not one penny has ever reached the nursery. We hear of them from business men, but have failed to catch any one. There have been warnings in the newspapers, but the public does not read them.

JULIA LATHERS,
President Bronx Day Nursery, Abby House.
New York, Dec. 9, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Noted Artists on View at Union League Club.

The exhibition at the Union League Club this month is unusually strong. An Autumn twilight by Dwight W. Tryon, interweaving the colors of sky and field into the inscrutable miracle of tone; a vigorous, aggressive Florentine fountain by John S. Sargent, and a "Figure in White," by J. Alden Weir. Such a group is enough in itself to give distinction to a collection of two dozen canvases; but into the bargain the committee has given us two outdoor scenes by Irving R. Wiles, so clear and blonde that most of us would forego his studio interiors for the rest of the season to get from him other such delights; Ernest Lawson's "Morningside Heights," and Willard Metcalf's poetic "Pelago, Tuscany," its buildings characteristically huddled close on the mountain summit as though to give nature ample room. The feature of one wall is F. Luis Mora's "El Manton Blanco," a dark model painted in a high key and gayer and more decorative than anything else of the artist's recent work. Other pictures are by E. A. Bell, George Elmer Browne, Emil Carlsen, Carlton C. Chapman, W. A. Coffin, Charles Caryl Coleman, Elliott Daingerfield, Paul Dougherty, the late Arthur Hoeber, F. C. Jones, H. Bolton Jones, Douglas Volk, Harry W. Watrous, and Alexander H. Wyant.

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At the American Art Galleries is a collection of Oriental porcelains and pottery, Greek, Roman, European, and American glass, old pewter, copper, and brass. The glass is the most interesting section of the exhibition, a number of the pieces having national emblems and portraits of famous persons. There is also a considerable group of the old "Stiegel" glass made at Lancaster, Penn.

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Among the etchings, engravings, and water colors now on view at the Anderson Galleries is a group of prints and original drawings given to Rowlandson, of which the most spirited is "A Book Worm," a man standing with an open book in his hand before well-filled shelves. The color is extremely reticent in that economical vein which gives distinction to Rowlandson's most ebullient designs, and the line is peculiarly lively and expressive.

Another unusual feature of the collection is a number of water colors and pen-and-ink drawings illustrating the White House collection of china and other American antiques, and made by Harry Fenn, G. Gibson, and C. C. Cooper, Jr.

LET SHIPOWNERS ALONE.

No Need to Worry About Merchant Marine if Seamen's Bill Is Changed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to read in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning what the President has to say regarding the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, and then to turn over on Page 24 of the same copy of the paper and read your very interesting article entitled "Building 150 Ships in American Shipyards."

At first thought it seems a big amount of money for the Government to appropriate $50,000,000 for purchasing ships for use in the foreign trade. Let us leave aside all questions except the one important one of what will the $50,000,000 do?

There are now under construction, in the shipyards on the Atlantic Coast, eighty-two ocean-going vessels, all of which will sail under the American flag. These vessels represent an expenditure on the part of their owners of $70,000,000. In this number I have not included a considerable fleet of vessels that have been contracted for since November, 1914, and that have already been delivered.

All of these contracts represent prices far lower than what it would cost to duplicate the ships today. Indeed, all of us who know anything about the shipbuilding business know that many an attempt has been made to purchase vessels at twice what they cost. Only yesterday my attention was called to an offer of $800,000 each for two ships recently built at a cost of $425,000 each, and the shipowners simply laughed at the offer.

All of this goes to show that the eighty-two vessels now under contract, and which represent an original cost of $70,000,000, are worth probably $150,000,000. On this basis, the $50,000,000 which the United States Government proposes to invest in ships would purchase a fleet of not over fifty steamships, if as many as that; for, in the foreign trade, it is necessary to have ships of large tonnage.

If Congress and the Chief Executive will "trim the claws" of the so-called La Follette Seamen's bill so as to make it workable and fair, and then absolutely let the shipowners alone, there need be no worry about the American merchant marine rapidly becoming of a size in keeping with the dignity and extent of the commercial demands of the country.

H. L. ALDRICH,
Publisher International Marine Engineering.
New York, Dec. 8, 1915.

Suffering for Lack of Blankets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have this moment received this cablegram from the Young Women's Christian Association in Paris:

"Our refugees suffering. Five hundred blankets urgent."

Old age and baby life may flicker out for lack of blankets in those great bare sheds I know so well, where hundreds huddle, without heat, adequate clothing, or—hope. Surely when tucking your own children in their dainty beds, you will kiss them good night with greater peace of mind if you have insured some other mother's darling a comfortable night. Send, give, I beg of you! Go without some pleasant giving to those who have already to give to those who have nothing.

Address a case to Duryea, care of War Relief Clearing House, 150 Bank Street, New York, for Y. W. C. A., 20 Rue Godot de Maurol, Paris.

NINA L. DURYEA.
New York, Dec. 10, 1915.

N. B.—TO ANY M. C.

Ho! Mister Congressman, fresh from the North,
The East or the South or the West,
Whatever your mettle, this sixty-fourth term,
It's going to be put to the test!

It won't be enough that a post office site
For Blueberry Corners you seek,
Or getting a grant of some thousands or so,
For the dredging of far Tadpole Creek.

It will not suffice that a pension increase
You compass for blind Abner Tweed,
Though his six stalwart sons cast their votes the right way
And were friends in the day of your need.

There's more to your work than presenting Hi Simms,
Who comes with his bride, on their "tower,"
Or winning Congressional Record near-fame,
Orating in some odd half hour.

Your Chieftain has spoken! The fate of our land,
He puts it to you to decide—
To prove you have wisdom, ability, strength,
And foresight, clear, statesmanlike, wide.

Disloyalty's viper attack with a will!
Your best aid the Nation demands.
Self and politics sink as prompt service you lend,
To hold up the President's hands!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE BASIS OF THE GARY PLAN OF TEACHING.

Its Principles Stated for Educators to Criticise—What Its Enthusiasts Claim for It and What They Do Not.

By RANDOLPH S. BOURNE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be true that to the mind of Mr. Isidore Springer, Principal of Public School 25, Brooklyn, the Gary plan appears as a reactionary step away from the current tendency in education to individualize instruction. This statement my eyes reluctantly and amazedly witness in your paper. But that anybody should write such a letter even with the appearance of good faith is testimony to the vagaries of human psychology rather than to the educational wisdom of the school authorities of New York. Has Mr. Springer read absolutely nothing about the operation of the Gary schools, has he never seen anybody who has been to Gary, has he never talked with the Principals who are working out the Gary idea in this city? If he had even glanced at Professor Dewey's book, "Schools of Tomorrow," he would have found a sober description of the Gary school which contradicts at every point the weird illusions published in your columns.

He would have learned that almost every detail of Mr. Wirt's plan encourages this individual instruction. No public school has ever made so determined an attempt to get away from mass teaching and uniform methods. The providing of a great variety of work, study, and play facilities, so that every child may find what he needs; the promotion of children by subjects instead of by grades, so that each child may go as fast as he is able; the division of each class into rapid, average, and slow groups, so that every child may work with his equals; the opportunities for extra coaching provided by the voluntary Saturday school; the opportunity for the double lesson provided by the duplicate school; the "helper and observer" system which teaches children to learn from each other in shop and laboratory; the small classes in special work; the constant individual application work—all these ideas can be seen in practical operation in the Gary schools, and all are cunning and human devices for stimulating individual instruction. They represent the flower of that "worldwide" movement which Mr. Springer so learnedly refers to. It is a pity that he is so much better acquainted with Claperede and Stern and Meumann in Europe than he is with Wirt and Dewey in Indiana and New York.

Each child in the Gary school actually has an individual schedule, like the emancipated college student. And the justification of that executive Principal whom Mr. Springer deplores, is exactly that all this individual instruction requires special administrative guidance. As for crowding the classes and intensifying the evils of retardation, does not Mr. Springer know that in the evaluation of the Gary plan made for the Federal Bureau of Education Dean Burris points out among the advantages of the Gary plan that it permits fewer pupils to the teacher? Mr. Wirt in Gary has, in fact, reduced the number to thirty, exactly the ideal number which Mr. Springer suggests. Dean Burris also points out that through the Gary plan "the necessity of numerous special schools may be avoided, and *more individual attention given to pupils.*" "This is done now," he says.

It is clear that Mr. Springer's letter is another example of that irresponsible and ignorant criticism of the Gary plan which is making the judicious ashamed of so many of our New York professional educators. There is nothing in Mr. Springer's letter to indicate that he has ever heard of Mr. Wirt's statement as to the basis of the Gary plan. That statement of Aug. 1, 1915, should be given the widest publicity. Mr. Wirt said:

> I have had only two fixed principles since I began establishing work-study-and-play schools in Bluffton, Ind., in the year 1900:
>
> First—All children should be busy all day long at work, study, and play under right conditions.
>
> Second—Cities can finance adequate work-study-and-play programs only when all the facilities of the community for the work, study, and play of children are properly co-ordinated with the school and the co-ordinating agent, so that all facilities supplement each other, and the "peak loads" are avoided by keeping all facilities in use all of the time.

At what children work, study, and play; how they work, study, and play; what facilities are provided for work, study, and play, and the total and relative amount of time given to work, study, and play—this may vary with every city and with every school in a city. No set system can possibly meet the needs of all children, nor could a set system be uniformly provided with the existing child-welfare facilities.

It is not desirable or possible to establish uniformly one particular scheme of departmentalizing work between teachers or of rotating classes between different types of facilities. The only important thing is so to departmentalize teaching and so rotate classes that the teachers may render the greatest service with the least expenditure of energy, and that the maximum use may be secured from the school plant and other child-welfare facilities.

If educators do not approve of these principles, let them frankly state their criticisms. Otherwise it is ridiculous to pretend that they are criticising the Gary plan. Its enthusiasts in New York do not deny the difficulties of working it out in school plants which have been unintelligently built and miserably equipped. It is not Mr. Wirt's fault that he finds enormous buildings here. His own plan would not contain more than fifty-six classes at the very maximum. Here he must do what he can with the material. What his enthusiasts do maintain, however, is that, given the conditions, Mr. Wirt's plan of reorganization will provide a very much better school than is possible under the old system. This is the crux of the question. Even where the mere framework has been adopted, as in P. S. 45, Bronx, and 89, Brooklyn, an infinitely better school has been secured, as the Principals will tell you. It is not a question of realizing Paradise immediately. It is a question of starting along the right road of modernizing and broadening the city elementary schools on the soundest educational and financial principles. It is a question of getting a "school of tomorrow" with the funds of today. It is not the Board of Estimate which is crippling the schools—it is an educational system which insists on spending wastefully money that might be used to begin the task of realizing this new type of school. The city has offered the funds for this task. If the Board of Education refuses them it will brand itself as preferring to scuttle the ship rather than take the aid which is offered them by an outsider. And this is an attitude which no citizen should be able to witness without a deep feeling of humiliation. The critic who objects to an economy that results in the greatly increased educational opportunities for children which the Wirt plan provides has queer notions of economy. He is not merely foolish—he is an actual obstruction to the realization of the possibilities of our city children.

RANDOLPH S. BOURNE.
New York, Dec. 9, 1915.

WARNS OF GERMAN WRATH.

Professor Boas Complains of Acts Injurious to Teutonic Empires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

These are sad times for those who have the progress of mankind at heart. Not enough that the nations of Europe are destroying one another, in our own country the seeds of discord are sowed by violent partisanship, by mutual vituperation, and unwillingness to understand the basis of discordant points of view. Is it so difficult for the Anglophile Americans to see that by the rancor of their attacks, by their ever-repeated charges of lack of loyalty on the part of those who do not agree with them, they are on the point of creating a German-American party, which, thanks to the good sense of our German-American citizens, has not existed heretofore?

I fail to see how any of the intemperate charges that are hurled day by day at the German sympathizers can be sustained. If many of our citizens, and I am one of them, sympathize eagerly with Germany, as you do with England, there can be no ground for complaint; for sympathies and thoughts are, or should be, free. If they condemn what they believe to be a vicious policy of favoring one side of the belligerents, they have their good reasons for taking this point of view. I can only speak for myself; but I am of the opinion that the guiding principles of our policies should be to see to it that our country lives in peace and harmony with the nations of the world, and that for this reason we should refrain religiously from all provocation in any direction.

What we have done and what we are doing—basing our right on the letter of the law—would be enough, under other conditions, to bring about a state of war between Germany and our country. Indeed, wars have been waged for more inadequate reasons than the long series of acts injurious to Germany that we have committed, and that we are committing day by day. When one country claims the right to be permitted by law to do injury to another, and will not give up its right, the remedy applied has always consisted in repressive measures, in serious cases in the resort to arms. I am thinking of the time when the war will be over, and ask myself what will be our relation to the various nations of Europe, and I see a sombre picture of strained feelings and hostility for which we are responsible. We utilize the hour of need of Germany and Austria to do what we should never think of doing in times of peace—and what we could not do without provoking immediate retaliation. Who can believe that these acts will have no influence on our future international relations!

I do not mean to defend the extreme expressions of opinion of some of our Germanophile writers, who err as much as the other party in the virulence of their denunciation, but who have at least the excuse of almost unendurable provocation; nor the unlawful acts that may in part have been due to embittered German partisans. However, I do not agree with those who clamor for repressive measures. Numerous transgressions of law by individuals who at other times act normally are provoked by conflicts between the law and the public conscience. The remedy does not lie in repressive measures, but in making the law conform to the dictates of the public conscience. Violence in strikes is not permanently repressed by militia, but by remedying the causes that lead to violence. The cause of the acts of violence, in so far as they can be proved to be such, is the consciousness of the injustice of our course. No matter what the letter of the law may be, the mind of the man in the street who has German sympathies will utterly fail to understand why one man who sends provisions to a German man-of-war should be prosecuted by our Government and the severest punishment within reach of the law meted out to him, while others who send ammunition worth millions of dollars to the armies of the other side should be protected and coddled by our Administration.

In conclusion, I remonstrate vigorously against the imputation of disloyalty against those who, like myself, disagree with the policies advocated by you.

FRANZ BOAS.
Columbia University, Dec. 6, 1915.

PLIGHT OF THE GREEK KING.

His Difficult Position Said to be of His Own Making.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time since the opposition between Venizelos and the King of Greece arose we have an official explanation from the latter as to why he has refused to join the Allies. Shrewd as this explanation undoubtedly is, yet it does not in the least lessen his own responsibility in having created the present intolerable situation in which his country finds itself.

For the successful ending of the last two Balkan wars there is not a single Greek who begrudges him the full credit that is due to him. While this is so there is, however, a growing feeling among those who can think clearly that since March last he has abused the confidence and the high esteem in which his subjects hold him, and he has trespassed the prerogatives given to him by the Constitution.

From the day he forced Venizelos out of office those who can weigh the significance of such occurrences foresaw that his Majesty had committed a very grave mistake. His once great councilor was worthy of more just consideration.

According to the Constitution, the King is there to carry out the wishes of the Cabinet as they are expressed by the majority of the people whom this Cabinet represents, and he is in no way permitted to trample on the wishes of his people and practically tell them that they are unfit for representative government, and that this being so was forced to think for them and decide on their behalf. He can, of course, dissolve Parliament, but it is criminal to think that the framers of the Constitution had in mind that this right should be exercised in a case where a man like Venizelos was concerned.

So, although we sympathize with the present plight in which King Constantine finds himself, yet it must be admitted that this disagreeable situation is of his own making. The pending catastrophe which we sincerely implore the gods to keep out of Greece could have been averted if Venizelos was permitted to declare war against Bulgaria soon after she had mobilized. The ill-fated Serbians could have been saved, our debt of gratitude for the Entente Powers would have been paid, Italy's ambitions for conquests in Asia Minor would have been thwarted, and the future of Greece could be built on the strong foundation which Venizelos more than any Greek had the strength of imagination to conceive.

JOHN N. ASILAKIS.
New York, Dec. 9, 1915.

INDICTDRESSMAKERS IN SMUGGLING PLOT

Girl Employes Brought Many Gowns from Paris and Declared Them as Personal Effects.

ALIEN LABOR LAW VIOLATED

Baroness d'Etreillis's Lawyer Says She Had Heard Rich Patrons Tell of Evading Duty Payments.

An unusual kind of smuggling plot, combined with an attempt to bring into this country contract labor, was charged yesterday by the Federal authorities against some of those connected with Boué Soeurs, who are in business at 18 West Fifty-sixth Street as dressmakers. They were alleged to have brought in without paying duty and as personal effects between fifty and 100 gowns which were to be used as models or actually sold, and also to have brought from their Paris house certain dressmakers, models, and so on, who, as they are not classified as skilled labor under the immigration laws, cannot be engaged before they reach this country.

The Federal Grand Jury has found two indictments in connection with the case, one for defrauding the customs and the other for violating the contract labor law. Those who have been indicted on both charges are the Baroness Jeanne d'Etreillis, who is head of the New York branch of the concern; Mme. Sylvie Monteguet, who is a silent partner in the firm of Jacques Monteguet, the husband of Mme. Monteguet and now in Paris; Georges Guedal Goikmon, a bookkeeper of the New York branch; an employe of the London branch, who is designated as Louise Roe, and another employe of the Paris branch, who, as a pleasant variant on the legal form, is designated at Louison Roe. In addition, merely for participation in the customs fraud, is Eva Strauss, who is also known as Eva Marienstras and Eva Poiret, has been indicted.

Women Put Under Bond.

Baroness d'Etreillis, Mme. Monteguet, Mme. Strauss, and Mr. Goikmon were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton and were held in bail, the first two in $4,800 each, Mme. Strauss in $1,400, and Goikmon in $4,000 for examination on Monday. Mme. Strauss was very anxious that the fact that she had two other names should not be permitted to tell against her. She explained to the reporters that she was really English, but had been born in Poland. She was in London at the beginning of the war and as Strauss was so Germanic a name she changed it to Marienstras. Then she went to France and for business purposes went by the name of Mme. Poiret.

According to the Government the Boué Soeurs opened a shop here a few months ago, and in order to stock it and provide it with a staff sent over nine of their Paris employes, several of whom brought with them a trunk full of expensive dresses and gowns, which they passed through the customs as their personal effects, although they were really to be used as models or to be actually sold.

One of these employes was a girl named Marie Engel, who had been employed for years in the Paris house at 9 Rue de la Paix. She came to this country on Aug. 21 on the Nieuw Amsterdam, and was met by Goikmon. From the pier she was taken in a taxicab to the shop in 18 West Fifty-sixth Street. It is charged that she was sent over to this country in defiance of the contract labor law, and that she gave the names of people already here in order to get admission to the country by deceiving the immigration authorities. With her was Marguerite Juliette Loze, and it is alleged that she called up a French actress living in Riverside Drive and said she came from Boué Soeurs. The actress did not know her, but assented to have the trunks the girl brought with her sent to her apartment. Later a man called in a taxicab and took the trunks away.

Employe's Rich Wardrobe.

According to Assistant District Attorneys Carstarphen and Harper, who are handling the case, the Baroness did not come to this country until Sept. 30, and then had with her trunks containing forty gowns, of which she passed eighteen as her personal effects. When Mlle. Engel arrived she was equipped with twelve gowns, robes, and dresses, three embroidered silk covers for cushions, five metal lamp stands, and a pair of window curtains. Mme. Strauss, who only landed on Nov. 24, had in her possession eighteen gowns and dresses.

Emory R. Buckner is counsel for the defendants and he said yesterday that his clients had not brought in any of these gowns for sale but merely as samples and models. They were willing to admit some irregularities, but they had committed them partly through ignorance. They had been led to believe that the evasion of the customs regulations was quite a common practice and they did not see any harm in it.

Their rich American customers in Paris had often said that they did not declare all the goods they brought from Paris, and they were misled by these boastings. Finally Mr. Buckner said his clients would come down to see Mr. Carstarphen on Monday and would willingly admit their irregularities. They were very anxious to avoid being sent to jail, and they were quite willing to pay any fine that might be imposed.

The Government calculates that by these irregularities they lost the duty on foreign merchandise worth well over $20,000.

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OFFICERS HOLD FIRST HOP.

Capt. Kingman Makes the Presentations at Washington Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The dancing season at the Washington Barracks had its formal opening tonight when several hundred guests were present at the first hop of the Winter at the Officers' Club. The decorations were, as usual, largely in flags and bunting, with a suggestion of the Christmas season in holly and ash in the supper room. Mrs. William P. Wooten, wife of the Commandant, headed the receiving line, assisted by Mrs. John C. Kingman, Mrs. V. L. Petersen, Mrs. Earle G. Paules, Mrs. R. U. Nicholas, and Mrs. Robert W. Crawford. Captain Kingman made the presentations. A number of dinner companies preceded the dance.

The Commandant of the Marine Barracks and Mrs. George Barnett entertained a large dinner company at their headquarters this evening in compliment to Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers were hosts at a dinner of forty covers this evening at their home on Sheridan Circle. This company and a number of additional guests invited for dancing at 10 o'clock, was composed exclusively of the younger married set from residential circles.

Mr. and Mrs. John Temple Graves entertained at a dinner dance this evening in compliment to Miss Helen Blodgett and Miss Janet Cowan, two of the season's débutantes and friends of Miss Laura Graves.

Mrs. Henry Breckenridge, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, was hostess at a tea this afternoon in compliment to her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, who will pass the Winter in Washington. Mrs. Albert L. Mills and Miss Breckenridge presided at the tea table.

A splendid audience greeted the concert of the Ten Star Series at the National Theatre this afternoon, with Carl Friedberg, pianist; Wassily Besekirsky, violinist, and Mattia Niessen-Stone, contralto, as the artists.

The Congressional Club reopened its doors for the season today with the first of a series of weekly entertainments to be given each Friday afternoon. A talk on "Our National Parks," by Enos S. Mills, was followed by a tea. Mrs. Atlee Pomerene, the newly elected President of the club, presided.

Gregory Wilenkin of the Russian Diplomatic Service, who is temporarily attached to the Embassy in this city, as financial adviser, is now established with Mme. Wilenkin and their young daughter at 1,227 Leroy Place.

Lieutenant Fedotoff, Assistant Naval Attaché, and Andrew Kalpashnikoff-Camack, Attaché, are other recent additions to the Czar's Washington staff.

DANCES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Byrne, Townsend, and Sedgwick Are Introduced.

Débutantes were again in the foreground yesterday with receptions, theatre parties and dances.

The largest entertainment for a débutante was the dance which Mrs. James Byrne of 1,025 Park Avenue gave at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne. The dance was preceded by several small dinners, and the entire second floor at Sherry's was taken for it. Mrs. Byrne and Miss Bryne received near the entrance of the small ballroom, and the guests began arriving about 11 o'clock. Palms and ferns, with ropes of green formed the decoration, and two orchestras played throughout the evening. Soon after midnight a seated supper at small tables decorated with roses and ferns was served in the tapestry suite, and during supper there was a vaudeville program. The guests included many of the season's buds.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend gave a reception at her town house, 237 Madison Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Marion Townsend. Mrs. Townsend and the bud had receiving with them the Misses Adeline Townsend, Mary H. Francke, Isabel Stettinius, Katharine Black, Esther Louise Denny, Helen Porter, Muriel Wiggin, Helen Sayles, and Mrs. Robert C. Winmill. For the dinner and theatre party the additional guests were Robert C. Winmill, Andrew R. Shiland, E. C. Fox, Malcolm L. Meacham, Merrill Walker, Philip Coffin, Hilary Egleston, R. Ingersoll Brown, and Walter Eaton.

Mrs. Harry Sedgwick of 31 East Forty-ninth Street entertained with a tea dance at Sherry's to introduce her daughters, the Misses Adelaide E. and Aileen B. Sedgwick. Receiving with them were the Misses Sarah Larkin, Marion Carey Dinsmore, Madeleine Carey, Lily Ruperti, Geraldine Adee, Rosalie G. Bloodgood, Grace Bristed, Margaret Sedgwick, Edna Grant, Dorothy Kavanagh, and Florence Gilbert.

H. J. LEACH TO WED AT 70.

Brooklyn Widower to Marry Miss Bertha S. Winters, 53.

Henry J. Leach, a widower, 70 years old, of 1,617 Avenue J, Brooklyn, and Miss Bertha S. Winters of Patchogue, L. I., who is 53, are to be married on Dec. 15, at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn. The Rev. E. M. Holliday is to officiate.

Mr. Leach has three sons and four grandchildren, and he first met his fiancée while visiting at the home of a relative about three years ago. He retired from business about fifteen years ago.

The couple plan to spend their honeymoon in Washington, D. C.

Miss Carl von Bergen Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Bergen of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carl von Bergen, to Jesse A. Wasserman of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Dr. A. J. Anderson, W. L. Brown, Mrs. I. Bruce, Frederick Carroll, Cedric Chivers, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, W. C. Fisher, Alexander Fraser, W. F. Griffin, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Miss Margery Hamilton, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Marian Ivos, Miss Rita Jolivet, W. L. Kester, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mappin, Colonel F. Michel, G. G. Moore, W. C. Munn, Walter Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moncrieffe, Consul General Wilfred Powell, Mrs. Powell, C. C. Saire, F. W. Smith, W. E. H. Tarrant, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Truscott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wakefield, J. G. Percy Wells, Ernest West, and F. J. Woodlock.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—H. C. Adler, E. Archdeacon, Mrs. R. S. Anderson, Miss A. Brown, Miss A. Bowen, J. B. Carter, Miss M. E. Crouse, R. A. Dowler, Baronne Jeanne d'Etreillis, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss A. B. Hyde, Miss O. E. Hamilton, J. N. C. Humphreys, Henry C. Iselin, Edward Kirkpatrick, A. W. Lawrence, Miss Pauline H. Lange, Mrs. R. Wells, W. Whitlock, Mrs. Frances King Ward, J. H. Williams, Mrs. R. Fernandez, and Mrs. A. Medbury.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—M. Bull, E. T. Grew, K. B. Hoy, Joseph Dicker, Captain Alexander Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Preston, Harry Stensland, Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Thomas, Philip Winter, Mr. and Mrs. William Wulf, Martin Rosendahl, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Nickelsen, and Oscar Lindstrom.

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ABRAHAM GRUBER, LAWYER, IS DEAD

Old Guard Republican, Called "Little Napoleon," a Victim of Bright's Disease at 54.

A PICTURESQUE FIGHTER

Leader of 17th Assembly District Was Famous for His Humor and Poems—Foe of Roosevelt.

Abraham Gruber, old guard Republican and prominent criminal lawyer, for many years leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, died yesterday at his home, 314 West Ninety-second Street, after an illness of three months. Death was due to Bright's disease. He was 54 years old.

For several weeks Mr. Gruber had been at his country place in Lakewood, N. J., but on Wednesday, because of an approaching crisis in his illness, he was brought to his home in this city.

"Colonel" Gruber—he was called the "Little Napoleon" because of his stature and his fighting ability in conventions and politics generally—was a Republican of the old "standpat" type. He was of the régime of Platt, Black, and Odell, and had little or no use for those who sought to break down the traditions of the party. Among these "Colonel" Gruber classed Theodore Roosevelt, and he never neglected an opportunity to berate the Colonel. One of his most famous remarks was when Roosevelt was a candidate for Governor.

"Are you going to turn the Capitol into a shooting gallery?" demanded "Colonel" Gruber, and the saying ever afterward stuck.

Although prominent in politics for years, Mr. Gruber never aspired for office but once. That was in 1894, when he was a candidate for State Senator. He was defeated, and from then on he was satisfied to be an active worker in behalf of the party. Several times his party sought to thrust nominations upon him, but he always refused. Mr. Gruber had his first clash with Colonel Roosevelt at the Republican Convention at Saratoga at the time Governor Black was turned down by his party, and Colonel Roosevelt, then a Spanish-American war hero, got the nomination. In that convention Gruber made a vigorous address, urging the delegates to renominate Black. During this speech he made the reference to Roosevelt and a shooting gallery.

A Self-Made Man.

Mr. Gruber was a self-made man. He won all his political influence, as well as his material success, himself. He was born in Spring Street March 12, 1861, where his mother, for many years a widow, ran a bakeshop. Later the family moved up to the neighborhood of Second Avenue and Forty-second Street. He first attended Public School No. 15, and he worked nights and Saturdays as an errand boy. When 13 years old he became an office boy in the law firm of General Stillman De Kneland. While a pupil in the old Fifth Street Public School he was a classmate of General Goethals.

While acting as office boy in the law firm, young Gruber studied law, and was admitted to the bar upon becoming of age. After serving for six years with General Kneeland, Mr. Gruber took charge of the legal department of the big commission house of Bates, Reed & Cooley, which conducted a general banking and commission business. In 1885 Mr. Gruber started the practice of law on his own account, associating himself with Frederick B. Bard in the firm known as Gruber & Bard, with offices at 261 Broadway. Later that firm became known as Gruber, Bard & Landon, with offices in the old Times Building in Printing House Square. Afterward the firm was changed to Gruber & Landon.

More recently Mr. Gruber formed a partnership with William H. Bonynge at 299 Broadway, and another change in the firm brought about the partnership known as Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. It was at this time that former Governor Black came to New York to practice law. He remained with the firm but a short time, and then the present law firm of Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus was formed. Mr. Gruber gave largely to charity in an unostentatious way. He said he never believed in "philanthropy."

One of Gruber's most famous fights was with William Travers Jerome when the latter was District Attorney. Mr. Gruber stood by Armitage Matthews, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, who had been indicted. In a speech Mr. Gruber declared that Jerome had a "soiled brain." He charged that more than 60 per cent. of the indictments found under Jerome failed of conviction. In connection with this case Mr. Gruber was called before the Grand Jury. He was upheld by the courts when he refused to surrender affidavits to Jerome, and thus scored a point for Matthews.

His Poetry and Maxims.

It was the lighter side of Mr. Gruber's nature that made him many friends. Recently he set down for publication some facts about his life, and explained why he fell into poetry once in a while. "I am not a college-bred man," said Mr. Gruber. "I have never forgotten the public schools. I am what you might call a 'bug' on the public school, as witness these verses once tossed off in an idle moment:

Of all the spots on mother earth,
Beloved by men of every birth;
And next to home is every street,
The school room stands above the rest.
There are the natural strifes and joys
That made the brotherhood of boys;
The first step in the dreamer's plan,
He calls the brotherhood of man.

"Now, I wish to say that nothing could be further from the truth than to think that you can succeed in politics wholly through mercenary tactics. It demands geniality, exercise of the decent human attributes. As I have remarked in one of my maxims and sayings: A political picnic or excursion to be wholly successful must be founded on affection and genuine love for your fellow-being, and must be conducted accordingly; when given solely to help the party it is sure to miss the mark.

"No, I am not a reformer, a holier-than-thou man. I have always counted myself a strong organization man and against the reformer and goo-goos."

Another poem of Mr. Gruber's was called "The Muck Raker."

Mr. Gruber is survived by his wife and two children, Mrs. Edward Rayher and a son, Herbert Gruber. He also leaves two adopted children, Anna and Frank Gruber. He was a member of the Riverside Republican Club, the New York Republican Club, the Arkwright Club, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Thirteen Club, and the County Lawyers' Association. He was a member of the Masonic Order.

His funeral will be held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 2:15 o'clock.

"Boris Godunoff" Repeated.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" was repeated with the usual cast, including Mmes. Ober, Delaunois, Sparkes, Duchene, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Didur, Rothier, Althouse, de Segurola, Bada, Reschiglian, Audisio, Bloch, Rossi, and Schlegel. Mr. Polacco conducted.

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IRISH PLAYS AT BARNARD.

Wigs and Cues Acts Comedies by Lady Gregory and Yeats.

Wigs and Cues of Barnard College presented three Irish plays last night. They were "Spreading the News," by Lady Gregory; "A Pot o' Broth," by W. B. Yeats, and "Deirdre," by J. M. Synge. The first two are delightful comedies, and the girls, under the coaching of Miss Florence Gerrish, reproduced the Irish spirit and accent with marked success. An interesting experiment was made in staging "Dierdre," where the draped scenery and the indirect system of lighting were used. The scenery was designed and made, and the lighting planned entirely by members of Wigs and Cues.

"A Pot o' Broth" is the old story of the beggarman who promises to make soup from a stone, and by skilled cajolery gets the cranky housewife to put in all the really necessary ingredients. Juliet Steintheel, '16, made an amusing beggarman, and after making the soup and getting a good meal, leaves the stone with the housewife, (N. Plough, '17.) The curtain falls with herself and her husband expectantly watching the pot, into which she has dropped the stone, for soup to result.

The rôle of John Conely was acted by D. Stern, '17.

"Spreading the News" was full of amusing action. It brought to mind the children's game of "gossip." Through the medium of an old, deaf applewoman, (M. Rothschild, '18;) Bartley Fallon, who goes after Jack Smith to return to him his hay fork, is reported to have murdered him with it, and preparations for his wake are said to be well under way. Mrs. Fallon, (Isabel Greenbaum, '18,) who undauntedly defends her "dacent companion" and angrily berates her fellow-townsmen in perfect Irish, was the hit of the show. She was excellently supported by her lachrymose, passive husband, played by Marjorie Hallett, '17. The lofty, unpractical Magistrate was exceedingly well played by Jeanne Jacoby, '16.

Others in the cast were: Blanche Stroock, '19; Ruth Jensen, '17; Frances Rule, '19; P. Hattorff, '17; E. Dowling, '19; E. Carr, '19.

A distinct change was felt when the curtain rose on "Dierdre." The subdued black and yellow of the setting, the unusual light playing on the three musicians, and the minor music, at once conveyed to the audience the idea of atmosphere. Agnes Surgeoner took the part of Dierdre, the beautiful, wild young heroine, and did full justice to the rôle. Naisi, her lover, (Elizabeth Wright, '17,) was admirable—ardent, yet dignified and restrained. Selma Cohen took the part of the king—an older man—with spirit and ability.

In the cast were also D. Bauer, '17; H. Koenig, '18; L. Talbot, '16; M. Werner, '19, and C. Robb, '17.

EMILY GRESSER PLAYS.

Young Violinist Shows Promise at Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Emily Gresser, a young violinist who was heard here last season, gave a recital last night in Aeolian Hall. She played a suite by Carl Goldmark, Spohr's Concerto No. 8, "Memento Mori," by Max Vogrich, which was set down in the program as a first performance in America; an Arioso of Bach arranged by Franko, and a Capriccio by Niels Gade. It was a program rather off the beaten track, and for this reason the more interesting.

Miss Gresser is not an experienced enough player to command the highest resources of the violinist's art. There is still necessity for her to gain more strength in the fingers, more technical surety, and a broader style. She plays now as one who has promise of future development, with a fair degree of finish, generally good tone and exact enough intonation, and an instinct for musical effects. But she has not reached the stage to which the standards of mature artistry can be applied, although there is marked improvement over her work of last year.

Samuel Chotzinoff played the accompaniments excellently.

Italian Hospital Benefit Tonight.

Count di Macchi Cellere, Italian Ambassador, and the Countess will be guests of honor tonight at a special performance of "Madama Butterfly" at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Italian Hospital. Owing to the continued illness of Miss Lucretia Bori, who was to have sung Cio Cio San, Luisa Villani, a member of the Boston Opera Company, will appear. Antonio Scotti will sing the rôle of the Consul, and Mr. Martinelli will be the Pinkerton.

J. M. Brown, Stamford Mayor, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 10.—John M. Brown, Mayor of Stamford, died this afternoon of pneumonia, after an illness less than a week. He was a native of New York City and was fifty-nine years old. He was unmarried. Mr. Brown's father, John Brown, was a contractor and so was the son. Mr. Brown was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1914. He was active in fraternal societies and in the work of the Episcopal Church.

Movie "Virtue" at Daly's Theatre.

Daly's Theatre will add another leaf to its varied career tomorrow when it will become a moving picture theatre. The first picture that will be shown is entitled "Virtue," and because the Pennsylvania censors objected to some of its scenes when it was shown in Philadelphia, the management will give a private showing tomorrow to which Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods, and other city officials have been asked. After the censors objected the producers carried the matter to court, and Judge Barrett in the Court of Common Pleas gave his sanction for its exhibition.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alumni and students of Stevens Institute of Technology took possession of the New Amsterdam last night for their annual theatre party. The auditorium was decorated with flags and pennants of all kinds and songs and cheers were liberally festooned about between halves of "Around the Map!" After the play there was a supper and dance at the Astor.

The Junior Art Society has decided to present "Pinafore." The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta will be revived on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 30, in the Lyceum Theatre, with only members of the society in the cast.

In the Grand Opera House at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., last night the first performance of a play by Lottie M. Meaney, entitled "For Price," was given. The leading role was played by Emma Dunn, and others in the cast were Earle Browne, Amelia Gardner, Burk Clarke, Pauline Dufficld, Henry Harmon, John Stokes, and Gertrude Dallas. The piece will be seen in New York on Dec. 27.

The advance interest in Hauptmann's "The Weavers" has determined Emanuel Reicher to present it at Saturday matinees during its engagement at the Garden.

Billie Burke will see the performance of "Mlle Josette Ma Femme" in the Theatre Francaise this afternoon, and afterward will have tea with Lillian Greuze, who plays the role in which Miss Burke appeared several years ago when the comedy was done in English under the title, "My Wife."

There will be a Christmas tree at the Hippodrome big enough to hold a pair of stockings for each of the 1,274 persons connected with the big playhouse.

SOCIETY IN MUSICAL SHOW.

Amateurs Give "Thalia" at the Ritz in Aid of Grosvenor House.

"Thalia," a two-act musical comedy, produced by society amateurs, attracted a large assembly to the Ritz-Carlton last night. Miss Grace Hollingsworth wrote the catchy music and lyrics, and Miss Grace R. Henry the book. The affair was given for the benefit of the Grosvenor Neighborhood House, and will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

The plot revolved around a certain period in the life of Princess Thalia of Toron Hal, when her cousin, the Emperor of Austria, commanded that she wed Prince Konrad of Koumania, whom she had never seen. She was loath to submit to his wishes, but decided to do so after spending a short time of freedom, disguised, among the peasants and gypsies. The Prince, who cared as little as Thalia for the alliance, had also decided upon the same means of forgetting his woe for the moment, and, of course, as gypsies they both meet and fall in love just as the Emperor arrives in search of Thalia. She bids her lover farewell, returning sadly to the palace, and not until the last moment does she learn that her lover and the Prince are the same.

The cast included many who have appeared before in charity entertainments. Mrs. S. Hinman Bird played the title rôle charmingly. Miss Claire T. Van Lennep, as the maid, sang several numbers in a delightful manner, and Miss Dorothy Anderson as Katinka was attractive. Miss Caramai Carroll stepped from the ranks of the chorus and sang the opening number. Others who appeared were Miss Grace Henry, Miss Genevieve L. Sanford, John K. Hodges, Charles McA. Pyle, John Fritz Achelis, L. H. Paul Chapin, Paul H. Bonner, Reginald T. Townsend, William Walter Phelps, and S. Sloan Colt.

Some of the members of the chorus were the Misses Anne B. Bradley, Esther J. Auchincloss, Louise M. Herrick, Amy Bradish Johnson, Josephine B. Wells, Louise T. Butler, Noemi Townsend, Flora McAlpin, Margaret Trevor, Caryl Hackstaff, Gretchen Damrosch, Katharine Lamont, Betty Carson, and Louise Hoadley.

CHAS. S. THORNE TO MARRY.

His Betrothal to Mrs. Alfred Peats, Paris War Nurse, a Romance.

Cabled announcement has been received here from Paris of the engagement of Mrs. Alfred Peats and Charles S. Thorne, a well-known coal merchant of this city. The engagement is the result of a romance which began in New York when Mrs. Peats came here from Paris to study nursing, and first met Mr. Thorne.

Several months ago she returned to Paris to take up nursing in the war hospital. Mr. Therne, who goes abroad frequently on business, recently made a trip to Paris, where he again met Mrs. Peats. Their second meeting culminated in the announcement of their engagement.

Mrs. Peats is a widow, and her first husband was formerly a merchant in this city. At the outbreak of the war her sympathies were so aroused by the wounded soldiers that she decided to come to New York to fit herself for nursing. Mr. Thorne is Vice President of the Pocahontas Fuel Company and is one of the largest operators in semi-bituminous coal in this country, having largely developed the foreign trade in coal. He was divorced from Mrs. Katharine Parker Thorne in Chicago several years ago. He belongs to the New York Yacht, Baltusrol Golf, Ardsley, and Engineers Clubs; also the Automobile Club of America, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He resides at 471 Park Avenue.

MISS BULLWINKLE TO WED.

Engaged to Henri J. Wysman, a Banker, of Amsterdam, Holland.

The engagement of Miss Alice Bullwinkle, daughter of the late John E. Bullwinkle of Brooklyn, and Henri J. Wysman, son of J. H. Wysman of Amsterdam, Holland, has been announced.

Miss Bullwinkle lives at 270 Riverside Drive, and is a sister of John E. Bullwinkle, the banker, and Mrs. Harold C. Penfield.

Mr. Wysman is a graduate of Leyden University and a member of the banking firm of Jarmon & Zoonan of Amsterdam. He divides his time between New York and Amsterdam, spending about six months of the year on this side.

No date has been set for the wedding

Miss Catharine A. Palmer to Wed

Mrs. Robert Amory Palmer of 110 West Ninety-first Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Catharine Amory Palmer, to Oscar Edwin Rily of St. Louis, a graduate of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri. Miss Palmer is a granddaughter of the late Courtlandt Palmer. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The first dance of the St. Christopher League was held at the Plaza last night. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. William H. Harris, Mrs. Ashton C. Clarkson, Mrs. John S. Baird, Mrs. George F. Crane, Mrs. Joseph B. Guernsey, and Mrs. William H. Burr.

Mrs. John J. Fields of 575 West End Avenue is to give a dance on Dec. 27 at the Hotel Gotham for her daughter, Miss Anne Victoria Fields, who will make her début next Winter.

Mrs. Albert Elbridge Stratton of Lawrence Park will give a coming-out reception this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Helen Esther Stratton, at the Hotel Gramatan. A dinner and dance will follow.

This will be ladies' day at the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway, and many large luncheons are to be given preceding the afternoon reception.

Among today's activities for the débutantes will be Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer's reception for her granddaughter, Miss Lillian A. Palmer, at her home, 922 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr.,'s reception for the presentation of her daughter, Miss Frances T. Riker, and of Miss Constance Chappell.

REV. DR. H. S. BARNUM DEAD.

Veteran Missionary to Turkey and Publisher Was Recently Married.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., Dec. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Samuel Barnum, 78 years old, a missionary to Turkey and publisher of a religious periodical at Constantinople, died today at the home of the Rev. John R. Pratt. Two months ago, Dr. Barnum married Mrs. Christina Fish, whom he had known in Connecticut prior to his first marriage.

Dr. Barnum was a graduate of Yale, class of 1882. In 1867 he went to Turkey to engage in missionary work. He established the Evangel Bearer, a paper published at Constantinople in the Armenian and Turkish languages. The paper was forced to suspend publication this year because the Turkish authorities claimed the mail service, on account of the war, would not permit its delivery to subscribers.

Dr. Barnum then returned to this country with his son, Henry H. Barnum, who is Professor of Mathematics in Robert School at the American College, and is now at Columbia University.

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COLONEL BROMWELL DEAD.

Army Officer Shoots Himself in Honolulu Quarters.

HONOLULU, T. H., Dec. 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, head of the Army Engineering Corps here, shot and fatally wounded himself today. He died two hours after the shooting.

Mrs. Bromwell and her daughter are in the United States, where the latter is attending school. The Colonel was alone in his home when the shooting occurred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Bromwell, said tonight, when told of the suicide of Lieut. Col. Bromwell, that he could not explain the act. Colonel Bromwell, he said, had been doing excellent work in Honolulu, and was in splendid health, according to recent information from him.

Mrs. Bromwell is with her mother, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at their old home in Bloomington, Ill. She came to the United States recently to place her daughter in school in Virginia. Mrs. Scott was formerly President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a sister of the late Adlai T. Stevenson, Vice President during the second term of President Cleveland.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bromwell were popular in Washington society in the Roosevelt Administration, when the Colonel was attached to the Bureau of Public Buildings and Grounds, an office that carried with it the duties of master of ceremonies at the White House and chief military aid to the President of the United States. At the beginning of the Taft Administration Colonel Bromwell was detached from duty in Washington and assigned as the engineer officer in charge of the Milwaukee Engineering District. After a term of service there he was transferred to Honolulu as chief engineer officer of the Hawaiian Division of the United States Army, an important position on account of the fortification work being undertaken there.

Colonel Bromwell was born at Newport, Ky., on May 1, 1860. His father was Jacob Henry Bromwell of Cincinnati, who served as a member of Congress from Ohio. After studying in the Cincinnati schools, Colonel Bromwell went to the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated with honors in 1880. On June 11, 1896, he married Miss Letitia G. Scott.

DR. EDW. V. D. ROBINSON DIES

Professor of Economics Who Came to Columbia Last Fall.

Dr. Edward Van Dyke Robinson, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, and a member of its Faculty since last September, died yesterday morning from heart disease at his home, 39 Claremont Avenue, in his forty-eighth year. He came to Columbia from the University of Minnesota, where he had occupied the chair of economics since 1907.

Dr. Robinson was born in Bloomington, Ill., and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1890 with the degree of A. B., taking his A. M. one year later. He then became Superintendent of Schools in Schoolcraft, Mich., and from 1895 until 1900, was Principal of high schools in Muskegon, Rock Island, and St. Paul.

Dr. Robinson was the University of Minnesota delegate to the Darwin centennial celebration in Cambridge, England, in 1909, and in the same year was a delegate to the five hundredth anniversary celebration of the University of Leipzig.

Dr. Robinson was the author of a number of books, the most recent of which were "Analysis of the Gross Earnings Tax" and "The Cost of Government, National, State, and Local," both published in 1912.

George B. Moyer's Funeral.

The funeral of George B. Moyer, who for twelve years was the Superintendent of the New York Times Buildings, took place yesterday morning at 75 West Forty-seventh Street. The services were held by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, who spoke feelingly of the many admirable traits of Mr. Moyer. There were present many of Mr. Moyer's associates and friends, including Adolph S. Ochs, Louis Wiley, Samuel Strauss, B. C. Franck, C. F. Hart, Julius O. Adler, and Miss Kate Stone.

After the service the body, escorted by two of Mr. Moyer's associates on THE TIMES, was taken to Hartford, Conn., where at 2 o'clock this afternoon it will be buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM R. HASSELL, formerly President of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union and well known in church circles in that borough, died yesterday at his home in Norwalk, Conn., aged 44 years. He was born in Brooklyn and was the husband of Miss Grace Koos.

Mrs. MATHILDA EHLEN, President of the Mission Society of the New Brooklyn Reformed Church and a teacher in the Sunday School, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 15 Louis Place, Brooklyn, in her fifty-seventh year. Mrs. Ehlen was also President of the Martha Washington Benevolent Society. She was the widow of Joachim H. Ehlen, who died last month, and is survived by a son, George H. Ehlen, Superintendent of Post Office Station D.

HERMAN REITZEL, who played the oboe in the Philharmonic Society's Orchestra, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 3,506 Glenwood Road, Flatbush. He was born in this city thirty-eight years ago, and was a member of the Aschenbroedel Society and the Musical Union. He left a widow and two daughters.

CHARLES L. SCHULTZ, who died at his home, 228 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was a retired manufacturer and a former President of the Jewish Hospital Society of Brooklyn. He was born seventy-five years ago in Austria and belonged to the Free Sons of Judah and the Independent Order B'rith Abraham. His wife, four sons, and a daughter survive him.

JOHN GEORGIE HANSON, for many years in business at 188 East Sixty-fourth Street as a master plumber, died on Thursday at his home, 88 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, following an operation. He was a member of the Building Trades Association of Manhattan, the Master Plumbers' Association, Cecil Rhodes Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. Hanson was 64 years old and left a widow and two daughters.

CHARLES F. ANTZ, a druggist of Richmond Hill, L. I., died recently at his home, 4,555 Chichester Avenue, in his forty-eighth year. During the Spanish-American war he served with the Seventy-first New York Regiment in Cuba. He was a member of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., and of New York Council, No. 348, Royal Ar

THRONGS JAM GARDEN AT SIX-DAY RACE—TAFT TO SPEAK ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

ELEVEN TEAMS STILL TIED IN CYCLE RACE

Garden Jammed with Spectators Who Are Looking for Thrills.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M.
One Hundred and Twenty-second Hour

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Grenda and Hill	2,405	0
McNamara and Spears	2,405	0
Walthour and Moran	2,405	0
Egg and Dupuy	2,405	0
Lawrence and Magin	2,405	0
Drobach and Corry	2,405	0
Linart and Seres	2,405	0
Thomas and Ryan	2,405	0
Mitten and Hansen	2,405	0
Hanley and Halstead	2,405	0
Eaton and Madden	2,405	0

Grenda leading. Former record, made by Lawson and Drobach at New York in 1914, 2,390 miles.

Eleven teams are still plodding along in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden, tied for the lead in the gruelling 142-hour grind. Another team, the Sullivan-Anderson combination, is six laps in the rear. The frequent sight of $10 bills, offered by enthusiastic spectators, aroused the cyclists and kept them fifteen miles ahead of the record.

Sullivan and Anderson were officially declared out of the race shortly before 1 o'clock this morning.

The Garden was jammed with spectators, impatiently waiting for the riders to tangle themselves up in a "jam." The contestants were a sore and tired lot last night, relying on stimulants and frequent meals to keep them going. The bandages and plasters on the men hide the cuts and scratches received in the many spills of the week. McNamara and Walthour are showing the strain more than the others, while the surprise of the race is furnished by the two youngsters, Eaton and Madden, the Newark lads. They are the freshest looking riders in the race.

The bicycle fans are already picking their favorites to win the big money prize of $1,500 tonight. Egg and Dupuy are unusually popular with the crowd. Grenda and Hill have their followers, while Drobach and Corry also have a strong chance to win.

The first sprint last night began at 7:50, when Percy Lawrence broke loose and gained half a lap. He was relieved by his partner, Magin, who held the advantage for five laps, when Lawrence took it up again. After a half-mile chase Lawrence was overtaken by Egg, and the riders were bunched again. Dupuy, Hill, Ryan, and Eaton all attempted to steal out in front, but were unable to shake off the other riders.

Early yesterday morning Joe Fogler of Brooklyn, exhausted after several sprints, and suffering from stomach trouble, dropped out of the race. His partner, Carmen, waited four hours for Bobby Walthour to drop out, planning to team up with Walthour's partner, Moran. Walthour, although his left leg was badly cut in the 7 o'clock spill, decided to continue. Early in the afternoon Walthour rode continuously for two and one-half hours before he was relieved by Moran.

The drowsy spectators were kept awake in the early morning hours by several sprints for cash prizes. Egg and Anderson won most of the money. Eaton and Madden, the "baby" team of the race, started a sprint at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and regained their lost lap and were even with the leaders. The sprint lasted almost half an hour.

The Garden got a general housecleaning yesterday morning. From pit to dome, every spectator was told to go out and get the fresh air. The dyed-in-the-wool bicycle "bugs" in the top gallery protested, of course, but bowed meekly to the persuasion of force. Fifty husky, strong-armed men constituted the force.

The race will end at 10 o'clock tonight with the Berlin system of finish. The last hour will be a continuous series of fifteen-lap sprints, the riders scoring according to their position at the end of each of the sprints. This scheme of finish will keep the tired riders going practically at top speed during the final period.

Three-Pound Dog Best in Show.

Mrs. Henry Hills's Pomeranian Gypsy Love, a 9-months-old imported puppy, weighing less than three pounds, won the trophy for best dog in the show at the fourth match of the Toy Dog Club of New York, held at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. The best of opposite sex also went to a Pomeranian, Miss Elsie Bloom's Poquito. The best Pekingese was the Crestwood Kennel's Moonstone of Arcady, also an imported dog, and the reserve, Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Cum-Ci of Llenrud, an American-bred, also won the special for the best American-bred in show.

GILMAN HARVARD CAPTAIN.

Big Tackle to be Crimson Football Leader Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 10.—Joseph A. Gilman of Honolulu was elected Captain of the Harvard football team this afternoon when the football letter men met at a photographer's studio for their annual group picture. The 'Varsity tackle has been a regular member of the team for two seasons. He played with the freshmen in 1912 and in 1913 made a regular place at tackle on the 'Varsity. In 1914 he was ineligible but left Cambridge in the middle of the college year and returned to regular standing last Fall.

Gilman ranks among the greatest tackles. He also rowed on his freshmen crew and played freshman baseball. Last Spring he was one of the pitchers of the 'Varsity nine. Gilman came to Harvard from Phillips-Exeter Academy.

Dick Harte and C. Coolidge, end rushes, were candidates for the Captaincy this year, but neither made a real race against Gilman, whose election was made unanimous after the usual secret preliminary. Gilman is 24 years old, weighs 189 pounds and is 6 feet 1½ inches tall.

The Harvard team next Fall will play ten games instead of nine, Fred W. Moore, graduate treasurer of athletics, announced tonight. The last five dates of the schedule have been settled as follows: Oct. 28, Cornell; Nov. 4, University of Virginia; Nov. 11, Princeton; Nov. 18, Brown; Nov. 25, Yale. These contests, except the Yale game, which reverts to the bowl at New Haven, will be played at the Stadium.

The first half of the schedule is still in the making, Mr. Moore said. It has been decided that Pennsylvania State College will not be on the Harvard list next year. Tufts probably will take its place on Oct. 7. Colby, University of Maine, and Massachusetts Agricultural College are other institutions which will probably obtain dates.

Reports that the Harvard eleven would go to West Point for the other game developed no comment from Mr. Moore. "I can neither confirm nor deny it," he said.

FORDHAM'S NEW "F" RULE.

Strict Qualifications Required Before Athletes Receive Letters.

After over a week of argument for and against the policy recently advanced by Athletic Director William Lusn in regard to awarding the Fordham football insignia, the Maroon students finally voted yesterday to make the proposed change in the constitution. The regulars, who won their "F" a year ago but who were dropped after the Georgetown game, lose their chance of getting the coveted "F" because of the action of yesterday, as it was finally decided that a player to qualify must appear in at least six full periods of the Georgetown, Holy Cross, and Villanova games, besides six periods in minor games.

ST. NICKS INVADE CANADA.

To Play Montreal Stars for Art Ross Hockey Trophy.

For the first time in the history of amateur hockey in this country an American team has invaded Canada to battle for one of the championship trophies of the dominion The St. Nicholas Skating Club will play tonight in Montreal against the Montreal Stars, the holders of the Art Ross Challenge Cup, emblematic of the amateur championship of Eastern Canada.

The match is the first of a series of three games, the second to be played in this city on Dec. 18, and if a third is necessary that also will be played here The St. Nicholas seven left here last night, Carnochan, Von Bernuth, Trimble, Baker, Ellis, Peabody, and Kilner comprising the team. The reliance of St. Nicholas will be mainly in the play of Hobey Baker. Canadians concede that he is on a par with the best hockey men in Canada.

While there has been talk, for several years, of arranging an international series with the Canadians, the plans have always failed. Last year several men from this city went to Canada to offer a trophy and arrange a series of games, but it was impossible to complete negotiations.

The first game will be played under the new Canadian rules, which provide for six men on a team, and the second will be under the rules in vogue in this country, with seven men on each side. If the third game is necessary to decide the championship, one half will be under the Canadian rules and the other under the American.

Gardner Signs with Red Sox.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Larry Gardner, third baseman of the world champion Red Sox, sent his signed contract to President Lannin today. It calls for a salary similar to that which he received last year.

W. H. TAFT TO URGE HONEST ATHLETICS

Former President to Speak at National Collegiate Convention at Hotel Astor.

The problem of eradicating from college baseball its objectionable features and adopting a definition of an amateur will form the leading topics to be discussed at the tenth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Astor Tuesday, Dec. 28, when former President of the United States William H. Taft will deliver the principal address on the subject of "College Athletics," and he is expected to deal exhaustively with the subject which is attracting so much attention in intercollegiate circles.

The appearance of Mr. Taft at a college athletic meeting will be a novel experience for the ex-President, and the speech will be followed by a general discussion on topics suggested by the delegates to the convention. There is considerable interest among collegians as to the stand Mr. Taft will take on the amateur question. He has not been prominently identified with athletic problems in the past, and the demand for a universal understanding regarding the amateur standing of performers in one sport, who have professionalized themselves in another is thought to be the underlying reason for Mr. Taft's stand on college athletics.

Three sessions will be devoted to the problems which will confront the delegates. At a recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, a call was issued to controlling bodies in American sports for the purpose of reaching a general understanding. The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Amateur Athletic Union, and various other organizations have made it plain that they are prepared to send delegates to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America on the first Saturday in March, 1916, who will make a strong plea for purity in athletics.

Just what action, if any, the National Collegiate Association will take on Dec. 28 is not known, but the determined efforts of the organization in the past to keep professionalism out of the colleges is taken as an indication that the movement started by the Intercollegiate Association will be supported at the meeting.

Many important addresses will be read at the convention. Following the address of Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, Harvard, President of the association, various athletics will be subjects of speeches by Professor Albert Le Fevre, University of Virginia; Professor Robert N Corwin, Yale University, who will talk on "College Ideals and Athletics"; Dean Howard McClenahan, Princeton, on "Athletic Standards," and President Henry A. Garfield, Williams College, on "Athletics for All."

The afternoon session will be devoted to reports from the districts and of standing committees. The latter will consist of the observations of the season's play by Dr. H. L. Williams of the Football Rules Committee. Dr. G. W. Ehler will report on football fatalities, and Dr. J. A. Babbitt will lay before the delegates the recommendations of the Central Board on officials. The other reports will be on basket ball rules, track and field sports, Association football, swimming and water sports. The election of the Rules Committees and officers for 1916 will close the afternoon session.

The Executive Committee will meet on Monday, Dec. 27, when additional features will be added to the program and delegates will present their credentials.

TWO CHESS TOURNEYS.

Intercollegiate Play Starts Dec. 22—Triangular League Follows.

John L. Lockwood, Chairman of the Intercollegiate Chess Committee, announced yesterday that the twenty-fourth intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton had been scheduled for Dec. 22, 23, and 24 at the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city. Play will begin each morning at 9 o'clock, except on the third day, when the games will start at noon.

Last year Columbia was the winner by a comfortable margin over Princeton, whose team was placed second, with Harvard third and Yale fourth. Columbia has won the championship ten times, Harvard nine times, Yale twice, and Princeton once. In 1909 there was a tie between Harvard and Yale.

Cornell, Brown, and Pennsylvania, comprising the Triangular College Chess League, will hold their seventeenth annual tournament at the rooms of the Progressive Chess Club in this city on Dec. 27, 28, 29, and 30. Last year Cornell and Pennsylvania tied for first place, and the tie was not played off.

MAINE'S BASEBALL COACH.

Monte Cross, Old Athletic Shortstop, to Instruct Collegians.

Monte Cross, who earned fame in baseball as shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics before Jack Barry became a member of the team and caused his retirement, has been engaged to coach the University of Maine baseball candidates. He will report at Orono on April 1.

The principal games on the schedule, excepting the Maine College championship series with Colby, Bowdoin, and Bates, have been arranged. The team will make one trip away from Orono as follows:

April 11—New Hampshire at Durham; 12—Brown at Providence; 13—Harvard at Cambridge; 14—Rhode Island State at Kingston; 15—Trinity at Hartford.

HOPKINS WILL NOT BUY CLUB

No Progress Made in Sale of Cleveland Americans.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10. — Cleveland men who were asked to figure on the purchase of the Cleveland American League Ball Club announced today they had decided not to buy.

Ben F. Hopkins, who opened negotiations for the purchase of the club, said he had decided he could not devote the necessary time to the club.

President Byron Bancroft Johnson of the American League, who had been aiding the Bankers' Committee, in charge of the financial affairs of Owner C. W. Somers, has left the city. He will return in two days. It is intimated he is seeking outside capital to take over the club.

SAVAGE'S BOXING TROUBLES

Commission Hears Protest—Must Box at American Club.

Jim Savage, the heavyweight pugilist, and his difficulties with the American and Pioneer Boxing Clubs were threshed out yesterday by the State Athletic Commission. Chairman Fred A. Wenck was the only member of the commission present.

Savage had signed to box "Bearcat" McMahon at the American Sporting Club on Nov. 19, but he failed to appear and the club wanted the next call on his services, or to be reimbursed for the loss it had sustained in advertising the bout and other incidentals, amounting to $200.

The boxer in the meanwhile, through his manager, signed for a contest with Charles Weinert to be held at the Pioneer Athletic Club next Thursday night. The officials of the American Sporting Club wanted an order from the commission restraining him from boxing anywhere until he had fulfilled his contract with them.

The officials of the American club finally agreed to release Savage from his contract, and allow him to box at the Pioneer Club Thursday night, on payment of $200 from the latter club, and a promise that Savage would box at their club on Jan. 11 or 18.

BOXING AT CRESCENT A. C.

Amateurs Put Up Fast Bouts in Finals of Tournament.

The semi-final and final rounds in the amateur boxing tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club were contested last night. In the 115-pound class B. Volger of the Educational Alliance easily disposed of D. Clifford, a youngster from the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. The latter put up a good contest in the semi-final, when he defeated H. Tirschfield, but Volger was too strong for him, and the referee stopped the bout just before the end of the first round.

Only one bout in the finals went the prescribed three rounds. That was between J. Fiscella and A. Enz in the 125-pound class. These two youngsters put up a fast contest.

In the 145-pound class M. Stark of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, after being almost out in the second round, came back strong in the third and stopped F. McDonald, the New West Side A. C. boxer. The latter had all the better of the early milling, and had his opponent cut and bleeding. But the minute's rest gave Stark another chance, and he pounded McDonald all over the ring, finally sending him to the floor with a hard right to the stomach.

W. Kothe made P. Ryan quit in the first round of the final of the 135-pound division. The summary:

115-Pound Class.—Semi-final—D. Clifford, Flatbush Boys' Club, defeated H. Tirschfield, A. E. A., in three rounds, judges' decision; B. Volger, Educational Alliance, defeated A. Hill, Yaegers' Club, in three rounds, judges' decision.
Final—B. Volger defeated D. Clifford in first round, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—Semi-final—P. Ryan, Morningside A. C., defeated W. Aylesworth in three rounds, judges' decision; W. Kothe, Paulist A. C., defeated D. Stein, unattached, in first round; judges disqualified Stein.
Final—W. Kothe defeated P. Ryan in first round, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class.—Semi-final—M. Stark, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., defeated J. Kocher, in second round. Referee disqualified Kocher. F. McDonald, New West Side A. C., defeated E. Franzen, unattached, in three rounds, judges' decision.
Final—M. Stark stopped F. McDonald in third round.

125-Pound Class.—Final—J. Fiscella, E. R. C. 21, defeated A. Enz, Paulist A. C., in three rounds, judges' decision.

LINKS WITH ISLAND GREEN.

Westfield Golf Course to Have Pond and Brooks as Hazards.

An eighteen-hole golf course 6,400 yards long is to be constructed near Westfield, N. J. Work has already been started in clearing the ground, but not much is expected to be accomplished before next spring. The location of the links is about a mile and a quarter from the railroad station, and the ground possesses natural advantages which will help to make it a "sporty" course.

The intention is to take full advantage of a lake which is included in the site. The lake is three-quarters of a mile long, and the plan is to arrange the links so as to have an island green in the body of water. Brooks also flow through the property, and these will also be utilized as hazards.

R. W. Nelson, owner of the land, has engaged A. W. Tillinghast, a golf architect of Philadelphia, to lay out the links. No name has been decided upon for the club, but Mr. Nelson asserts that already more than 100 golf enthusiasts have made applications for membership in the new club. It is planned to build the first, ninth, tenth, and home greens near the clubhouse.

GOLF WEEK AT PINEHURST.

Advertising Interests Will Hold Tournament There Jan. 10.

The Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests will hold its annual tournament at Pinehurst beginning Jan. 10 and extending throughout the week. The members will be divided into three classes. Instead of the usual qualifying round, to be followed by match play, there will be eighteen holes of medal play for four days. The Class A men will be rated at 10 or less, Class B from 11 to 20, and Class C from 21 strokes upward.

One class has been provided for women. They will play a nine-hole medal round daily, and the special gross and net prizes will be awarded on the basis of the best thirty-six holes.

Special events are scheduled for the last two days of the tournament. There will be a special eighteen-hole medal play round for the men of Classes A and B on Friday morning, four men playing as partners. In the afternoon there will be a mixed foursome, as many men taking part as there are woman players. An eighteen-hole men's foursome will be played Saturday. Putting contests will be held every day. With the exception of Friday, all of the afternoons have been left open for individual competitions.

RACING IN GERMANY PAYS.

Profits of Meeting at Hoppegarten Given to War Relief Fund.

Germany has had a profitable season in horse racing notwithstanding the empire has been engaged in more serious matters than sports. A period of seventeen days of racing was held at Hoppegarten, which closed in October.

The pari-mutuel system of betting was employed, $2,067,500 was wagered, and the gate receipts were $80,000. The Union Club, which conducted the racing, had a large balance after it had paid the purses and pari-mutuel winnings. This was turned over to the Government, to be used for charitable purposes in connection with the war.

TWO ATHLETIC CLUBS BAR WATER JUMP

Irish-Americans and Millrose A. A. Object to Cross-Country Course.

Neither the Irish-American A. C. nor the Millrose A. A. teams will compete in the junior national cross-country championship run of the Amateur Athletic Union at Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon if the water jump is included in the course, as planned by Chairman F. W. Rubien of the National Championship Committee. The authorities for this statement are Melvin W. Sheppard, trainer of the Millrose A. A. squad, and Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American A. C.

Five other teams are entered in the contest, so that even if these two teams do withdraw and face suspension or expulsion from the Amateur Athletic Union, an exciting chase appears assured.

The Liverpool, which has caused protests, is only seven feet wide, and in one spot it is hardly more than five feet wide.

Park Commissioner Whittle of the Bronx has built a fifteen-foot approach of cinders, which forms an ideal take-off, and on the opposite side of the brook there are more cinders.

Chairman Rubien stated yesterday that he would not eliminate the jump unless there was snow on the ground.

The New York A. C. team, which won the junior metropolitan championship, is favorite again today, but will have strong contenders in every one of the teams entered.

The Dorchester Club will be watched with much interest because of its victory in the New England title run. The individual competition should bring out a great race between Frank Zuna and Pat Flynn of the Irish-American A. C., Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., James Henigan, Dorchester A. A.; Russell Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., junior metropolitan champion, and one or two others. The entries for the race are:

Millrose A. A.—J. W. Soukup, O. Laakso, C. Pores, J. Best, J. O'Connor, M. Gies, and J. Scarlata.
Dorchester Club—James Henigan, Clifton T. Horne, Edward O. Gay, Albert Hollis, Patrick Callinan, Fred Eagle, Arthur V. Roth, and Albert Audette.
Mohawk A. C.—J. Brooks, F. Vergano, H. Biddie, A. Roth, H. Jameson, F. Travelena, S. Weiss, and J. Dolan.
Bronx Church House—J. P. Phillips, A. Rosander, G. Gerhard, C. Blankenberg, H. Gunther, A. Realff, H. Frick, and L. Schmidt.
Mercury A. C.—J. Schwartz, Sam Weltz, William A. Rittler, R. A. Stippich, H. F. Seigler, R. H. Hill, Edwin Blair, and Stanley W. Root.
Irish-American A. C.—W. Fogel, I. Messer, N. Weg, J. Gleason, E. Walsh, D. Fleming, and J. O'Meara.
New York A. C.—G. Strobino, J. D. Bell, H. Ackerman, C. Robertson, C. J. McSorley, A. R. O'Neill, J. J. Mitchell, and E. F. Dorgan.
Individual Entries—H. Honahan, New York A. C.; Frank Zuna, I.-A. A. C.; P. Flynn, I.-A. A. C., and R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.

DREW TO RUN HERE.

Negro Sprinter to Compete in Athletics for Millrose A. A.

Howard Drew, joint holder of the world's record for 100 yards, will soon come East and run for the Millrose Athletic Association, according to a report received here yesterday from Los Angeles. It has been known for some time that Drew would not return to the University of Southern California, where he has been a student for almost two years, but it was generally believed he would take up his residence in Springfield, Mass., where his wife and children live.

The colored athlete will devote himself principally to board floor competition, according to the Los Angeles report. Some time ago Drew strained a muscle in his left leg, and he has since found it difficult to run outdoors.

Melvin W. Sheppard, the Millrose A. A. coach, conferred with Drew while in San Francisco for the national track and field championship, and Drew then agreed to come East.

The sprinter will get a position in a store when he comes to this city, the Los Angeles report concludes. The colored athlete is a big favorite here.

ALL-STARS LOSE GAME.

Beaten in Hockey Match in Cleveland by Score of 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—The Cleveland Hockey team defeated the New York All Stars in a fast game at the Elysium Rink tonight by a score of 1 to 0. Frank Heffernan, a former star of the Victorias; Smith, Ernie Dufresne, and McCarthy all played sensational hockey.

Jimmy Cree made the only score of the game just after the start of the second half. An off side was called near the All Stars' cage, and on the face off, Cree scored on a pass from Poland. The line-up:

Cleveland.	Position.	All Stars.
Turner	Goal	Mitchell
Gorman	Point	Dufresne
Jamieson	Cover point	Heffernan
Cree	Rover	McCarthy
Poland	Centre	Tierney
McCormick	Left wing	McDonald
McFarland	Right wing	Smith

Substitutions—De Bernardi for McFarland, Klemmer for McCarthy. Scoring—First half, no score; second half, Cree, Cleveland, 1:48; All Stars, 0. Penalties—McCarthy and Gorman. Referee—Frank Schweitze, Cleveland. Judge of play—H. Fenell, New York. Goal judges—Messrs. Tunks and Fletcher. Timers—Messrs. Kermode and Noble. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

ELECTIONS AT N. Y. M. B. C.

H. C. Vaughan Choice for Commodore—Past Administration Praised.

The New York Motor Boat Club held its regular election of officers last night at the clubhouse, West 147th Street and the Hudson River. The new officers are: Commodore, H. C. Vaughan; Vice Commodore, R. C. Appleby; Rear Commodore, R. L. Kingston; Secretary, A. M. Coyle, Jr.; Treasurer, W. H. Latimer; Governor for two years, Commodore C. F. Chapman; Governor for one year, Charles Ludwig.

The past administration has been in charge of the conduct of the club for three years, and has made progressive strides. The club has about 200 members and a fleet of eighty-one boats.

McTeague Victor in Seventh.

Mike McTeague, the Irish middleweight champion, scored a knockout over K. O. Jaffe in the seventh round of what was to have been a ten-round bout at the New Polo A. A. last night. He was the superior in every round, pounding his opponent with rights and lefts to the body. Early in the seventh round Jaffe went down for the count of nine, and a few seconds later was knocked out. Bobby Moore and Jackey Dobbs put up a fast bout in one of the preliminary ten-round events. Each was clever and the bout ended in a draw.

Reds Get an Elmira Pitcher.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Announcement was made here tonight that Pitcher Frank Caporel of the local New York State League team had been sold to the Cincinnati National League Club.

PIGEON DAY AT PALACE.

Yellow Queen Wins in Most of the Special Classes.

Cats and kittens left the Poultry Show last evening but the poultry, pigeons, pets, and song birds remain. As the show nears its end interest in it seems to increase, for there was a record attendance yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont were among those who circulated about the cages and admired the pets. While Mrs. Belmont found most to interest her in the products of the catteries, Mr. Belmont found the big runts, mondaines, and carneaux among the pigeons full of interest, as they were so suggestive of luscious squab on toast. In the awards for these largest classes of the pigeons, A. G. Ibboken of this city captured the majority of prizes for runts, and B. Peterson of New Britain, Penn., and S. S. Stevens of New Egypt, N. J., captured the majority of the awards for carneaux.

Competition was liveliest in the highflyer classes, in which there were 276 entries. Yellow Queen, owned by P. Borneman of Jersey City, won most of the specials and easily won a place as the most distinguished pigeon in the show. In the Jacobins H. B. Forshay of Mamaroneck was the principal winner, J. J. Carter of Needham Heights, Mass., and Dr. G. E. Sanger, of Arlington, Mass., leading in the awards for bald-heads, in which variety there was another large class. George W. Kilfredge of Yonkers led in the showing of racing homer pigeons.

Without counting Lady Eglantine and her fictitious value of $100,000, a conservative estimate places an actual money valuation of a trifle more than $60,000 on the chickens in the show, for there were 3,593 of them in competition. A fair average value would be about $15 each, for while many could be bought for $10, and a very few for less, there were other first prize winners which would bring $100 or more, and several for which a breeder would not accept less than $25. A considerable number of sales were made at the latter figure and some of the winners changed hands at or about the "century" mark. Turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, rabbits, cavies, song birds, and cats would bring the value of the live stock shown well over the $125,000 mark. Considering that the show is actually a Long Island local affair—though exhibitors came from all over the country to tempt Long Island fanciers—the showing in money values is rather remarkable to one who looks on poultry solely as egg machines or food products. "Breeding for feather" is said by one of the judges to employ a capital of over $2,250,000 within a radius of fifty miles of the New York City Hall.

The principal winners among the exhibitors in the more important classes were:

In Plymouth Rocks.—Barred, L. B. Ressegule, Millers, N. Y., and C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass.; white, Lewes P. Doerhoefer, Anchorage, Ky.; buffs, James H. Vincent, Hazleton, Penn.; Columbians, Wilburtha Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J.; partridge, Samuel J. Childs, McKeesport, Penn.
In Wyandottes.—Silver, George W. Wood, East Lee, Mass.; white, T. A. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J.; buff, T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y.; partridge, Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio; Columbian, Sunnybrook Farm, Eatontown, N. J.
In Orpingtons.—Buff, Lucknow Farm, Darien, Conn.; black, C. S. Purdy, Stamford, Conn.; white, Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
In Cornish.—Dark, Ward & Chilver, Pennington, N. J., and Frank H. Clement, Hempstead, L. I.; white, Mountsville Farm, Mountsville, Va.
In Leghorns.—Brown, Rockefeller & Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.; white, Wilburtha Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J.; buff, Monmouth Farms, Frenaud, N. J.
In Rhode Island Reds.—Frederick H. Stillwagon, Allentown, Penn.
In Faverolles.—K. M. Turner, West Nyack, N. Y.
In Minorcas.—Meadowlawn Farms, Burlington, N. J.
In Ancenas.—Mrs. W. B. Kent, Coatesville, Penn.
In Campines.—Homestead Farm, Wayland, Mass.
In Houdans.—W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J.
In Buttercups.—H. Esmay & Son, Dorloo, N. Y.

FAST TROTTERS DON'T PAY.

Earning Capacity Goes When They Attain Great Speed.

What is the limit of speed that a harness horse can show? This question has been asked numerous times, by followers of the trotting horse, and has never yet been satisfactorily answered. The subject was once more under discussion at the recent Old Glory sale in Madison Square Garden, which is the annual gathering place of horsemen from all over the country.

It was the opinion of a number of veterans that the limit has not yet been reached, and they pointed out that twenty years ago those who predicted that a two-minute trotter was a certainty of the future and that pacers would travel well under that mark, were considered either foolish or feebleminded.

Today there are many two-minute trotters and a number of trotters that have covered a mile in less than two minutes.

Directum I, the whirlwind pacer, stirred the harness world when he traveled a mile in Syracuse in 1:56¾ without a wind shield—a new world's record. Twenty years ago such a feat was considered absolutely impossible.

Each season brings newer and more wonderful performances in the trotting game and it was the opinion of one prominent horseman that the next generation would see trotters and pacers that will negotiate a mile in 1:50.

One of the most remarkable things about the racing of trotters and pacers, is the fact that the faster a horse becomes the more its earning power decreases. In thoroughbred racing the result is entirely different. The speedier the horse, the more money it can make for its owners, as it may be raced in any class provided that it carries enough extra weight to supposedly overcome the advantage it has over the remainder of the field.

In trotting, the condition is reversed. The faster a horse becomes the fewer classes it can enter and if its speed is near the two-minute mark there is nothing left for it but an occasional match against one or two of the other horses in its record-breaking class.

At present there is virtually a premium on the "green" horse. The owner of a trotter that never ran a race in better than 2:15 or 2:30 can campaign it, and if successful win from $5,000 to $15,000 a year in purses. Yet, horses like Directum I, Peter Volo, Lee Axworthy, William, and the other speed wonders, can hardly earn their keep.

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DUNDEE OUTPOINTS WELLS IN BOUT

Defeated Boxer Has an Advantage in Only One of Twelve Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10.—Johnny Dundee was declared the winner in his twelve-round bout with Matt Wells tonight. The lightweights boxed cleverly and finished fresh enough to have continued a dozen more rounds. Neither was able to score telling blows, and the decision of Referee David Fitzgerald was solely on points, the blocking of the rivals proving superior to their ability to drive home a vital punch.

Dundee started in whirlwind form and forced the fighting in eight of the twelve rounds, Wells outpointing him in only one, the ninth. Wells's defensive fighting, however, compelled Dundee to completely shift his tactics early in the fight. Dundee opened his campaign with his famous flying drive, leaping into the air and trying to dazzle Wells with wild swings. These peppered Wells until he was groggy in the second round and the crowd believed that the fight was coming to an early close.

Wells, however, blocked the flying attack of his rival after this round and fairly held his own for most of the remaining rounds. To outpoint him Dundee shifted to a straight jab attack, his left boring to Wells's face for enough points to earn the decision by a small margin.

Wells had lots of reserve power in the ninth when he sent lefts to Dundee's body and also rights in quick succession, easily winning the round.

In the eleventh Dundee started to finish Wells, but slipped and fell. He was apparently exhausted by his upset and fought cautiously for points the remainder of the mill.

Dundee was unscathed by Wells's blows. Wells's nose showed the effects of Dundee's jabs. He entered the ring with a neck badly swollen from a boil, which was aggravated by Dundee's blows in the middle rounds.

The bout was held at the Italian Riverside Club before 2,500 people.

ATHLETICS FOR STUDENTS.

Pennsylvania will Require Courses for Sports with Gymnasium Work.

Students of the University of Pennsylvania are to be requested to take up some branch of sport in connection with their physical training course, which will come as advanced work in this department. This plan will be put in operation by William J. Cromie, instructor in physical education, and will become as much a part of the regular college work as the course in gymnastics is at present. All students will be required to take it, with the option of selecting that branch of athletics which they desire or in which they are most proficient.

A passing mark must be made in the examinations in sports just the same as in gymnasium work, and intracollege competitive games will be arranged for each branch. Sports are arranged in reference to seasons with the following tables, compiled by Mr. Cromie to show which the student may select:

October—Rowing, tennis.
November—Cross-country, track, gym team, football, swimming, fencing, basket ball.
December—Cross-country, track, gym team, soccer, basket ball, wrestling.
January and February—Track, gym, boxing, fencing, basket ball, baseball, wrestling.
March—Track, gym, boxing, fencing, rowing, wrestling.
April—Same as March, with golf or cricket.
May—Rowing, walking, tennis, golf, cricket.

The present plan is to attempt to grade the various forms of athletic exercise so that men in their two final years may elect some form of progressive exercise without necessarily being able to qualify as a member of the squad preparing for intercollegiate competition. To give this work an educational character certain practical examinations must be required following definite instruction. Failure to pass these would count as a condition.

Men who select basket ball, for instance, will be divided into teams, and will play two games each week, the class leader in this subject being the referee, and he will report the results of games as well as the membership of the teams. This would provide play for 144 men and a prize shield will be awarded to the winning team.

In track and field events two periods a week of one-half hour or more will be required under supervision of an instructor in place of the three periods of unsupervised work as at present. The periods will correspond with the regular gymnasium classes. In the Spring the work will be conducted out of doors and intracollege meets will be held with definite requirements to constitute a passing mark. The following table shows these marks for third and fourth year students:

	3d.	4th.
100 yards	0:11.3	0:11.1
220 yards	0:24.3	0:23.3
440 yards	0:65	0:61
880 yards	2:30	2:20
One mile	6:00	5:40
High hurdles	0:16.2	0:15.3
High jump	4 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 9 in.
Hammer	60 ft.	80 ft.
Shot	24 ft.	28 ft.
Pole vault	7 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 4 in.
Broad jump	15 ft.	16 ft. 8 in.

Students must pass in three events, including both track and field events, to enter the third work and to pass the final examination must pass three track and two field or vice versa.

In the Fall men choosing cross-country running will be taken out by the class leader, who will keep account of the attendance and also set a moderate pace for a moderate distance. Three runs will be held daily, with two runs a week required. In walking a series of graded walks will be taken, with the short walks on Wednesdays and long one Saturdays. Swimming will be arranged with regular tests for juniors and seniors, with a final test in practical work.

To carry out this plan there will be an addition to the present force of seventy-five class leaders, so that there will be leaders in every branch of sport, and these will receive an insignia similar to those now awarded in gymnastics, with the same examination requirements for certificates in physical education.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Games.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will open its indoor track and field season tonight with a set of members' games. The program consists of a 60-yard dash, 300-yard handicap, 600-yard novice run, 880-yard handicap, 1¼-mile handicap, high jump handicap, 12-pound shot put, and an eight-lap inter-company relay. An indoor baseball game between the Sixty-ninth team and the Millrose A. A. is also on the card.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Thrilling Finish
TO-NIGHT
SIX-DAY RACE
AT 10 P. M.

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ZBYSZKO AND LEWIS DRAW.

Each Near Defeat in Wrestling Bout at Opera House.

In the feature bout of the evening in the international wrestling contest at the Manhattan Opera House last night, Wladek Zbyszko, the giant Pole, wrestled a twenty-minute draw with "Strangler" Lewis of Germany. These two men, with Aberg, the international champion, are the favorites for the title, and they upheld their reputations for fast and clean work in last night's contest. Both are willing workers and kept on the move from start to finish. Zbyszko was the stronger, but the speed of "Strangler" Lewis more than made up for the added weight and strength of the Pole.

The bout was scheduled catch-as-catch-can style, but the grapplers went through the first period using only Graeco-Roman holds. In spite of the greater strength of Zbyszko, Lewis usually held the centre of the mat and forced the pace. In the second period, Zbyszko got a toe hold on Lewis which made the German wince with pain, and although this hold was lost, the Pole slipped his legs around the "Strangler" in a deadly scissors hold and nearly pinned him to the mat. Lewis slowly wriggled out and retaliated with a head scissors that came close to being the undoing of the Pole, but as Referee Bothner held his whistle to his lips in readiness for a fall, Zbyszko slipped loose and, with the same hold, he reversed the conditions and held Lewis in a dangerous position. The final whistle found both men on their feet and ready to go another hour or more.

As a concession to the "gallery gods" Ivan Linow, the Cossack, was to meet Sulo Hevonpaa, the "peaceful" Finn, in a finish match, Graeco-Roman style. Instead of this, Linow made a speech to the spectators and Renardo Gardini took his place on the mat. The bout provoked roars of merriment from the crowd from start to finish. Hevonpaa, in deference to the nationality of his opponent, abandoned his usual tactics of wrestling in German, and spoke only Italian in his orations to Gardini, the referee, and the spectators. It took some time for the Finn to strike his usual gait but when he got going there seemed to be nothing that could hold him.

He was disqualified for rough work after an hour's w

ATHLETICS IN THE SCHOOLS

NO SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOY ATHLETES

Private Schools Plan to Eradicate Evil—To Vote on Code.

To have real amateurs representing their institutions was the aim of the headmasters of four of New York's leading private schools when they recently drew up rules and regulations to govern all sports competition among the members of the newly-formed Private Schools Athletic League. If they all are accepted at the general meeting of the league next month, scholastic sport will be revolutionized. The rule committee, with the exception of one member, ruled that institutions holding membership in the league may not secure students who hold out promise of becoming great athletes by offering them scholarships. Nor can they furnish them with remunerative employment in any form in return for their ability as football players or on the cinder path, or in any other form of athletic competition.

This step even the biggest of colleges have not taken. It means real amateurism for private school boys, according to a statement made yesterday by a man associated in the framing of the regulations.

"There can be no getting behind this code," declared this man. "A boy must be an amateur in every sense, or his presence is not desired on any team. The story of the poor boy who is desirous of working his way through school, just for the education he will receive, yet likes to participate in sports because he is good in his specialty, is the chief argument we will have to contend with in our fight for the adoption of these regulations. We are not against giving a poor boy a chance to get an education cheaply. In fact, we are heartily in sympathy with any means that can be used to permit this boy to work his way through school.

"But if his main object in going to school is to receive an education, let him stick to his books and his other tasks and keep out of interscholastic sport. He can get all the recreation he desires through class athletics. It is evident, I think, that in a great many cases where a boy is supposed to be working his way through and becomes an athletic star he is receiving his tuition free, or is working in a remunerative position for the school, and that he is there simply because of his athletic talent.

"We are trying to do away with this sort of business. It is not amateurism. We have it in many of our colleges. We have the courage of our convictions, and now that we have the support of almost every private school in the metropolitan district, we are going to put through measures that will mean the death knell of these tactics.

"I am confident that when we meet next month to adopt these rules there will be very few schools which will put in an objection. The fact that our biggest private schools—Barnard, Horace Mann, Adelphi, and Poly Prep—favor them, should mean practically their unanimous adoption."

The public high schools of New York would receive a big benefit from the new code. Frequently in the past a high school boy who had gained repute in some branch of sport or other had left his school in midseason to become a student at some private institution. Now, according to the new rules, this boy, should he "jump" after the 15th of October, must wait twenty days before he can represent his second choice. This kills his chances of playing football, and most every boy who makes a change goes in for the gridiron sport.

Hamilton Institute, which this year had about the best schoolboy football squad in the East, will be one of the schools that will fight the proposed regulations. Dr. N. A. Shaw, Jr., head master of Hamilton Institute, does not believe in parts of the code. He declines to give his objections, but it is reported on the best of authority that he does not favor the clauses which prohibit a school from playing on any team a student who received a scholarship or who is employed for money in any way by the school. There are two or three other schools not fully in accord with the rules, but through the weight of opposition these schools are expected to be won over at next month's meeting.

The general impression in scholastic circles is that the rules are the best that could be adopted to do away with semi-professionalism in private schools.

Paulist A. C. Runners Best.

Harriers of the Paulist Athletic Club last night captured all the honors in a three-cornered race with representatives of Holy Cross Lyceum and the Federal A. C., its members finishing in the first five places and making a clean score of fifteen points. H. McGinn led the field over the two-mile course in 10:23. The first fifteen finished in this order:

H. McGinn, Paulist A. C., 10:23; A. Hulsebach, Paulist A. C., 10:31; J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., 10:33; H. Wigger, Paulist A. C., 10:35; J. Logue, Paulist A. C., 10:37; P. Wilkins, Federal A. C., 10:39; F. Lavery, Paulist A. C., 10:40; M. Welty, Holy Cross Lyceum, 10:41; H. Weiner, Federal A. C., 10:43; J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, 10:46; J. Vossler, Federal A. C., 10:47; S. Karash, Federal A. C., 10:47; S. Devine, Federal A. C., 10:51; W. Carroll, Holy Cross Lyceum, 10:57; F. Dunne, Paulist A. C., 12:02. Point Score—Paulist A. C., 15; Federal A. C., 47; Holy Cross Lyceum, 58.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
2:05—2,129 Lexington Av.; McCabe & Connors	Slight
5:10—440-444 Canal St.; A. Siegrist Co.	$5,000
5:30—512 W. 60 St.; car shack, N. Y. Central R. R.	None
9:27—170 St., near University Av., lumber in street; Merrean Const. Co.	$100
10:20—434 Lenox Av.; Jos. H. Muller	Slight
10:30—4,086—Park Av.; Nockrost	Slight
10 45—773 Lexington Av.; William Jaeger	Not given
11:15—426 W. 42 St.; H. H. Stiles	Slight
11:30—605 W. 177 St.; Bernheimer & Schwartz	$100
P. M.	
12:20—St. Lawrence & Gleason Avs., fire in lot; not given	None
12:20—165 E. 110 St.; Ike Solderman	Slight
12:30—195 Haven Av.; Chas. Hensle	Slight
2:15—37 Jay St.; Peter Garden	$500
3:15—3 Monroe St.; not given	Slight
3:15—236 W. 138th; May Marsh	Slight
3:38—Pier 40, N. R.; So. Pacific S. S. Co.	$10,000
4:50—4 E. 86 St.; John Astengren	Slight
5:05—Leggett & Whitlock Avs.; not given	Slight
5:15—80 E. 115 St.; Isaac Cohen	Slight
5:30—83 Av. A.; Simon Mangus	$500
5:30—1,184 Clay Av.; Emma Brockman	Slight
5:50—8 Caroline St.; not given	Slight
6:10—38 Bond St.; Frank Asch	Slight
7:15—151 Mercer St.; S. Rothman	$500
8:20—160 Madison Av.; A. Buhling	Slight
8:25—2,294 Wash'n Av.; W. Shuck	Slight
8:50—45 W. 107 St.; Matilda Sohst	Slight
9:00—214 E. 126 St.; Elizabeth Borde	Slight
9:50—129 Bleecker St.; G. N. Y. Feather Co.	$1,000
10:10—102 W. 28 St.; James Dello	Slight

SCHOOLBOYS RACE IN TANK.

De Witt Clinton Swimmers Defeat Townsend Lads, 34 to 19.

The swimming team of De Witt Clinton High School easily triumphed last night in a Public School Athletic League championship meet with the watermen of Townsend Harris Hall, in the College of the City of New York natatorium, scoring thirty-four points to their opponents nineteen. The victory of De Witt's quartet in the 800-feet relay featured the meeting, which failed to develop any fast performances, with the exception of the relay. Kolton, O'Sullivan, Zilowitz, and Fitzgibbons comprised the victorious combination in the relay, which was won in 2 minutes and 46 seconds.

Fitzgibbons swam a splendid race over the 100 yards route, and while his time was slow, he triumphed by yards over Rider, who was one of the Townsend stars. Merrick and Phelps were the only winners for the home team, the former capturing the fancy dive, and Phelps taking the honors in the plunge for distance. The summary:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by De Witt Clinton team, composed of Kolton, O'Sullivan, Zilowitz, and Fitzgibbons; Townsend Harris Hall team, composed of Griffiths, Campbell, Broones, and Rider, second. Time—2:46.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; Hirshkowitz, De Witt Clinton, second; Griffiths, Townsend Harris Hall, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Merrick, Townsend Harris Hall, with 95 points; Kaselman, De Witt Clinton, second, with 50.5 points; Cohen, Townsend Harris Hall, third, with 48 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Polk, De Witt Clinton; Lehrman, Townsend Harris Hall, second; Pelton, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—3:12 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Phelps, Townsend Harris Hall, with 58 feet; Fields, De Witt Clinton, second, with 56 feet; Thuor, Townsend Harris Hall, third, with 52 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton; Rider, Townsend Harris Hall, second; Seymour, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—1:07 4-5.

NEWARK SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Boys and Girls Had Successful Year in Competitions.

The annual meeting of the Newark Public Schools Athletic Association showed that the organization had a prosperous year and that the boys and girls were efficient in their play as well as in their studies.

The date for the annual field day was set for Saturday, June 3, at the City Athletic Field. It was proposed that an efficiency test similar to that which was successfully worked out for the boys last year be made to take the place of the standard events for girls.

Physical Director Randall D. Warden, who reported in regard to the efficiency test, informed the members of the association that of the forty-three schools in the city twenty-one with gymnasiums and twenty-one without "gyms" were represented, while in the girls' standard events twenty-five schools competed.

Mr. Warden said that 11,583 boys competed and 5,437 passed. The events which composed the test were chinning the bar, running high jump, and fifty-yard dash.

Frank H. Hansen, Principal of the Burnet Street School, was re-elected President of the association; Arthur G. Balcom, Principal of the Franklin School, Vice President, to succeed A. J. Glennie, and A. A. Phillips of the Roseville Avenue School, was chosen Treasurer, succeeding Claude L. West. Joseph D'Angola, director of the City Athletic Field, was chosen Secretary, and now occupies the position which was held by S. H. McIlroy. The latter and J. H. Richards were elected Assistant Secretaries. The Executive Committee named was Randall D. Warden, C. D. Brownell, C. E. Reber, Claude L. West, Charles A. McCall, R. C. Miner, and H. H. Tucker. The officers of the association are ex-officio members of the committee.

CLOSE RACE FOR DIXON.

Knecht Second In 300-Yard Swim at West Side Y. M. C. A.

Five events were contested in the swimming meet at the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night, and one furnished an exciting race. This was the 300 yards swim, which was won by C. Dixon, who had a handicap of 16 seconds. H. Knecht, who was on scratch, gained second place, but could not wrest the lead from Dixon. The 300 yards relay race also furnished close competition. The summary:

80-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Hanner, (4 seconds;) B. Nodine, (12 seconds,) second; W. Titus, (12 seconds,) third. Time—0:40 1-5.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Dixon, (16 seconds;) H. Knecht, (scratch,) second; B. Nodine, (55 seconds,) third. Time—3:42 4-5.

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by J. W. Scott; R. Ribble, second; W. O'Donnell, third. Time—1:09 4-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by W. O'Donnell, 70 points; A. Johnson, 56½ points, second; W. Titus, 56 points, third.

Relay Race, 200 Yards.—Won by a team composed of W. O'Donnell, R. Elchels, B. Nodine, W. Dowling, and H. Knecht. Second team—A. Terry, J. Scott, J. Fater, W. Titus, and C. Hanner. Time—1:35 4-5.

2,000 BOYS IN GAMES.

Record Entry for P. S. A. L. Elementary Athletics in Garden.

More than two thousand entries have been received for the Public Schools Athletic League elementary track and field championships, which will be contested at Madison Square Garden next Saturday afternoon. The lists closed on Thursday. The entry is a little larger than last year, when about 2,100 boys, ranging in ages from 9 to 15 and from 65 pounds to the so-called heavyweight class, took part in the various events.

In point of the number of contestants there is no athletic meet held in the United States on an indoor track, which equals these games of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Ten thousand invitations have been distributed by the P. S. A. L.

Cornell Drops Southern Elevens.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Cornell football schedule for 1916 has been completed by the football committee and will be submitted to the university authorities for approval. Two changes were made, the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Agricultural College getting the dates filled this fall by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Washington and Lee. The schedule:

Sept. 30, Oberlin at Ithaca; Oct. 7, Gettysburg at Ithaca; 14, Williams at Ithaca; 21, Bucknell at Ithaca; 28, Harvard at Cambridge; Nov. 4, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Ithaca; 11, Michigan at Ithaca; 18, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Ithaca; 30, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Westchester Boys to Run Today.

The Westchester high schools cross country championship will be staged today at Van Cortlandt Park, immediately after the running of the A. A. U. title run. The schoolboy race will be conducted under the auspices of the Yale Alumni Association of Westchester County, with the assistance of the A. A. U. officials.

C. C. N. Y. SWIMMERS DEFEATED BY PENN

New York Boys Win Only One Event in Dual Aquatic Meet at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Swimmers of the University of Pennsylvania overwhelmed the College of the City of New York in the first intercollegiate meet of the season in the Weightman Hall tank tonight. The watermen from New York were never in the running as far as points were concerned, for the Red and Blue totaled forty-four points against nine for their rivals. The polo game was also a walkover for the Quakers, the final figures being 48 to 0.

The Red and Blue landed first and second places in every event with the exception of the fifty-yard dash, in which Bosworth of New York captured first honor. He beat Simonton of Pennsylvania by inches. Coach Kistler's pupils won first place in the 800-yard relay race with Keiser, Simonton, Watts, and Shyrock as the quartet. The work of Lehman in the plunge was also worthy of note. The big Red and Blue plunger reached a distance of seventy-two feet, beating his nearest rival, Scholz, a teammate, by almost ten feet.

800-Foot Relay.—Won by University of Pennsylvania, with team composed of Keiser, Simonton, Watts, and Shyrock; College of the City of New York, with team composed of Howay, Cording, Shauer, and Shenberg, second. Time—2:42 4-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Bosworth, College of the City of New York; Simonton, University of Pennsylvania, second; Watts, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:28 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Russell, University of Pennsylvania; Keiser, University of Pennsylvania, second; Howay, College of the City of New York, third. Time—2:52 3-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Watts, University of Pennsylvania; Masten, University of Pennsylvania, second; Bosworth, College of the City of New York, third. Time—0:52 4-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Evans, University of Pennsylvania; Coons, University of Pennsylvania, second; Leutner, College of the City of New York, third.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Lehman, University of Pennsylvania, with 72 feet; Scholz, University of Pennsylvania, second, with 62 feet 6 inches; Jones and Aurbach, both of College of the City of New York, tied for third with 61 feet.

Water polo line-up:

Univ. of Penn.	Position.	C. C. N. Y.
Walsh	Centre	Baboor
Russell	Right forward	Redensky
Collins	Left forward	W. Karster
Shyrock	Right guard	Kercker
Ratner	Left guard	A. Karster
Swan	Goal	Aurbach

Summary: Goals touched—Russell, (6,) Collins, (2,) Swan. Thrown goals—Walsh, 10. Referee—Hesonberch, Princeton. Substitutes—Snow for Shyrock, Fisher for Ratner, Hegood for Walsh, Borden for Russell. Final score—Pennsylvania, 48; College of the City of New York, 0.

NEW WATER POLO RULES.

Believed They Will Make the Game Cleaner and Faster.

The Graduate Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association has turned over to the Undergraduate Board the revised water polo rules, which have been officially adopted. Many amendments to the old code are noticeable, and they are expected to make the game cleaner, faster and more interesting.

The most important step taken is the introduction of graduated penalties for fouls. All kinds of fouls are not only classified in detail, under separate headings, but the chief official is to announce loudly the nature of the offense and indicate the offender, whenever he inflicts a penalty.

An innovation which promises to make the game more lively is to allow substitutions of players at any time, provided a team is in possesion of the ball. Another new clause forbids the holding down of an opponent for more than ten seconds, unless he is in actual possession of the ball. In the past a man could be ducked indefinitely if within four feet of the ball. Captains are not permitted to ask for time-out more than twice during each period, and they may then take only two minutes, after which play must be resumed.

STUYVESANT BOYS WIN.

Townsend Harris Hall Defeated in High Schools Basket Ball.

Twelve hundred spectators in the College of the City of New York Gymnasium last night saw the champion Stuyvesant High School basketball team win from Townsend Harris Hall in a P. S. A. L. titular game by a score of 40 to 17. The Townsend team was outplayed at every stage of the match, but fought hard against the champions throughout. Specht and Sondack on the Stuyvesant forward line were mainly responsible for the success of the Red and Blue team, scoring thirty-six of the forty points. Grant, the Townsend left forward, gave a fast exhibition, and was especially effective in his caging of free throws, recording seven points in this manner. The line-up:

Townsend Harris.	Position.	Stuyvesant.
Grant	Left forward	Sondack
Freizer	Right forward	Specht
De Rose	Centre	Baker
Ullman	Left guard	Mandel
Sparks	Right guard	Weinrauch

Goals from field—Sondack, 6; specht, 8; Baker, 2; Freizer, 2; Grant, 3. Goals from foul—Sondack, 8; Grant, 7. Referee—W. Graham. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

Seton Hall Basket Ball.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 10.—Seton Hall College's basket ball schedule was announced this afternoon by Thomas F. Moran, manager. It includes a list of twenty-two dates. Some of the big matches are with Dartmouth, Manhattan, Niagara, Ursinus, and Washington and Lee. The schedule follows: December—11, Brooklyn Poly, at Brooklyn; 13, Niagara, at South Orange; 18, Commonwealth Club, at Orange; 20, Georgetown, at Newark; January—5, Dartmouth, at Newark; 13, Clarkson Tech., at South Orange; 15, pending, at South Orange; 21, Springfield Y. M. C. A., at South Orange; 26, Crescent A. C., at South Orange; 28, Manhattan, at South Orange; February—4, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 5, Ursinus, at South Orange; 9, pending, at South Orange; 11, Manhattan, at New York; 16, pending, at South Orange; 21, Albright College, at South Orange; 24, Washington and Lee, at Newark; March—1, Lebanon Valley, at South Orange.

Cornell Wins at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Cornell won her second basket ball game of the season tonight by defeating Niagara College, 37 to 13, in the armory. The Red and White regulars outplayed Niagara from the start, the half ending 16 to 6. Sutterby, Ashmead, and Duggan made sensational shots half the length of the floor. Cornell substitutes played in the second half.

O'Grady to Lead Fordham Prep.

The Fordham Prep football team, which won all its games this Fall, has elected Leo O'Grady, its 'ta centre, as Captain for the season of 1916.

Stone Loses Another Match.

Joseph Stone, representing this city, was defeated last night in Detroit in a game of the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament by a score of 50 to 37.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Pressure continues abnormally low over the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and fresh west and northwest gales have continued off the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts. This disturbance has also caused local snows in the North Atlantic States and in the region of the great lakes.

The storm over the Southwest has reached Northwest Arkansas, whence it will move east-northwestward. This disturbance is already causing rains and snows in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Another disturbance is off the North Pacific Coast, where it is causing high winds and rain.

Temperature continues low throughout the East, and much colder weather is reported from the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. High temperatures prevail in the Gulf States.

Indications are that the storm that is now over Arkansas will move east-northeastward and cause rains Saturday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the lower Ohio Valley, and rains Saturday and Sunday in the South Atlantic States.

In the upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England the weather will become overcast Saturday and be followed by snow or rain Saturday night and Sunday. Snow is also probable in the region of the Great Lakes.

Temperatures will rise Saturday in the upper Ohio Valley and the Middle and South Atlantic States, and Sunday in New York and New England. The weather will become considably colder Saturday night and Sunday in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northwest, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest, shifting to east by Saturday night; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east and southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday, snow or rain and warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Saturday, probably followed by rain or snow saturday night and Sunday.

Western New York—Probably snow Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, Sunday, cloudy, probably followed by snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	31	3 P. M.	37	27
6 A. M.	32	6 P. M.	38	25
9 A. M.	33	9 P. M.	35	23
12 M.	37	11 P. M.	35	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23, at 8 P. M. it was 25. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 2:35 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 7:35 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M., 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Capt. M. R. Hilgard, Q. M. C., will report to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, Wash., for assignment to duty as Quartermaster. He will also report by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Lt. Col. F. L. Dodds, Judge Advocate, relieved from duty in office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Maj. E. W. Mearns, 12th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois, Jan. 22.

Capt. J. M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps vice Capt. A. M. Miller, Q. C., relieved from detail in that corps and assigned to 2d Cav.

2d Lt. R. W. Cooksey, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Ft. Myer, Va., and report to commanding officer for temporary duty. He will be relieved from that duty in time to proceed to San Francisco and sail Jan. 5 for Manila for duty.

Following are assigned as indicated:

Cavalry—First Lieuts., H. N. Munro, to 12th, and A. M. Graham, to 11th.

Infty.—Capt. F. H. Adams, to 22d, and 1st Lt. J. Gaston, to 17th.

1st Lieut. A. B. Van Wormer, 22d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Jan. 14, relieving 1st Lieut. E. H. Pearce, Inf., from duty at that point and from further duty on recruiting service.

2d Lt. W. S. Lytle, 11th Inf., is assigned to 3d Inf., Jan. 5. He will join company to which assigned on arrival in U. S.

Retirement of Capt. T. L. Smith, Inf., on account of disability, is announced.

Capt. R. E. McDonald, M. C., from duty in Hawaiian Dept., April 6, then to U. S. for further orders.

1st Lt. C. M. O'Connor, Jr., M. C., from duty at Ft. A. A. Russell, Wyo., proceed to San Francisco, and sail about April 5 for Hawaii for duty.

Capt. C. Deems, Jr., 6th F. A., is relieved from further operation of orders of Sept. 15, requiring him to visit Mount Vernon, Ohio. He will make two visits prior to May 15 from Columbus to Akron, Ohio, to instruct battery of field artillery of the Organized Militia at that place, and proceed to Cleveland after each visit to Akron.

Lt. Col. C. L. H. Riggles, Ord. Dept., is detailed a member of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, vice Col. T. C. Dickson, retired.

Changes in Q. M. C.: Capt. A. Aloe, now at Brownsville, Texas, is relieved from further duty at Galveston and will report to commanding officer at Brownsville for duty as Quartermaster, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.; Capt. J. S. Chambers, now at Harlingen, Texas, is relieved from further duty at Galveston and will report to commanding officer at Harlingen for duty as Asst. to the Depot Quartermaster, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept., and Maj. L. P. Wills, now at Harlingen, Texas, is relieved from further duty at Galveston and will report to commanding officer at Harlingen for duty as Depot Quartermaster, and by letter to the Commanding General, Southern Dept.

1st Lt. R. L. Collins, 8th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 15, vice 1st Lt. T. Smith, Cav.

Name of 1st Lt. T. Miller, 3d Cav., to detached, Dec. 15, and name of 1st Lt. T. Smith, Cav., removed, Dec. 14.

Maj. E. W. Clark, Q. M. C., will report to Commanding General, Philippine Department, for duty.

Name of 1st Lt. W. G. Murchison, 19th Inf., to detached, Jan. 14, and name of 1st Lt. E. H. Pearce, Inf., removed, Jan. 13.

Maj. T. L. Smith, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty and will report to Quartermaster General of the army for temporary duty in his office.

Leaves: 1st Lt. D. Olmstead, 3d F. A., two days, and 1st Lt. R. D. La Garde, 9th Inf., again extended four months leave.

Navy.

Capt. E. E. Capehart, retired.

Junior Grade Lt. J. R. Barry, to Asiatic Station via January transport.

Ensign W. E. Cheadle, to the New Hampshire.

P. A. Surgeons: J. J. A. McMullin, Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N. Y., to Asiatic Sta., via February transport; N. T. McLean, the Wyoming, to sick leave; J. T. Pollard, the Minneapolis, to the Wyoming; C. J. Holeman, Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., to the Montana.

A. Surgeon H. Priest to the Delaware.

A. D. Surgeons—J. D. Halleck, the Maryland to the San Diego; and J. E. Brown, Naval Station, Guam, home, wait orders.

Boatswains—F. A. Pippo, the St. Louis to Asiatic Sta., via the Nereus, and F. J. Mayer, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to the Southery.

Chief Gunners—F. L. Hoagland, to the Maine; J. J. Murray, to Rec. Ship at New York; E. Alberts, retired; and A. McHugh, the Maine, to the San Francisco.

Gunners—A. S. Rollins, the New Jersey, home, wait orders; L. M. Wegat, Boston Yard, to the New Jersey; C. A. Kohls, Rec. Ship at Boston, to the Rhode Island; W. E. Snyder, Rec. Ship at New York, to Flagship, First Div., Atlantic Fleet; P. E. Kuter, Rec. Ship at Philadelphia, to the Louisiana; E. A. Zehner, Rec. Ship at Philadelphia, to the Michigan; D. McWhorter, Jr., Rec. Ship at New York, to Flagship, Second Div., Atlantic Fleet; C. R. Rockwell, Rec. Ship at Boston, to Flagship, Third Div., Atlantic Fleet; and S. E. Lee, Rec. Ship at Norfolk, to Flagship, Fourth Div., Atlantic Fleet.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 9:

Surgeon R. L. Morris, Fleet Surgeon Asiatic Fleet, to home, wait orders.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming, the Saratoga, to treatment Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

Pay Clerk J. R. Flynn, Olongapo Station, to the Wilmington.

Marine Corps.

Capts. F. A. Barker, the Connecticut, to Puget Sound Barracks, and A. B. Owens, Philadelphia Barracks, to the Connecticut.

1st Lt. J. C. Adams, First Brigade, Haiti, to treatment Philadelphia Hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Buffalo, at Tiburon; Hercules, at Indian Head; Iris, at Topolobampo; Jupiter, at Norfolk; New Orleans, at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Arkansas, Southern drill grounds for New York; Aylwin, Hampton Roads for Newport; Baltimore, Iona Island, for off 96th St., North River, New York; Celtic Guantanamo, for Mexican waters; Columbia, Philadelphia for Cristobal; Delaware, Norfolk to sea; Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia, Southern drill grounds for Charleston; New York and Texas, Southern drill grounds for New York, and the Wyoming, Newport for Tompkinsville.

The Arethusa, now at Norfolk, ordered to Port Arthur, Texas, thence to Hampton Roads.

Upon the transfer of the flag of the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, from the Saratoga to the Brooklyn, at Manila, about Dec. 15, the former vessel will proceed to Puget Sound.

Upon arrival at Annapolis, the Prairie will probably be ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, Philadelphia, and thence to Haitian waters.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"The Good Shepherd."
8 P. M.—Hon. J. F. Rutherford.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6 and 7th Avs.
REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, PASTOR.
9:45 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. Speaker, the Pastor.
11—"The Church—The Call to the Impossible."
8—Vital Questions: What is Conversation? Thursday, 8—Mid-week Bible Study.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach. 11—"Contentment." 8—Fourth in popular course on "Little Journeys with Great Hymn Writers." "JAMES MONTGOMERY AND HIS HYMNS."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE BLOODLESS PICTURE OF THE MAN, AND THE FOURFOLD BLOODY PICTURE OF HIS CROSS."
8 P. M.—"THE LAST NIGHT OF THE BIGGEST FOOL ON EARTH; OR, THE AWFUL AWAKENING OF THE MAN WHO IGNORES GOD IN THIS LIFE AND ATTACHES MORE IMPORTANCE TO MATERIAL THINGS THAN TO HIS OWN SOUL."
Friday night, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will answer the questions: "WHY HAVE WE FOUR GOSPELS INSTEAD OF ONE? WHY DOES MARK SAY NOTHING ABOUT OUR LORD'S BIRTH, AND JOHN NOTHING ABOUT BETHLEHEM?"
All who desire to know how to study the Bible cordially invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
A. RAY PETTY, Acting Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Soul Soils"; 8 P. M., "The Biography of the Great."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Lecture by Miss Mary Antin.
11 A. M.—"FOR THY SAKE."
8 P. M.—Masonic Service; Special Music & Sermon.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Bible." 8 P. M.—"Pilgrim's Progress."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th Street & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. and 178th Street.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 84 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject: "SALVATION."
"And the Angel of His Presence saved them." One of a series of special sermons on "CERTAINTIES OF BELIEF."

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Frank K. Sanders.
8 P. M.—Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A DEEPENING EXPERIENCE."

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "LIFE, DEATH AND ETERNITY."

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.
"THE HEROISM OF THE COMMONPLACE."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11
Dr. Wise: "Booker T. Washington, American."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 45d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Pulpit and the Pew."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Religion and the Public Schools." (The Gary System.)
Monday, 11 A. M., sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Beauties of Nature in the Psalms."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All Are Welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Broadway at 93d St., Rev.
Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor.
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Moravian.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal.
GRACE—104 nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner. 11—"Faith Healing." 7:45—"Carelessness." Firemen's Quartet. Motion pictures.

Lecture 10 A. M. Franklin H. Giddings, LL. D., "Responsibility for Civilization."
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, corner 86th St.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.
Mr. Marshall at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Illustrated sermon by Dr. M. L. Robinson; Australian Cadets' Brass Band of 35 pieces.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., Rev. E. M. Tippy, D. D., of Rome, Italy. "Europe's God." 8 P. M., THE LOVE STORIES OF THE BIBLE—"Man's Love for Man," (David and Jonathan.)

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street.
Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Class for Men, Professor William J. Thompson, Leader for December. Bible Class for Women, Miss Katherine Douglass, 10 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST, Madison Av., 126th St.
Popular Sunday Nights—Sittig Trio, Dr. Ball, "Nights Before Christmas."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the

BUILDING HALTED HERE BY THE WAR

Contractors Greatly Delayed in Getting Steel for Their Construction Work.

MILLS BEHIND ON ORDERS

Congestion in the Iron Trade Is Growing Into a Serious Handicap on Reviving Industries.

Building contractors commenting on the tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation, issued yesterday, said they had to keep constantly on the alert to get enough steel for their work.

Construction of large buildings in the city is being resumed after a period of depression, and the contractors at this stage find that what with the orders for munitions and the freight congestion of the railroads due to the exporting of war material, they have hard work to carry out their schedules.

At the office of Post & McCord, one of the largest firms of contractors in the city having to do with general steel construction, it was said that orders for structural steel, instead of being given from two to two and a half months in advance, had to be placed four or five months before the material was needed.

The demand for shrapnel and for munitions of war generally is not held to be entirely to blame for the shortage in the structural steel market, for the facilities of the mills are taken up in part by the making of rails and railroad supplies of all kinds to fill the enormous orders from Russia.

Along all the railroads which come from the Pennsylvania and Ohio steel mill regions may be seen hundreds of cars loaded down with equipment and with heavy machinery of all kinds consigned to Russian buyers.

A member of the firm of Post & McCord said yesterday that so great was the congestion on the railroads that steel from Pittsburgh which ordinarily might be brought to this city in six or seven days at the longest was often twenty days on the way.

It was learned at the office of Marc Eidlitz & Sons, also builders who use large quantities of structural steel, that, while the firm was fortunate enough to be getting material, owing to placing orders further in advance than it had ever done before, there were many difficulties throughout the building trade on account of slow deliveries from the mills and great congestion on the railroads.

Many of the industries which are allied with the building trade are feeling the effect of the congested state of the steel market. The contracting plumbers, for instance, are doing a rushing business on paper, but they are constantly being delayed by the slowness of construction by the steel firms, and also by the great difficulties in getting through their own supplies.

Everywhere the contractors are running into the war munition industry. The mills are tied up with war orders in many parts of the country, the railroads are almost checked with shipments, and even when the building contractors get their material to this city they are again embarrassed because of the dearth of lighters. The lighters are busy transferring munitions and railroad supplies for the foreign markets. Over on the Jersey side the clang of hammers and a rapping of pneumatic tools, for the contractors are fabricating as much of the steel work as they can so as to have it ready for erection into buildings when it can be transported to Manhattan.

The New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford lines are struggling with the glut of freight of all kinds and are making adjustments of the passenger train service to permit the handling of freight. It is no unusual sight to see a powerful engine attached to a few cars of freight hurrying over the roads almost with the speed of express trains and often ahead of the caravans of commuters. The extra expense is justified in order to meet the demands of the shippers of munitions on one hand and the demand of the building contractors on the other.

SICK TEACHERS IN WANT.

Women's Association to Give Benefit for Their Needy Members.

Members of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, at their meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building last evening, said that Controller Prendergast maligned and discriminated against them.

"Why are we more discriminated against than the policemen and firemen?" was asked.

"Because we have no votes," answered the women in a chorus.

Teachers' pensions were discussed and much was said of invalided teachers on leave of absence who are not getting their prescribed half pay. Instances were cited of teachers in great need for this reason, and of some really ill who have returned to school work because they needed money. It was voted to hold an entertainment for the benefit of needy teachers before Christmas.

Miss Grace Strachan, the association President, discussed the teachers' pension measures proposed by the Mayor's Committee and those proposed by the Committee of Presidents of Teachers' Associations with whom she has been working. It was voted to allow Miss Strachan to act for the teachers according to her own judgment.

Peter J. Brady, representing the Federation of Labor, told the teachers they would never have strength until they joined the Federation. Miss Strachan said the teachers did not do so because a strike would mean injury to the children.

WITHHOLDS ENO PAPERS.

Relatives Contesting Will May Inspect Them Only on Court Orders.

Surrogate Fowler ruled yesterday that relations of Amos F. Eno who are contesting the will in which he left his residuary estate to Columbia University and other public institutions should not inspect indiscriminately all of Mr. Eno's papers, now in the hands of the temporary administrators. The Surrogate held that while they should have full opportunity to see papers bearing on the case, they could do so only upon application to the court for permission to inspect specified documents.

The Surrogate held that the inspection must be "consistent with the justice due to the testator's wishes in regard to private and irrelevant papers."

With regard to the commissions due the temporary administrators of the will is broken, Surrogate Fowler held that the question could not be determined until a judicial settlement of the temporary administrators' accounts was made.

EXCHANGE GOLD FOR PAPER.

$16,250,000 in Precious Metal Collected in Schools of Prussia.

Collections in the schools of Prussia have yielded $16,250,000 in gold, which has been exchanged for paper money and added to the Reichsbank's stock of yellow metal, and the Minister of Education is determined that the work shall be kept up. In a communication sent to the provincial school boards, he thanks all the officers and teachers for their activities and urges that the collections be continued with all possible diligence, says a report in the Berliner Tageblatt of Nov. 21.

On Nov. 13 the order prohibiting the export or transit of gold was extended to cover practically every kind of gold coin, pure gold, or gold alloy, no matter how low the percentage. Even tinsel was included.

WIFE'S SONG IRRITATED HIM.

E. P. Ketchum Says Her Selection Dwelt on Marital Servitude.

Everett P. Ketchum testified yesterday before Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court in the suit brought by his wife, Ada, for a separation. He said he was 39 years old, was graduated from Yale University in 1898, and was admitted to the bar in 1900. He said he is of a musical temperament and belongs to several singing clubs. L. Harding Rogers, a classmate, introduced him to his wife. He testified that Rogers, who said she had never been kissed, sought to prove this statement by trying three times to kiss the plaintiff, but met with resistance. Mr. Ketchum was present during the three attempts and described just what had occurred.

This incident so pleased Mr. Ketchum that shortly afterward he proposed marriage. The plaintiff told him, he said, that she had received twenty-five similar proposals from men ranging all the way from a rich and elderly Senator to the young college man. The defendant recited how the plaintiff told him that he was her ideal of a man and would reserve for him her first kiss. Mr. Ketchum said he was sure the Lord had brought him and the plaintiff together. He told how he proposed, how he was accepted, and then, he said, she kissed him. The testimony thereafter ran along osculatory lines.

"I kissed her frequently," said Mr. Ketchum, "and she kissed me. She kissed me so long that I had to turn my head away in order to breathe."

Mr. Ketchum said that he and the plaintiff motored to Asbury Park to see Mrs. Brown, the plaintiff's mother, and that the latter quickly switched the talk to his financial affairs.

"Mrs. Brown told me," said the defendant, "that she would like to go to the theatre with us, that she would like to visit my bungalow in Tampa, Fla., and spoke of her lonely life."

At one point in the proceedings Mr. Ketchum said:

"I have since reflected a great deal about the sad condition into which I have innocently brought myself."

Asked by Mrs. Ketchum's counsel if he loved his wife, the defendant replied:

"As one of God's creatures, I owe her consideration, but when you ask me if I love her, how can I? I cannot. She is as far removed from my ideal of a wife as the East is from the West."

He also testified that his wife's manner grew cold when he expressed disapproval of his wife's mother living with them. His wife told him, he said, that she thought more of her mother than any one else in the world. He said that his wife irritated him by constantly singing in his presence a song that declared that "there is no virtue in repentance, you have got to serve your sentence," and closing, "You have got to serve your time, and your ankle wears the ball and chain."

The trial will be resumed Monday morning

ALBERT E. LOHMAN A SUICIDE

Theatrical Manager Shoots Himself Because of Illness.

Albert E. Lohman, a theatrical manager, who had been in bad health for two years, shot and killed himself yesterday morning in his apartment in the Hotel Princeton, 116 West Forty-fifth Street, where he had lived for four years. On a desk in the room was an unaddressed note on which he had written: "Cause—illness. Have my body cremated and send the ashes with my effects to my brother at Hartford, Conn."

His body was not found until the afternoon, when several friends from the Friars Club, directly opposite, at 107 West Forty-fifth Street, called to inquire about him because he had not been at the club the night previous.

After writing the brief note Lohman had apparently turned off the light, then placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and fired a bullet upward through the top of his head. The bullet cut a hole in the ceiling and dropped to the floor. Policeman Strickland of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent the body to the morgue pending instructions from Lohman's brother. His effects, which included diamond pins and rings and a gold watch were sent to the station.

Lohman was 53 years old and unmarried. Six years ago he had a paralytic stroke, but recovered and continued active work as the manager of the "Garden of Allah" until the close of the 1913 season. He had been associated with George Tyler, now of the Klaw & Erlanger offices, for ten years, principally in the management of road companies. Previously he had been with William A. Brady, and for a long time served in a similar capacity with Jacob Litt and A. W. Dingwall. His first connection with the stage was as a player. He was a member of the original cast of "Shenandoah."

On the advice of "Diamond Jim" Brady six months ago, when Lohman's health became worse, he went to Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore for treatment. The physicians could do little for him and since he had been very much discouraged.

SAFETY FIRST SCOUTS.

They Will Teach Children How to Avoid Street Accidents.

A new organization, the Safety First Scouts, is soon to be started in the public schools. The sponsor is the Safety First Society, and it has the indorsement of Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education. The object of the new organization is to reduce the number of street accidents by teaching school children the value of safety first precautions. About twelve boys for each of the 186 schools are to be appointed scouts by the Principals. Each group will have a Captain, also selected by the Principal.

Scouts will memorize this creed:

I promise to help safeguard the life of every pupil of my school.

While on duty I promise absolute obedience to my Captain.

I will be courteous in all my demands on the boys and girls of my school for observing the safety-first rules.

I will be just in all my reports of failure on the part of pupils to heed my demands while I am on duty.

I will talk safety with my comrades while at play, to interest them in the conservation of human life.

I will further the safety first movement in every way I can, by helping old or infirm people and children at dangerous crossings, to city pavements, and in crowded or dangerous places.

The school Principals will direct the Captain of each group of scouts to prepare reports of the meetings, outlining the discussions and suggestions which are to be forwarded to the Safety First Society.

WIPES OUT $55,000 VERDICT.

Court Gives Westminster Church Only 6 Cents Against Presbytery.

A judgment for $55,000 obtained by the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at 208 to 214 West Twenty-third Street, against the Presbytery of New York, which was reduced in the Supreme Court to $19,477, was further reduced yesterday by the Appellate Division to 6 cents.

The controversy between the church and the Presbytery, which dissolved the church, has been in the courts for years. The church corporation, after its dissolution, sued to recover the church and rectory and for damages for the loss of the use of the premises.

After three jury trials and appeals the Appellate Division says the right of the plaintiff to possession of the property has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals because the Presbytery could not dissolve the corporation.

With regard to damages, the Appellate Division held that the corporation is entitled to only a nominal sum, and reduced the verdict to 6 cents.

CITY TO WELCOME LATIN AMERICANS

Many Prominent Men on Committee to Greet Delegates to Scientific Congress.

LANSING ASKS MAYOR'S AID

Secretary of State Points Out Importance of Meeting in Washington.

Secretary of State Robert Lansing wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday asking the Mayor to appoint a representative to serve on a committee to extend all proper courtesies to the delegates from Latin American Republics to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Washington from Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916. In his letter Secretary Lansing said:

Between now and then many of these delegates will pass through New York City en route to Washington, and, in order that all proper courtesies may be extended to them, it is proposed to create a reception committee in New York to meet these distinguished gentlemen upon landing, to look after their comfort while there, and facilitate their journey to Washington.

To provide for this hospitality, it has seemed best to organize an Executive Committee on Reception, composed of representatives of yourself as Mayor, the Collector of the Port, the Chamber of Commerce, the Pan-American Society of the United States, and the Carnegie Endowment, with a Chairman who will act as my personal representative on the committee and extend a welcome to the foreign delegates in my name.

Attached to this committee will be military and naval aides. I have asked J. C. Breckinridge to serve as Chairman of this committee, and to be my personal representative, and I will appreciate it if you will designate some one as your personal representative to serve with him.

It further seems advisable to organize a larger General Committee on Reception, headed by yourself as Mayor and composed of men whose names are herewith attached, and to each of whom I have addressed a note, copy of which is inclosed, inviting his co-operation.

This great Congress, although scientific in name, comprehends many of the principal branches of human activity, including such interesting topics as commerce, finance, transportation, public health and sanitation, mining and metallurgy, international law, engineering, education, conservation, &c., and indications now point to a greater attendance of representative Latin Americans than have ever before participated in a Pan-American gathering.

The ex-officio members of the Executive Committee are:

J. C. Breckinridge, Chairman.
Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port.
Theodore Rousseau, representing the Mayor.
Seth Low, Chamber of Commerce of New York.
Dr. H. E. Bard, representing the Pan-American Society.
Dr. North, representing the Carnegie Endowment.

The names of those suggested by Secretary Lansing to serve on the larger Reception Committee are:

George F. Baker, Jr.,
George W. Burleigh,
Otto T. Bannard,
Nicholas M. Butler,
Joseph H. Choate,
Robert F. Cutting,
Robert W. de Forest,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
Prof. J. C. Egbert,
Samuel W. Fairchild,
Prof. J. E. Fletcher,
Virginia Gildersleeve,
Elbert H. Gary,
Dr. P. Tecumseh Goldsmith,
A. J. Hemphill,
Thomas W. Lamont,
Douglas Mathewson,
Marcus M. Marks,
Emerson McMillan,
William F. Morgan,
H. Snowden Marshall,
G. Outerbridge,
Dr. H. S. Prichett,
Joseph M. Price,
W. A. Prendergast,
Oscar S. Straus,
Isaac N. Seligman,
Charles H. Sherrill,
R. A. C. Smith,
Willard D. Straight,
Francis L. Stetson,
Frank A. Vanderlip,
George T. Wilson,
Albert H. Wiggin,
William Whitridge,
Felix M. Warburg,
C. M. Wickersham,
Cabot Ward,
Vincent Astor,
Philip J. Britt,
F. Q. Brown,
Col. Samuel P. Colt,
Judge A. C. Coxe,
J. P. Grace,
A. Barton Hepburn,
George L. Ingraham,
Darwin R. Kingsley,
Sidney Mezes,
George McAneny,
Winchild Osborn,
William C. Osborn,
Louis A. Pounds,
George W. Perkins,
Charles H. Sabin,
Thomas W. Slocum,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Thomas Kearny,
Lorenzo Daniels,
Harrison C. Lewis,
William D. Mahon,
James M. Motley,
Dr. Ramon Guiteras,
Severo Mallet-Prevost,
James Brown,
Frederick Strauss,
Phanor J. Eder,
Charles M. Schwab,
Dr. Charles Henna,
Perry Belmont,
Adolph S. Ochs,
William C. Reick,
Ogden M. Reid,
John D. Rockefeller,
Com. J. W. Kelly,
Frank Munsey,
Dr. E. Rumely,
Ralph Pulitzer,
Henry J. Wright,
Oswald G. Villard,
George Cooper,
William B. Lewis,
John A. Tenant,
William Van Antwerp,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Mortimer L. Schiff.

The Mayor will send a reply to Secretary Lansing today.

ALLIES' COTTON BURNS.

500 Bales for Russia Damaged on North River Pier.

Fire was discovered at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Pier 49, North River, belonging to the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, among 500 bales of cotton that had been landed from the steamship Comus on Monday and consigned to Archangel, Russia. Owing to the dense smoke which filled the inclosed concrete pier, the firemen had difficulty in getting to the heart of the fire in the centre of the stacks of cotton. The blaze spread to 300 barrels of sugar stored near the cotton. The damage was estimated at $15,000. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained last night.

When the smoke was seen coming from the cotton, Superintendent G. A. Swain got all the longshoremen from the steamship Momus, which was alongside, and all the employes on the pier busy with hand trucks to get the cotton to Pier 48, where the bales were spread out and saturated with water. They were assisted by three engine companies, the fireboat Willett, and two truck companies under the charge of Battalion Chief Larry McGuire. It was five hours before the fire was under control. Superintendent Swain ordered the Momus slacked away from the pier and also had 400 barrels of alcohol, which were stored near the cotton, to be carted off to the next pier.

Mr. Swain said last night that he believed no one in New York knew that the 500 bales of cotton were to be shipped to Russia, and it was possible that the fire had started through spontaneous combustion when it was on board the Comus coming from New Orleans to this port and had been smoldering until yesterday afternoon.

PROF. BURDICK TO RESIGN.

Columbia Law Teacher to Quit Because of Ill-Health.

Professor Francis M. Burdick, Dwight Professor of Law of the Columbia University Law School, has announced that he will resign at the end of the academic year. Professor Burdick has been associated with the Faculty for over twenty-five years and is eligible to retire under the rules of the university.

Professor Burdick has been in poor health for the last two years, and is at present absent from his classes on account of illness. He is the second prominent member of the Faculty to retire this year. A few months ago Professor G. W. Kirchwey, formerly Dean of the Columbia Law School, handed in his resignation.

WOOL MARKET IS FIRM.

Distribution Continues in Greater Volume Than in Previous Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week was in greater volume than in previous years. Many lines have been advanced and the market continues firm. Collections are better than last year at this time."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, high-class jobber looking at samples between 9 and 11, 1,211 Waldorf Building.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Rothstein & Nelson, successors to M. Rosen & Co., 146 West 25th St. M. Levine, buyer.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. Sam Levy & Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at samples of Spring Silk Dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking, between 9 and 12 every day for one week. Room 601, 45 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Manufacturer looking at sample girls' Spring shoe top suits; good merchandise only. Seventh floor, 114 East 23d St.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at Spring samples all week. 164 West 25th St., 8th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLOUSES, GOWNS, PETTICOATS.—French importation, a variety of the latest models for immediate sale on exhibition now by Mlle. Renee Bennett at Hotel Vanderbilt. Tel. 7100 Murray Hill.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur collar and bottom; selling out at low prices. Bijou Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush coats, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revel & Sonomor; all sizes. Arthur Brahms, 138 W. 22d. Chelsea 3975

SKIRTS.—Now showing novelties in skirts. Lesser & Roggen, 7 West 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—We are ready to place orders on snappy models. 452 6th Av., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Chiffon house wants city salesman acquainted with millinery jobbers; salary. Y 252 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Season Ahead for Summer Cloths.

Manufacturers of the mohair mixture Summer cloths for the men's wear trade are of the opinion that suits made of these goods will see an increased sale next Summer. One of the strongest influences toward the successful marketing of the lightweight cloths will be the dye situation. Comparatively little coloring stuff is required in dyeing these goods, so that fast dyes may be used. By next Summer it is believed that the consumer will have a fair idea of the difference between a fast dye and a color that will rub off and fade in the sun. It is natural to expect, then, that recourse will be taken to fast dyed Summer clothing.

***

Ribbon Trade Becomes Active.

The millinery jobbers are now visiting the ribbon market and placing a very fair amount of business. Glace ribbons are receiving quite a share of attention in from sixty to seventy lignes. Velvet ribbons continue to be favored, and manufacturers' agents believe that they will be sold in even larger quantities than last season. The demand in the previous period was restricted almost entirely to black, but colors are now being sought. Almost anything in the velvet line will be taken, and deliveries are being asked for January and February. In silk ribbons it is quite settled that the pastel shades will be most popular for Spring.

***

A Busy Season in Silks.

Some remarkable business has been done in the silk trade, and a good example of how well sold up certain houses are was given yesterday by the head of one concern. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 1 twice as much business was done this year than in the four months from October to February of the season a year ago. It is certain that the sales during the month of October will equal the total amount of business taken during the six months' season of a year ago. For the last thirty days nothing has been done for the simple reason that no more orders could be taken. It is a question now of delivering the merchandise that has been sold.

***

Spring Wash Goods Do Well.

Any reminder of Spring on a day like yesterday seems out of order, and quite a little joking comment to this effect was passed yesterday in one of the local dry goods houses where Spring wash goods were being unpacked and put on the shelves. An unusually good advance retail business is reported on these goods for the new season, in spite of color restrictions and the higher prices asked on many of the lines. The demand for them to date has been general, embracing printed, yarn-dyed, and staple cotton goods, as well as novelties in silk and cotton. In spite of the earlier predictions that the Spring of 1916 would be a white season essentially, the opinion is held here that the sale of wash goods will doubtless be limited only by the difficulty in getting desirable fabrics later on.

***

Colored Goods Very Unsettled.

Things are happening thick and fast these days for the buyer of colored cotton goods. Yesterday a leading producer of staple ginghams put the goods "at value," and other factors are expected to follow suit in the near future. Well-known lines of dress ginghams have been withdrawn, and those that are still to be had are growing firmer in price. Some of the best-known percales are now out of the market, and prints have been moved up in price by leading makers. One of the leading factors in the denim end of the trade has withdrawn its goods because of the difficulty experienced in getting substitutes for natural and synthetic blues. With the demand for all of these and other colored goods far from poor, the situation is easy to picture.

***

Quilt Salesmen Did Well.

Quilt salesmen who have returned from recent trips report considerable success, the jobbers' stocks of these goods being quite generally depleted and the call for immediate shipments larger than usual as a result. Orders for delivery through the first three months of next year have also been good, notwithstanding the advance of about 10 per cent. that has been made in the prices asked for certain standard goods. Both satins and crochets have been taken equally well from all accounts. The reports indicate that business has been good quite generally. As for the South, orders from the States just below Mason and Dixon's line are said to now better than those from the States nearer the Gulf, but steady improvement in the call for goods from the latter territory is anticipated.

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Are Hard After Linens.

Buyers of linens, who some months ago were smiling to themselves when reports of a growing scarcity of these goods were appearing, are now said to be falling over themselves in their endeavor to get these goods, and are, in consequence, paying considerably higher prices for them. The demand was said yesterday to be of a general nature, and to be coming from all parts of the country, one of the leading houses reporting a very large mail business. As a result of the present demand, stocks held in this market are rapidly approaching the vanishing point, and the high prices asked in the primary markets are reducing import orders to a minimum. A novel feature of the market recently has been the success of certain sellers in buying linens back from their customers for more than they sold them, and reselling them at an advance over the repurchase price. The buyers are now getting "wise" and are refusing these offers.

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Clearing Up Customs Cases.

With a view to clearing the files before Jan. 1, the Board of General Appraisers is taking drastic action in the case of a large number of importers' protests which have remained undefended for a long time. Many of these cases were called repeatedly at the regular hearings, no appearances being recorded. The board instituted this "house cleaning" just prior to the advent of the new fiscal year July 1 last, and is applying the process again in order to make a better showing for the calendar year. Yesterday several hundred protests were overruled. Officials said merchants had been given full opportunity to defend their actions for recovery of duties paid on imported merchandise, but in a great many instances failed to do so. The cleaning up process will be continued to the end of the year.

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About the Spring Suits.

Most of the Spring suits that are now being shown here are of the type that is more suitable for wear at the Southern Winter resorts than for early appearance in Northern climes. Short jackets, ranging in length from the waistline to just below the hips, are favored, and the skirts, which are also short, are full and plainly made for the most part. Quite a few circular skirts are being shown. Silks, combinations of silks and woolens, and such goods as serges, gabardines, broadcloths, &c., are being used to considerable extent. The lighter shades predominate from all accounts, and there is quite a smattering of creams and whites. Business is said to be opening up quite well, with the better grades of goods most in demand.

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Printcloths More Active.

Printcloths were more active in the local gray goods market yesterday than for several days. Good-sized sales of 39-inch 72-76s were made at 6 cents for delivery in February, March, and April, and, while some spots were said to have moved at 5⅞ cents, it is now difficult to get any of these goods under 6 cents. Large sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made for delivery in January and February at 5¼ cents, and a heavy business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents for shipment during this month and next. Past January it is said to be practically impossible now to get goods out at less than 4¾ cents. For 38½-inch 60-52s, 4⅜ cents was paid for delivery during the first quarter of 1916, while 60-48s are reported to have sold for the same period at 4¼ cents. Yesterday it was difficult to get spot goods out under that price. Heavy goods were fairly active and continued very firm at recent prices. Closing quotations on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c
*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ROSENZWEIG & ROSENZWEIG, dealers in silks and dress goods at 1,374 Fifth Avenue and at 815 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, have made an assignment to Edmund Wright. The partners are Nathan and Herman Rosenzweig, and the deed was signed by Nathan. Two petitions in bankruptcy were also filed against them. Liabilities were stated to be $30,000, and assets $10,000.

FREDERICK NEWMAN of 210 East Fourteenth Street, who formerly kept bakeries and lunch rooms at various places, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,313.

JULIA NEWMAN of 210 East Fourteenth Street, who formerly kept a bakery and lunch room, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,800 and assets $25 in materials.

MORRIS GOLDSTEIN of 1,017 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,500 and no assets.

SAMUEL CLAYMAN, dealer in paper and woodenware at 316-318 East 118th Street, has made an assignment to Max Rubenstein. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

PAUL LA SPINA.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Peter La Spina of 235 East 115th Street, formerly a dealer in cut stone, on consent of creditors.

AUGUSTE HILL, INC., dressmaker of 7 East Forty-seventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $25,254 and assets $3,810.

EMME, YOUNG & CO., INC., dealers in motor-boat supplies at 113 Chambers Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $10,403 and assets $4,108.

CHARLES H. HERBST & CO., manufacturers of dresses at 9 West Twentieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $5,512 and assets $1,083.

VITO CORIELLO, dealer in dry goods at 630 East 187th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,924 and assets $1,281.

LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY of 33 East Ninth Street has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $4,145, nominal assets $1,450 and actual assets $1,375.

ERNEST G. MANN, druggist at 409 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $8,387, nominal assets $4,880 and actual assets $2,078.

SOSLAWSKY & DELKIN, clothing dealers of 53 Hester Street, who made an assignment on Nov. 24, have had their property reassigned to them.

LATHROP, HASKINS & CO.—Judge Hough has made a final allowance in the case of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., stock brokers of 60 Broadway, of $20,000 to Abram I. Elkus and William A. Barber as attorneys for the trustee. This makes a total allowance of $55,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Marvellette Laboratories, also known as the Pheno Remedy Company and the Pheno Septol Company, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy this afternoon. Liabilities, $58,083; assets, $50,141. Failure is due to prices of chemicals increased by war.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Carthage Lodge, No. 365, I. O. O. F., filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $16,687 and assets of $607.

SHERMAN, Texas, Dec. 10—The Sherman Cotton Oil Provision Company, which filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court here, has scheduled its assets at $151,382 and liabilities at $116,691.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 873 business failures in the United States during the week, against 333 for the previous week, and 427, 371, 281 and 309 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 101, New England 46, Southern 86, Western 78, Northwestern 28 and Far Western 34. Canada had 50, against 43 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alco Amusement Co., Joseph Broudy and Benjamin Reisner—Norden Electric Sign Co., Inc. $141.14
Bester, Marcus—W. J. Ehrich 100.44
Bein, Tobias—W. S. Goldman 264.41
Brannon, George—L. De R. Campbell et al. 117.20
Blum, Morris—W. Schwenn, costs 112.86
Brauch, Herman—J. L. Adler 239.66
Bachrach, Joseph—Bruns Brauns 386.46
Biggs, Helen W.—Sea Gate Association 965.24
Berkelhamer, Albert M. and Louis Ushman—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc. 125.46
Butler, Edward—American Slicing Machine Co. 122.41
Beecher, Robert L.—Duffy Carney Co. 155.02
Boughtol, Henty L., and Florence R. O'Neill—C. Thompson 1,034.40
City of New York—F. V. Smith Contracting Co. 637.35
City of New York—G. E. Thomas 250.00
Caven, John L.—German Exchange Bank 250.16
Cohn, Isaac J.—W. F. Conner 1,006.76
C. Connor Cowpland, Inc.—Delaware Seamless Tube Co. 471.14
Conforti, Raphael—P. Calmon 106.80
Dillon, Charlotte F.—H. Nussbaum 2,135.29
Drouillard, James T.—B. Altman & Co. 141.46
Dunn, William J.—Madam Estetta, Inc. 829.75
Ebert, Ludwig—C. Kahlman 96.05
Figura, Charles—W. F. Donnelly 288.91
Fitch, Cornell Ry. Co.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., costs 105.03
Gallagher, Patrick—A. Hackenberg 535.36
Giore, Evins F.—Central Radiator Co. 874.72
Getzel, Sam—J. Rubin 116.70
Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.—London Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Canada 582.30
Gordon, Julius—D. C. Kassel 156.82
Hewlett Bay Co.—Henry Steers, Inc. 290.90
Haick, Joseph—Morse & Rogers 178.83
Hartley Open Stair Tenement Co.—H. Litvack 402.41
Hammerman, Jacob—S. Goldstein et al. 101.41
Haberman, Herman W.—A. Sauhami et al. 400.02
Jackson, Wm. H.—Lecouver Press Co. 230.91
Johnson, Solon H.—John C. Hieber & Co. 725.80
J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.—A. Shaikowitz $4,590.80
Langer, Abel—H. B. Endicott et al. 160.12
Lubinsky, Max, gdn.—A. Stevens, costs 115.08
Lynch, John—Girlin, costs 190.26
Lynch, John W.—G. C. Lynch, costs 100.93
Mayer, Finella L., and Leopold D. Mayer—M. Salomon et al. 415.00
McDowell Co. and Joseph Leiser—A. Zekash 101.41
Mackey, Robert K.—Nadig Realty Co., Inc. 174.61
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.—D. Gingold 1,111.26
Murray, Frank M.—Bowker Fertilizer Co. 1,056.77
Mangalmei, Marcurio—Wotherspoon Plaster Mills, Inc. 414.84
Nolan, Michael—M. H. Sugerman et al. 122.21
Neugebauer, August—Lenox Painters' Supply Co., Inc. 9,112.82
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co.—M. A. Vigotito 2,820.99
Perlbinder, Joseph, and Charles Jzwitz—A. Alterman 352.03
Same—F. Alterman 1,114.63
O'Rourke Engineering Construction Co. —F. Pomagney 5,000.00
Prager, John I.—K. Hoehler & Co. 139.42
Pigueron, Wm. G.—J. Sackheim 6,726.48
Reynolds, Frank E., and Frank B. Monarch—Daniel Baking Co. 132.84
Raed, J. Parker, Jr.—Western Union Telegraph Co. 278.88
Seested, Charles—Benjamin & Kertner Co. 114.75
Sacks, Samuel—Electrotone Auto Music Co. 194.91
Schwelt, Katie—M. P. Lapert 105.41
Scherman, Geo. A.—Sulzberger & Sons Co. 625.93
Sherman, Emma V.; Wm. A. Sherman, and Runline Realty and Construction Co.—J. A. Stewart et al. 803.61
Schuck, John, and National Surety Co. —People ex. rel. 3,000.00
Stallo, Edmund K.—M. Harrington 2,007.67
Tyroler, Leo—T. K. Mahlon 247.02
Tauber, Harry—M. Blumenfeld 179.65
Van Aken, Chas. H., and William J. McCotter—H. N Steifert 10,533.52
Van Housen, Esther C. Welsbecker 105.19
Winterbottom, Benjamin V. R.—F. D. Matthews 4,709.58
Waldman, Samuel — Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co. 107.76
Walters, Eugene—Carey Show Print Co. 501.20
Wise, John A.—W. V. Kelly 439.50
Willegrodt, Oscar—Seamen's Bank for Savings 13,247.44
Weidman, Louis—J. Wallace 122.72
Weinhandler, Georgia — Western Holding Co., Inc. 187.07
William R. Jenkins Co.—E. T. Howard Co., Inc. 849.19
Waring, Edw. M.—L. M. Gerry 204.23
Warshal, Abraham—H. Schulman 271.51
Weekly Alexander Hamilton Institute 105.72
Langer, Avel—H. B. Endicott et al. 169.12
Wilensky, Morris—S. Goldman, costs 110.34
Weltcek, Joseph—P. Baron 144.45
Watson, Joseph—Oradell Stock Farm 100.16

In Bronx County.

Brennen, Michael—H. Nicholas et al. $205.42
Barber, Frank—N. Y. Telephone Co. 25.27
Buggeln, Libbie—Crescent Bookbinding Co., Inc. 89.98
Buggeln, Robert—Same 312.01
Barckmann, John—City Kalamein Co. 173.82
Edelstein, Jacob—L. J. Brimm 144.31
Eder, Elizabeth, and Christian—O. M. Felsing 638.52
Goeben, Hugo, and Emil Pettinati—J. Martinelli 29.27
Gillis, Thomas J.—H. L. Herbert & Co. 44.77
Hornichter, Sigmund—J. Berger 788.41
Klausner, Max—Readsboro Chair Co., Inc. 197.33
Maki, Nestor—Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc. 89.87
Mulligan, Agnes K. M.—D. B. Cocks 91.15
Same—Same et al. 96.56
Orlowsky, Jacob, Israel Orlowsky, and Meyer Fried—H. Berman 68.72
Paas, Fred W.—R. Naegeli 164.07
Pfaner, Frank B.—M. Langfelder & Son 71.36
Sylvester, Catherine J.—L. Levison 98.41
Thorn, Percy M.—F. E. Small 194.84

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Adler, Louis N.—J. Adler, March 17, 1915 ..... $2,000.00
Ball, Ernest—G. H. Randall, July 6, 1915 124

GOV. DRAPER ASKED MELLEN'S ADVICE

Massachusetts Executive Conferred with New Haven Heads Over Message.

ALL LEGAL, WITNESS SAYS

Government Tries to Show Defendant Directors Had Too Much Influence on Legislation.

Government counsel prosecuting the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company tried yesterday in the Federal District Court to offset the effect of some of the evidence on cross-examination of Charles S. Mellen, by showing the influence the railroad company had with the State government of Massachusetts. Counsel for the defense had put in evidence documents to show that the New Haven never took any step toward what the Government has described as the monopolization of the resources of New England without the official sanction of the governing authorities concerned, and yesterday R. L. Batts, for the Government, tried to turn the tables by proving that the authorities were by no means impartial in their actions.

Mr. Batts began by wanting to know whether the annual stockholders' meetings were really kept informed of what was going on.

"Did you ever account to your stockholders for your political campaign fund in 1904?" he was asked.

"I should make no more accounting of that to the stockholders than I should of any personal expenditure. That matter, I think, became public in the Prouty investigation in Massachusetts."

After this it came out that two civil suits had been brought in Massachusetts against Mr. Mellen for an accounting of his expenditures as President of the New Haven.

The first attack Mr. Batts made upon the governmental authority, boasted by Mr. Mellen, consisted in the quotation of a report written by ex-Governor William L. Douglass of Massachusetts, when, as a minority member of the Committee on Industry and Commerce, he protested against the advances made by the New Haven. It was intended to offset the approval of the New Haven's plans by such men as Governor Draper, William G. McAdoo and the Attorney General of Massachusetts.

"Was there any agitation in Massachusetts," asked Mr. Batts, "over the acquisition of the New Haven?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Mellen. "There was agitation."

Mr. Batts suggested that the witness had sought to influence public officials and he replied:

"I did not, nor do I know that it was done except through legal channels. Newspaper articles and stories were written and our legislative agent did his work in his own appointed sphere. That was all."

Then Mr. Batts produced a letter written to Mr. Mellen on July 29, 1907, by T. E. Byrnes, then Vice President of the New Haven, in which he told of his personal intimacy with Mr. Crocker, who had just been appointed to the Commerce Commission by Governor Guild. He said that "he asked me to outline to him what changes we thought should be made in the present capitalization laws of Massachusetts, and also what recommendations we thought his commission should make in reference to the development of transportation interests within the State.

Mr. Draper became Governor and still remained well disposed to New Haven enterprises, and on April 15, 1909 Mr. Byrnes wrote to Mr. Mellen concerning the crisis just before the Boston Holding Railway Company bill was passed on the recommendation of the Governor.

"The Governor," he wrote, "has reached the conclusion that the present situation is intolerable and should be corrected, and that public opinion would support such a movement. I have been conferring with the Governor and the Attorney General for many weeks and we have reached the following tentative understanding."

Then Mr. Byrnes outlined the act creating the Boston Holding Company and went on to speak of the Governor's message. He wrote:

"The Governor says he would like to send his message to the Legislature next Monday and I would like your opinion in the matter as soon as possible.

"The Governor has gone over the matter carefully with me and shown me the tentative draft of his message, and I believe he is disposed to find a solution of the question, which will not embarrass us but, on the contrary, will be helpful.

"While it is no part of the arrangement we have discussed the general subject of our securities with the Attorney General, and feel certain that we can agree upon legislation, which will remove any difficulties we have heretofore had with the State in respect to them."

Mr. Mellen denied that he helped Governor Draper in preparing his message, but he said he had seen a draft of the Holding Company's bill. Mr. Batts wanted to know if there was a bargain, by which Governor Draper was to be permitted to name the President of the Boston & Maine, but the defense succeeded in getting that line of inquiry excluded.

Mr. Batts will continue his redirect examination on Mr. Mellen on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL.

New Haven's President Urges Changes in Railroad Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company testifying before the Public Service Commission today said that he favored a plan giving the Federal Government jurisdiction over "some of the larger railroad questions," which were now under authority of State commissions or Legislatures.

"The public interest would be better served," he said, "and a great waste of energy and time of those who are trying to administer the properties would be obviated by such a change." Issues of stocks and bonds were included, he said, in the subjects which he had in mind.

Mr. Elliott also advocated legislation increasing the powers of railroad companies in Massachusetts to purchase the securities of other corporations. He recommended a change in the general laws which would permit a railroad company to buy the securities of any other corporation provided that it first obtained the approval of the Public Service Commission.

"Do you think the questions of railroad policy of the State should be left with the Public Service Commission rather than the Legislature?" Chairman McLeod asked.

"The Public Service Commission is better acquainted than the Legislature with the railroad situation and railroad problems, and if this commission decides ,after a public hearing, that the purchase of an interest in any corporation by a railroad company is for the public interest the public is thoroughly protected," was the reply.

Summarized, the suggestions of the New Haven's President in regard to railroad regulation are as follows:

No further restrictive powers should be exercised by the State in addition to the present powers of the Public Service Commission.

No addition of penalties should be imposed for the violation of any laws now on the books.

Railroad companies should be permitted to acquire the securities of leased lines if the proceeds of the securities are to be applied to betterments or improvements of the leased lines, provided the sanction of the Public Service Commission is obtained for each purchase of such securities.

Railroad companies should be permitted to purchase the stock or securities of any company if the Public Service Commission finds such purchase to be in the public interest.

Federal authorities should have jurisdiction over stock and bond issues by interstate railroads. No further extension of the State's powers in this respect should be recommended.

Massachusetts should not insist upon the immediate sale by the New Haven of its holdings in the Berkshire Street Railway Company.

Before President Elliott took the stand Frank A. Farnham, representing the New Haven, requested the commission to recommend to the Legislature the validation and sanction of "any acts which have heretofore been done by the New Haven and have not been seriously questioned—so far as their results bear on public interest."

The New Haven desires to hold the Nantucket Steamboat Company, Mr. Farnham said, and asserted that the service rendered by this company had improved since it assumed control.

The company also desired to hold the securities of its leased lines now in its possession.

Mr. Farnham also asked that the commission recommend a validation of the New Haven's holdings outside of Massachusetts that were acquired under the laws of other States, including the Central New England, the New York, Westchester & Boston, the New York Connecting Railroad, the Rutland, and the New York, Ontario & Western.

"Nobody would say that we can get along without the Central New England," Mr. Farnham said. "What the line cost us is only a drop in the bucket compared to the amount it would cost to put the New York Division in shape to handle the business."

The New York, Westchester & Boston, he said, had to be built by some one in order to relieve the intolerable congestion at the Grand Central Terminal in New York.

"Whoever got that line would have been the goat, and in that case the New Haven was the 'goat,'" he said. "We stood the burden and the line has worked out pretty well, and in time will pay expenses. It has resulted in relief of the congestion at the Grand Central, and its business is improving each year."

The New York connecting railroad, he said, was essential to the New Haven for a proper handling of its business, and gave it access to the Pennsylvania terminal. The Rutland and the New York, Ontario & Western were not so essential, Mr. Farnham said, and if any one would pay the New Haven the cost of the roads the New Haven stood ready to dispose of them.

PLAN $100,000,000 COMPANY.

Los Angeles Man Announces Organization of Big Petroleum Corporation

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 10.—E. L. Doheny of this city today announced the plans for the organization of a $100,000,000 petroleum and transportation company, to be the greatest enterprise of its kind in America. Mr. Doheny has just returned from the East. He said the company is now being incorporated and will be known as the Pan-American Petroleum and Transportation Company. He said the capitalization already is provided for and there will be $50,000,000 worth of convertible bonds attached to the corporation.

Mr. Doheny asserted that an era of prosperity in all lines of business had settled upon America, and attributed it in part to the fact that wealthy Americans were travelling in their own country and spending great sums which formerly were spent in Europe.

"While I was East we sold for the Mexican Petroleum Company 3,500,000 barrels of oil for 1916 delivery," he said. "This beats our own record. We shall have a business of 13,000,000 barrels in sight before the new year opens. There is good prospect for more."

SAY CHURCHILL SEES DEFEAT

Enemies of School Board President Allege That's Why He Will Quit.

While President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education and his friends insisted yesterday that the differences of Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Churchill had nothing to do with the latter's announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election on Feb. 1 to the Presidency of the Board, members of the board who are not friendly with the President argued that Mr. Churchill could not be re-elected if he wished to. The strength of the thirty-five members of the board is now almost divided between the pro-Churchill and anti-Churchill factions, with a small advantage for the President. There are eleven new members to be appointed by Mayor Mitchel. If the Mayor be sincere in his expressed opinion that another could do better than Mr. Churchill in the President's chair, the President's opponents point out that the Mayor could appoint members who would insure Mr. Churchill's defeat were he a candidate.

While not wishing to be quoted, members of the board who are friendly with Mr. Churchill maintained yesterday that the President was perfectly sincere in his statement that his private affairs demand more attention. They argue that if the dispute with the Mayor entered into the question, Mr. Churchill was a man to insist on running rather than to retire under fire. They said that Mr. Churchill intended to retire last August, but continued until the budget matter had been thrashed out before the Board of Estimate. It was in the debate over the budget that Mayor Mitchell etended to Mr. Churchill a repeated invitation to retire. Mr. Churchill's friends admit that he resents what he regards as the crippling of the schools by the reduction of the school budget.

Mr. Churchill will continue as a member of the Board of Education, his term expiring in 1919. Among the names most prominently mentioned, as his successor is that of William G. Willcox of Staten Island, to whose candidacy the Mayor is said to be favorable.

PRIZES FOR SNEEZE POSTERS

Twenty-four Cash Awards Given to Public School Artists.

Twenty-four cash prizes were awarded yesterday to pupils in elementary schools for poster designs to be used by the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in its "Watch Your Sneeze" campaign. There were 500 contestants for the prizes. With the slogan, "Sneezes Spread Diseases, Coughs Fill Coffins, Use a Handkerchief," the health poster contest was initiated with the cooperation of the Department of Education as an opening wedge in a novel educational campaign against the menace of unguarded sneezing in the transmission of respiratory diseases.

Delicate pastels, strong water colors, charcoal, crayon, ink, and pencil suggest the versatility of the youthful competitors, while in the drawings surprising originality was shown. It is in the lettering for the posters that the youthful ingenuity of the school children was most apparent. Typical captions to be read were: "A Sneeze Behind, (a handkerchief,) Saves Nine," "Block That Sneeze! Interference Does It! Use a Handkerchief," "Smother Your Sneeze in a Handkerchief," "A Careless Sneeze Will Spread Disease, Use a Handkerchief If You Please," "Uneeda Handkerchief 2 Sneeze in."

The prize awards were as follows: First prize, $10 in gold, Selma Siegel, P. S. 86, Manhattan; Class 8A; second prize, $7.50 in gold, Catherine Caulfield, P. S. 59, Manhattan, Class 8A; third prize, $5 in gold, Worthington Briggs, P. S. 128, Brooklyn; fourth prize, $2.50 in gold, Ida Smith, P. S. 25, Manhattan.

U. S. STEEL ORDERS SHOW A GREAT GAIN

Unfilled Tonnage as of Nov. 30 7,189,489, an Increase in a Month of 1,024,037.

MUCH BUSINESS IS REFUSED

Contracts Accepted Average Nearly 87,000 Tons a Day, While the Output Is Only About 47,000.

The most optimistic prediction of the unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation as of Nov. 30 was exceeded by the actual figures yesterday, when the corporation reported orders on the books for 7,189,489 tons. This was an increase for the month of 1,024,037 tons, the statement for Oct. 31 having shown unfilled orders for 6,165,452 tons.

Estimates prevalent in the financial district in the past few days made the probable increase 900,000 tons, and no one was prepared for the showing made. Shares of the Steel Corporation made only a perfunctory response to the announcement, however, and after a little spurt closed a half point under Thursday's final price.

Such an increase from one month's end to another has not been shown since October, 1912, when there was an increase over September of 1,042,884 tons. The total on the books at that time was 7,594,381 tons. The record of unfilled tonnage was made at the close of the last quarter of 1906, when the figure was 8,489,718. A year ago the amount was but 3,324,592, less than half the total now on the corporation's books.

The business of the mills has increased very rapidly in recent months. As compared with the total of 7,189,489 tons reported yesterday, the unfilled tonnage at the end of September was 5,317,618 tons; at the end of August, 4,908,445 tons; at the end of July 4,928,540 tons, and at the end of June, 4,678,198 tons.

Wall Street regarded yesterday's showing as the more remarkable from the fact that hundreds of thousands of tons of business offered to the mills had been refused owing to inability to make early deliveries. In October and November the corporation booked almost twice as much tonnage as it could turn out. Its November new orders were nearly 40,000 tons per diem in excess of the deliveries. Shipments in November averaged about 47,000 tons a day. It is estimated that on the basis of yesterday's report the corporation is now assured of at least seven months' activity even if new business falls to a level under capacity.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Weakness marked the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon. The action of United States Steel common was looked upon as disappointing, in view of the tonnage increase which much exceeded general expectation. The trading in Steel overshadowed the general market and its decline affected the rest of the list in the afternoon.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Alaska Gold	22¼	23	22¼	22¾
40	Alaska Jun	10	10	10	10
70	Allis-Chalm	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
340	Am. Beet Sug.	71	71	69½	70
640	Am. Can	60¾	61	59⅝	59⅞
100	Am. Car. & F.	80⅜	80⅜	78⅝	78⅝
40	Am. Ice Sec	27	27	27	27
120	Am. Linseed	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
870	Am. Locom	69⅛	69⅛	68	68¼
880	Am. Smelting	98¼	98¾	97	97⅜
40	Am. Tel. & T.	128⅞	128⅞	128⅝	128⅝
1,450	Anacon. Cop.	86⅜	86⅛	85¼	85½
780	Baldwin Loco.	114½	115½	111⅝	112¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	93¼	93¼	93	93
110	Brunsw. City	12⅝	12¾	12	12
20	Butte & Sup	71⅞	71⅞	71¾	71¾
170	Calif. Petrol	27½	27¾	26½	26½
200	Cent. Leather	55	55	54	54
60	Ches. Ohio	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62½
70	C., M. & St.P.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
70	C., R. I. & P.	19	19¼	19	19
60	Chino Cop	54	54	53	53
420	Col. F. & I	62¼	62¼	60	60
1,220	Corn Prod	19⅜	20⅛	19¼	19¼
40	Cont. Can	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
370	Crucible Steel	73¼	73⅞	71⅝	71⅝
140	Dist. Secur	47¼	47¼	46⅜	46⅜
30	Dome Mines	20	20	20	20
630	Erie	43	43⅛	42⅜	42½
100	Goodrich Co	74¼	74¼	72	72¾
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	49	49	48¼	48⅜
70	Inspir. Cop	77⅛	77	77	77
870	Inspir. Copper	44¾	44¾	43⅝	44¼
20	Interb Con	21½	21½	21½	21½
50	Inter Paper	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
310	Int. Paper pf	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼
50	Lack. Steel	63½	63½	63½	63½
140	Lehigh Val	81¼	81¼	80⅝	80⅝
190	Max. Motors	76½	76½	74	74
1,920	Mexican Pet	92⅜	93½	91	91½
220	Mo. Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
20	Nat. Enamel	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
150	Nevada Cons	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
320	N. Y. Central	104	104	103½	103¾
490	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	74⅜	75	74	74
100	Nor. & West	120	120½	120	120½
780	Pacific Mail	10	11¼	10	11
270	Pitts. Coal	34⅝	34⅝	33¾	33¾
100	Pressed Steel	64	64	64	64
190	Ray Copper	25½	25½	25	25⅛
750	Reading	81¼	81⅝	80¼	80⅝
1,060	Rep. Iron & St.	56⅜	56⅜	53½	53⅝
90	Southern Pac.	101½	101¾	100⅝	100⅝
1,620	Studebaker	169⅛	170½	164½	164⅝
110	Tenn. Copper	57⅜	57⅜	56¾	56⅝
100	Texas Co	214	215½	213⅝	214½
70	Third Ave	61½	61½	61½	61½
710	Union Pacific	138¾	138¾	137½	137½
450	U. S. Rubber	55	55	53⅞	53⅞
19,310	U. S. Steel	86⅞	87⅜	86	86¼
500	Utah Copper	80	80	78¾	78⅞
40	Va.-Ca. Chem	47½	47⅝	47¼	47¼
50	W. U. Tel	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88¾
720	Westinghouse	68½	68⅞	67⅝	67⅝
40	Woolworth (F.)	114½	114½	114½	114½
41,040					

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	22½	23¼	22½	23⅛
950	Batopilas	4.62½	4.62½	3.75	3.87½
400	Bonanza	.37	.37	.37	.37
300	Goldfield	.36	.36	.36	.36
800	Isabella	.18½	.19	.18½	.19
200	Mexican	.68	.68	.68	.68
300	Montana	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Tonopah Ext.	.28	.28	.28	.28
670	Ontario	12.25	12.25	9.25	10.50
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.07½	4.07½	4.07½	4.07½
300	Union Con	.68	.68	.68	.68
5,620					

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and warmer Sat., followed by rain by night. Sun., rain; fresh easterly winds.

S. Car.—Rain and warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; fresh s. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Sat. Sun., cloudy and cooler; fresh s. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain in n. and cloudy in s. and cen. Sat. Sun., fair, cooler in n. w.; fresh s. e. winds.

Ala.—Rain Sat.; colder by night. Sun., cloudy and colder; fresh southerly winds.

Miss.—Rain and colder Sat. Sun., fair and colder; fresh, shifting to n. w., winds.

La.—Rain and colder Sat. Sun., fair and colder; strong n. w. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

West. Tex.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

Okla.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

Ark.—Rain and colder Sat. Sun., fair; strong n. w. winds.

Tenn.—Rain Sat., colder in w. Cloudy and colder.

Ky.—Rain Sat., colder in extreme w. Sun., cloudy and colder.

Ohio—Cloudy with snow or rain Sat. and probably Sun; warmer, increasing easterly winds.

Ind.—Rain or snow Sat. Sun., cloudy and colder; increasing easterly winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow Sat., and probably Sun.; increasing easterly winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably snow Sat. and Sun., increasing easterly winds.

Ill.—Rain in s., rain or snow in cen. and n. Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably snow flurries in n.; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Mo.—Rain or snow and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

Wis.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Sat. Sun. snow flurries and colder; strong easterly winds, shifting to n. w. Sat. night.

Minn.—Snow and colder Sat. Sun. fair; fresh to strong northerly winds Sat.

Iowa—Snow in w., snow or rain e. Sat.; colder Sun.; fair; fresh to strong northerly winds. Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder in e. Sat.

Neb.—Cloudy and colder Sat.; probably unsettled in extreme e. Sun. fair.

Kan.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun. fair.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The liquidating movement in wheat increased in volume during yesterday's operations and at the close of the day the market was 2¼ to 2⅝c net lower. At the extreme decline the market showed a net loss from the high point of the bull movement, which culminated last Tuesday, of 7⅞ to 9⅝c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 1.22 free on board New York, No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.19, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.19¼ cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.19¼	1.21½	1.23¾
May	..	..	1.21¼	1.23½	1.29½

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.15⅝	1.12	1.12⅞	1.14⅞	1.16¼
May	1.16	1.13⅜	1.14	1.16⅝	1.20⅝
July	1.08¼	1.06¼	1.06¾	..	..

CORN.

A prospect for rain or snow over the belt with a possible shrinkage of the movement gave corn a firm opening, at ⅝ to ⅞c advance. The market closed at about lowest of the day and ⅝ to 1c below the previous night. Liverpool cables were firm, but without much effect except at the immediate opening. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted 81½c prompt.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅛	66⅛	66¾	67¼	62¾
May	71⅞	70¼	70⅝	71⅝	69

OATS.

Following the break in other grains, oats acted weak, especially in the afternoon, when commission and cash houses were good sellers, and closed 1⅛c net lower. Sentiment was influenced also by reports of large stocks back in the country and a big Canadian crop. Cash oats here closed easy, as follows: No. 3 white, 45@56; No. 4 white, 44@45; fancy clipped white, 48@49; ordinary clipped white, 42@46¾, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	42⅝	40¾	40¾	42¼	47½
May	43¾	43⅛	43⅜	45¼	51¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was heavy during the early operations as a result of selling on the large receipts of hogs and lower prices at the yards, while later in the day pronounced weakness developed in sympathy with the weakness in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 60,000; estimated for Saturday, 28,000; Kansas received 8,500 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	9.65	9.55	9.55	9.70	9.72
May	9.95	9.82	9.82	9.97	9.97
Ribs—					
January	9.80	9.60	9.60	9.82	9.75
May	10.05	9.90	9.90	10.10	10.07
Pork—					
January	18.25	17.90	17.90	18.47	17.92
May	18.45	17.90	17.95	18.47	18.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and price changes were feverish. Toward the close the market again eased off and final quotations were net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.32@	8.32
December	..	..	8.32@8.38	8.32
January	8.35	8.27	8.35@8.37	8.36
February	..	..	8.36@8.40	8.39
March	8.42	8.35	8.40@8.42	8.43
April	8.42	8.42	8.45@8.48	8.47
May	8.55	8.46	8.50@8.52	8.55
June	..	..	8.55@8.58	8.60
July	8.64	8.58	8.63@8.64	8.68

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a very steady tone at the start, with first prices unchanged to 5 points higher, owing to a show of firmness in Brazil, where the Rio market was 125 reis higher and Santos was 50 reis higher. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	6.75	6.72	6.70@6.72	6.79
January	..	..	6.72@6.75	6.80
February	..	..	6.76@6.78	6.81
March	6.86	6.79	6.80@6.82	6.83
April	..	..	6.82@6.84	6.84
May	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.87	6.86
June	6.97	6.97	6.89@6.90	6.90
July	7.00	6.97	6.94@6.96	6.93
August	..	..	6.97@6.99	6.97
September	7.05	7.00	7.01@7.02	7.00
October	..	..	7.03@7.07	7.04

SUGAR.

Influenced by easier conditions and lower prices prevailing in the raw sugar market, futures opened 5@8 points lower, with considerable liquidation following the call. Later in the day the decline was checked by the vigorous buying of Cuban interests, and in the early afternoon prices were back to a point or two above the opening level. The market closed easy, December 28 points net lower, other months 3@7 points net lower. Sales for the day, 17,800 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	3.60@3.87	3.60
January	3.54	3.49	3.52@3.53	3.58
February	3.25	3.22	3.22@3.24	3.20
March	3.20	3.18	3.22@3.24	3.25
April	3.23	3.23	3.22@3.24	3.25
May	3.28	3.23	3.24@3.26	3.28
June	3.27	3.27	3.26@3.28	3.31
July	3.33	3.31	3.31@3.33	3.36
August	..	..	3.33@3.36	3.40
September	3.40	3.35	3.39@3.40	3.45
October	..	..	3.43@3.44	3.48

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,152 packages. Under the influence of lighter receipts and decidedly colder weather, the market recovered about 1c on the top grades of fresh creamery; buying was a little freer. Medium qualities steady and unchanged. More doing in storage creamery. Fine renovated selling fairly. Ladles quiet. Packing stock steady to firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score.) 34½@35c; higher scoring, 35½@36c; firsts, 28½@33½c; seconds, 25½@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score.) 28½@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31½c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27½@30c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 22½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; limitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,753 cases. Fresh gathered eggs are in light supply, and the market rules firm and slightly in sellers' favor. Stock showing good quality is clearing promptly, but market would be sensitive to any increase in receipts, and there is some indication of a little more stock coming forward. Storage eggs fairly active and firm, with prices showing some further improvement; there is a strong speculative undertone to the market. Near by white eggs of average and ordinary quality are moving slowly at irregular prices, but there is some scarcity of strictly fancy new-laid stock of uniformly large size, for which prices rule firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@42c; extra fine, 38@40c; firsts, 35@37c; seconds, 32@34c; thirds and poorer, 28@30c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 16@19c; Fall held, 22@34c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds or poorer, 18@22c; dirties, 15@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@34c; ordinary to good, 28@30c; thirds and poorer, 24@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by small whites, 38@43c; Western, gathered whites, 38@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@42c; near by refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.00	Julia	.01
Alpha Con	.01	Mexican	.29
Andes	.03	Occidental Con	.75
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.26
Bullion	.01	Overman	.08
Caledonia	.40	Savage	.07
Confidence	.14	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.20	Sierra Nevada	.47
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con	.69
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Jacket Con	.12

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Booth	.36
Hallfax	.63	C. O. D.	.08
Jim Butler	1.07½	Comb. Fraction	.06
McNamara	.03	Diamondf'd B. B.	.03
Midway	.15	Diamondf'd Daisy	.03
Mizpah Ext.	.23	Florence	.07
Montana	.30	Goldf'd Con. M	1.15
North Star	.15	Goldf'd Kewanas	.21
Rescue Eula	.08	Goldf'd Merger	.15
Tonopah Ext.	4.00	Jumbo Ext.	1.15
Tonopah Merger	.50	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Nevada	7.25	Silver Pick	.05
Victor	.35	Spearhead	.11
West End	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Manhat'n Big F	.05
Atlanta	.22	Rochester Mines	.72
		Round Mountain	.41

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	10	Isabella	19½	19⅝
Elkton	29¾	30	Jackpot	68	..
El Paso	76	80	McKinney	46½	47½
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	174	180
Geld. Cycle	190	200	Vindicator	170	193
Gold Dollar	2¼	3	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Sov	6	6¼			

COTTON DECLINES ON CENSUS REPORT

Liberal Buying by Spinners to Fix Call Contract Price the Feature.

MARKET WELL EVENED UP

Most Important Estimate of the Season Causes Fluctuation of Only 20 Points.

In its reception of the estimate of the cotton crop by the Bureau of Crop Estimates the market yesterday showed a tendency that was generally anticipated. The report was bullish, but the market was rather freely sold.

After the break of 7 or 8 points the market rallied about 10 points and closed at a net loss of 8 to 10 points.

The range of fluctuations was less than 20 points in spite of the fact that this is the most important report of the season. This indicates a fairly well evened-up market with a minimum of speculative interest. About the most notable feature of the trading on the report was liberal buying by spinners to fix the price on some of the "call" contracts.

The crop estimate was about in line with popular expectation. It was 11,161,000 bales and was very close to calculations based on recent census reports on the ginning of cotton. The estimate was figured in bales of 500 pounds gross weight, which on account of the light weight of commercial bales this season may make the total crop just about the same as that of the bureau estimate.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into-sight for the week was 495,110, against 642,139 last year. Total for the season, 6,200,000, against 6,052,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week, 350,241, against 325,154 last year. Total for the season, 4,873,000, against 4,789,000 last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady and unchanged, with a 13 to 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with a 15 points decline and 12.50 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.41	12.30	12.37@12.39	12.44@12.46
Jan.	12.52	12.37	12.46@12.48	12.55@12.56
March	12.81	12.63	12.74@12.76	12.84@12.85
May	13.02	12.80	12.93@12.97	13.06@13.07
July	13.12	12.93	13.06@13.07	13.14@13.16
Oct.	13.04	12.90	13.61@13.62	12.70@12.72

Total port receipts, 54,450 bales; last week, 27,870; last year, 71,244.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	3,888	4,714	7,596
Galveston	10,359	9,364	15,992
Mobile	1,999	248	958
Savannah	5,172	8,417	17,708
Charleston	2,068	1,766	3,812
Wilmington	385	950	1,321
Norfolk	5,125	8,350	3,200

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,850	3,540	2,833
Memphis	4,826	7,506	6,241
St. Louis	378	2,814	3,083
Houston	9,098	12,089	22,812

*Exports, 29,008 bales; total thus far this season, 1,939,656; total last season, 1,747,069.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,697	317,388	401,441
New Orleans	12,13	374,714	283,961
50 Mobile	12.00	.....	41,658
889 Savannah	12⅜	227,589	287,395
—— Charleston	11¾	100,084	106,877
—— Wilmington	11¾	43,515	41,500
1,025 Norfolk	12.00	134,028	57,390
3,268 Augusta	11.88	200,571	158,856

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Features of This Issue

Montgomery Rollins on Underwritings

As author of "Money and Investments" and other standard financial works, Mr. Rollins is well known. He explains the formation of syndicates, how they operate and their purpose.

Midvale Steel

A valuable analysis of this new steel merger. How it differs from the typical combination—the prospects for its stock. By Fred. L. Kurr.

Granby Copper

Barnard Powers dissects the position of Granby for the man who wants to make money in coppers.

The Low-Priced Rails

Will they sell higher? A graphic presentation of the factors affecting several of the low-priced railroad shares.

Other articles include—John E. Gardin, of the National City Bank, on "War and Finance"—The Progress of the Federal Reserve System—United Fruit—Investments for Women—When a Railroad Goes "Broke"—Consolidated Gas, Cotton, Oil, Wheat.

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December 10, 1915.

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CLINTON W. LUDLUM, Secretary.

LOST STOCK.

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Certificates Nos. L. 286922, in the name of Richard Collinson, James W. Collinson and William H. Barnes, for ten shares; L. 286923, in the name of Richard Collinson, James W. Collinson and William H. Barnes, for ten shares; L. 286924, in the name of Richard Collinson, James W. Collinson and William H. Barnes, for ten shares; L. 280416, in the name of Jane A. Garside, for ten shares; L. 279354, in the name of Theodore H. Hall, for ten shares.

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Dated, New York, December 3rd, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

Owner of Cardboard Factory

in Canada requires partner; must be able to invest from $15,000 to $20,000. Output of mill, 25 tons of finished cardboard daily. Mill run on a paying basis; turn-over $200,000 per year. None but sound, reliable business men need apply. Y 240 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline Further—Day's News Bearishly Interpreted—Big Gain in Steel Orders.

The theory that a market which will not advance on good news may be made to decline despite good news led to a good deal of professional selling yesterday when United States Steel failed to respond by an advance in price to the extraordinary increase reported at noon in the corporation's unfilled orders. That increase amounted to over 1,000,000 tons, practically equaling the increase reported in October, 1912, the only other occasion on which a single month brought so great an expansion in unfilled orders. When it was seen that that news left the market indifferent, traders increased the pressure, and prices yielded practically throughout the entire list.

A number of other reasons were assigned for the day's decline on a decreased volume of selling, but it was upon this factor that the most stress was laid by those who shaped their course by technical market considerations. By way of emphasizing this particular argument it was pointed out that a number of recent dividend increases had likewise failed to bring advances and that it seemed that any good news which might reasonably be expected had already been discounted. This was arguing rather freely from the particular to the general, but yesterday's mood was a bearish one, and most, if not all, of the matters under discussion were colored by that fact.

Much stress—too much stress, some thought—was laid on the further decline in Anglo-French bonds, although in leading banking circles the fact that a free market in this great issue was on the eve of being established was accepted as a fairly satisfactory offset to the decline in price, which was accentuated, many believed, by selling designed for the very purpose of creating a lower market for these bonds by the selling price of which the credit of the Allies in this market is measured for the time being. The military news, too, was viewed in the same light of lack of optimism, if not of pessimism, which was not strange, perhaps, in view of the fact that the news itself, without regard to market convictions, was hardly of a kind to give encouragement to those who wish for the success of England and her allies.

There was another quarter, too, in which the news lent itself to the accentuation of the day's bearish inclinations. The representatives of the railroad brotherhoods in conference at Chicago were busy framing their plans for concerted action to obtain increased compensation and an eight-hour day, and more tangible form was thus given to the plans under discussion for some time for a joining of forces by all the brotherhoods among railroad workers. The suggestion by at least one official of the brotherhoods that on this occasion arbitration would not be accepted gave a still more unpleasant aspect to this part of the news, although it was not generally believed that the railroad employes could reject arbitration were the railroads willing to accept arbitration, and they could hardly refuse to do so.

None of these matters, it may be said, altered the fundamental conditions upon which optimistic views regarding the future of the security market had been entertained, and so they could hardly be regarded as likely to control in the long run, but for the time being they might easily hold sway, as they in fact did yesterday. The dealings were not as large as on the preceding day, which was one fact which militated against the assumption that there was a large amount of outside selling. As a matter of fact, the bulk of recent dealings, including yesterday's, seemed to have had their origin largely among habitual traders.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Brokers Appear Depressed Over the Latest News from the Front.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were easy today, owing to the scarcity of bills. Treasury bills continued in good demand. American exchange was steady at 4.72½.

The stock market continued generally dull and depressed in the absence of encouraging war news. Practically all sections registered small declines, consols losing half and Greek and Egyptian bonds a full point.

American securities were easy and the closing was dull. Fewer American gold bond sales were recorded.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 08 centimes.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.5	Oct., 1920	97¾	98	5.47
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916	101¾	101¾	4.15
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917	101¾	102	4.95
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	100⅞	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¾	4.95
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	100¾	100⅝	3.90
Dom. of Can.5	Oct., 1919	100¾	100⅝	4.08
French Govt..5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅝	6.12
German Govt..5	Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt..6	Oct., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Norway Govt..6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.37
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.65
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	3.80
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	97¾	97¾	6.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	96½	97	5.80

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¼	4.20
Am. Locomo.5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.60
A.T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	2.00
Ana. Copper.5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1917	101¼	101¼	3.15
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101¼	101⅞	2.75
B. R. T.....5	Sept., 1917	101¼	103	4.70
Can. Northn.6	Sep., 1917	98¾	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.6	Mar. 2, '24	109⅝	109¾	5.45
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	102	102¾	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	98½	98¾	5.40
Chi. & W. Ind.5	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
Chi. El. Ry.5	July, 1917	96	97	10.50
Con. G., Balt.5	May, 1917	100¼	101	4.55
Con. P. Co...6	May 1, 1917	99¼	100¼	5.80
E. P. & L. C.5		1918	93	96¼	6¾
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅝	2.30
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	102	4.05
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.80
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.35
Gr. Rap. Ed.5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.40
Gr. Rap. Ry.5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.73
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101¾	4.25
L.G. & El. Co.6	Apr., 1918	99¼	100¼	5.90
Lack. Steel..5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.75
M. G. El. Co.6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100¼	101¼	5.50
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1916	91½	93	40.00
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917	99	97½	7.05
N. E. Nav....5	May, 1917	99¼	99½	4.30
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅞	2.85
North. S. P..6	June, 1917	100	100⅜	5.45
Penn. Co. ..4½	Jun. 15, '21	101¼	101¾	4.25
P. S. C., 1st.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Seab'rd A. L.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100¼	2.00
South. Ry. ..5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916	100⅜	101	4.00
U. S. Smelt..6	June, 1918	100	100¼	6.00
U. S. P. S. Co.6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'18	98¾	99¼	11.00
United Fruit..5	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.45
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.65
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅜	4.70
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Power Co.6	Mar., 1917	99¼	100⅜	5.40
W.S.G.& E.Co.6	Oct., 1917	99	99⅝	6.15
W.V.T.& E.Co.6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	582,103
Same day last year	
Year to date	164,555,194
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.78 — .73
Same day last year	

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
125	129	200	Adams Express	128¾	128¾	128	128	—1
22⅝	22¾	8,400	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅛	23¼	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
10	10½	4,000	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
30⅞	31	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	31	— ⅛
81	81¾	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	81⅜	81½	81	81	— ½
71¼	72	600	Am. Agri. Chem.	72½	72½	71⅝	71½	— ½
69¾	70	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	71	71⅛	69¾	70	—1¼
102	105	100	Am. B.,S.&F. t. r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅝
191	190½	200	Am. B.,S.&F. pf t.r.	190½	195	190½	195	—4⅜
59¾	60	5,300	Am. Can	60¼	61	59¾	59¾	— ⅝
111⅞	112½	224	Am. Can pf	112	112	112	112	+ ½
78⅝	79	3,000	Am. Car&F. ex. d.	80	81	78⅝	78⅝	—1⅛
150	151	200	Am. Coal Prod.	151⅞	151⅞	150	150	—2
125	128	100	Am. Express ex. d.	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	+4½
10⅝	10⅝	500	Am. Hide & Leath.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
51	51½	400	Am. H. & L. pf.	51½	51½	51	51	— ½
26¼	26⅜	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	26¼	26¼	— ¼
21¼	22	800	Am. Linseed	22¼	22½	21½	21½	— ½
38	39	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	39½	39½	39	39	— ¼
68¾	69	7,400	Am. Locomotive	69¼	69⅝	68	68⅝	— ⅛
101⅛	102	300	Am. Loco. pf.	102¼	102¼	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
101¼	102	20	do. odd lot	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
97⅛	97¼	4,800	Am. Smelt & Ref.	98	98⅞	96⅝	97½	—1½
110¼	111	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	111	111	110¼	110½	— ½
89⅝	90	250	Am. Smelt Sec. pf.	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
61	62¼	500	Am. St. Foundries	62⅜	62¾	62¼	62¼	—1¼
11¼	11½	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
128½	128¾	700	Am. T. & T.	128⅞	128⅞	128⅝	128⅝	— ¼
215	216	800	Am. Tobacco	217½	217½	214½	214½	—4
48¼	50	100	Am. Woolen	49	49	49	49	— ½
97	98	100	Am. Woolen pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	— ⅛
97	98	10	do. odd lot	97	97	97	97	...
85⅞	85¾	14,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86½	87	85¾	85¾	— ⅞
10	11	1,400	Assets Realization	9¾	12⅜	9¾	11½	+1⅛
58½	63	100	Associated Oil	60	60	60	60	...
106	106½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106½	106½	106	106	— ½
101½	101¾	300	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ½
111¾	112	11,900	Baldwin Loco.	114¼	115⅞	111¾	111¾	—2¼
107	110¼	100	B. Loco. pf. ex. d.	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
93¼	93¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅛	— ⅛
3¾	3⅞	27,000	Batopilas Mining	4⅜	4½	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
88	88½	500	B'klyn Rap. Tran.	88⅝	88⅝	88	88	— ¾
46	50	200	Brown Shoe	48	48	48	48	...
11¼	11⅝	1,000	Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	12½	12½	11¼	11¼	—2
79½	80	800	Buffalo Rochester	79½	80	79½	80	—1
70	70¼	2,600	Butte & Superior	71⅞	71⅞	70¼	70¼	—1½
26½	26¾	1,800	Cal. Petrol.	27	27⅜	26½	26½	— ½
56	57	1,000	Cal. Petrol. pf.	56½	57½	56	56	...
179½	180	4,610	Canadian Pacific	182	182	178½	179¾	—2⅜
89	90	100	Case, (J.L.,) Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
54⅛	54½	2,420	Cen. Leather Co.	55	55	54⅛	54⅜	— ⅛
100	100¼	200	C. L. Co. pf ex. d.	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
100	100¼	40	do. odd lot	100½	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	...
62¼	62½	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	63	62	62	— ⅞
8⅝	13	100	Chicago & Alton	10½	10½	10½	10½	+2¼
39	39¼	100	Chi. Gt. West pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
93½	93¾	1,300	Chi., Mil. & S. P.	94	94	93½	93½	— ¾
132⅛	132⅝	100	Chi., M. & S. P. pf.	132⅝	132⅝	132⅜	132⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	19	800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19	19½	19	19	— ⅛
23⅞	24	8,000	Chile Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24	24	— ⅝
52⅝	53	3,850	Chino Copper	53⅞	54	52⅝	52¾	—1¼
48½	49	200	Clev., C., C. & S. L.	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ½
73	74	100	Cluett, P'dy & Co.	73	73	73	73	...
50¾	50¾	3,200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	51½	52	50	50⅜	—1⅝
42	43	250	Comp.-Tab.-Rec.	43	43	43	43	...
142	142⅜	1,300	Consolidated Gas	143	143	142⅛	142⅜	— ⅝
85	87	900	Continental Can	88½	88⅝	87	87½	— ½
108	110	100	Con. Can pf	109½	109½	109¼	109½	+ ½
19¾	19⅝	27,800	Corn. Prod. Ref.	19⅝	20	19⅛	19⅛	...
91	89½	1,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	91⅞	90	90	+ ¼
73	72	2,800	Crucible Steel	73	73⅞	71½	72	+ ⅛
110	111	600	Cru'ble St. pf ex. d.	110	111½	110	110	+ ⅛
163⅞	163⅞	100	Cuban Am. Sugar	163⅞	163⅞	163⅞	163⅞	—2½
14	14	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	—1¼
133	133	300	Detroit Edison Co.	133	133	133	133	+ ½
47	47⅜	5,200	Distillers Sec.	47	47⅜	46½	46½	— ½
20¼	20¼	1,600	Dome Mines	20¼	20¼	28	28	—1
68⅜	68⅝	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68¾	— ¼
43	43¼	10,900	Erie	43	43¼	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	2,200	Erie 1st pf	57⅜	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	50¾	100	Erie 2d pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	—1¼
300	315	10	General Chemical	315	315	315	315	...
115½	117	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	116	116	116	...
175¼	175¼	400	General Electric	175½	175¾	175¼	175¼	—1¼
525	530	300	General Motors	535	535	525	525	—10
125	123¼	3,300	Gen. Motors pf.	125	131	125	125	— ½
72½	73¼	6,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	73¾	74½	72½	73¼	— ¼
113½	114	400	Goodrich pf	113½	114½	113¼	114	+1
125½	125⅞	400	Gt. Northern pf.	126¼	126⅝	125⅜	125⅜	— ⅝
48⅝	48¾	3,500	G. N. Cfs. for O. P.	49	49⅛	48¾	48⅝	— ⅝
44	44	1,300	Greene-Cananea	44	44	43	43½	— ½
77⅛	77¼	1,500	Gugg'heim Exp.	77⅛	77¼	76½	76½	— ½
99½	99½	100	Hav. E. R. & L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	—1
44⅜	44⅜	8,500	Inspiration Cop.	44⅜	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛	— ⅝
21	22	100	Inter. Agricul.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	700	Inter. Consol.	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
78	78½	200	Inter. Cn. pf. ex. d.	78½	78½	78¾	78½	— ⅛
20	24	100	Inter. Agricul.	24	24	24	24	...
56	57	300	Inter. Agricul. pf.	59	59	55½	55½	—4
110	111	400	Inter. Harv., N. J.	111	111	110½	110½	...
117½	118½	100	In. Harv., N. J. pf.	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	+ ½
82	84	100	Inter. Harv. Corp.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
...	110	100	In. Harv. Corp. pf.	108	108	108	108	+2
65⅝	66	27,800	In. Mer. Ma. pf t.r.	69	69	65¼	65⅝	—2⅝
197	199	3,250	Inter. Nick. v.t. cfs.	198½	202	197	197¼	—1¼
11⅝	11⅝	1,050	Inter. Paper	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	...
46⅜	46½	400	Inter. Paper pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46	46	— ½
31	31	275	Kan. City So.	31	31	31	31	— ½
63½	63¾	200	Kan. City So. pf.	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
81	81½	2,900	Lackawanna Steel	83	83½	81¼	81¼	—1⅝
102½	103¼	1,000	Lacled'e Gas	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
80½	80¾	1,200	Lehigh Valley	81⅜	81⅜	80½	80⅝	— ¼
254	255	500	Liggett & Myers	259	259	254	254	—1
22	23	100	Long Island	22	22	22	22	—1⅝
128	128	200	Louis. & Nash.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	— ⅝
79	82½	100	Mackay Cos. x d.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅝
56	66	100	Manhattan Shirt	61	61	61	61	—4⅞
74	74¼	6,100	Maxwell Motors	76⅝	76⅞	73⅞	74¼	—1⅞
98½	99	200	Max. M. 1st pf. x d.	99½	99½	99	99	...
55	56	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅛	57¼	55½	55½	—1⅝
91	91½	8,900	Mexican Petroleum	92	93½	91¼	91¼	—1¼
93	95	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	+ ⅝
33¼	33⅝	1,000	Miami Copper	33⅝	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
34	36	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
6¼	6½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16	16⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	16½	16½	16	16⅛	—1⅛
4¼	4⅜	3,900	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4	4½	400	Mo. Pacific t r.	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
75	75⅝	800	Montana Power	76	76¼	75	75	—1½
124	125	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	125	125	125	125	—1
127	128¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	+1½
78	80	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	78½	78½	78½	78½	—1½
28½	29½	300	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	—1
93	95	300	Nat.E.&S.Co.pf. x d.	95¼	95¼	95	95	+ ¼
62	65	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	64	64	62⅜	62⅜	—1¼
110	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	...
16⅝	16⅜	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
133½	134	800	N. Y. Air Brake	135	136	134	134	—1½
103	103⅛	3,600	N. Y. Central	103⅞	104	103	103	— ½
59	63	35	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf.	53	59	53	59	...
74	74½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	74½	74¾	74	74	— ½
30	30¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1
20	27	100	Norfolk & Southern	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	...
119⅝	120	2,400	Norfolk & Western	120	120½	119½	119⅝	— ⅜
73	73½	400	North American	74	74½	72⅝	73	—2
115¼	115½	5,450	Northern Pacific	116⅜	116½	115½	115½	—1¼
10⅜	10⅜	28,600	Ontario Mining	12	12	10½	10½	—2¼
10⅞	11⅛	8,500	Pacific Mail	10	11⅜	10	11	+1½
42½	43½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	—1⅝
58⅜	59	1,100	Penn. R. R.	59½	59½	58⅞	58⅞	— ¼
13	13½	300	Peoria & Eastern	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
43⅛	43⅝	300	Philadelphia Co.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	— ⅛
34	35	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
63½	63⅝	600	Pressed Steel Car.	64⅛	64⅛	63⅜	63⅜	— ¼
116½	118	500	Public Service N. J.	117	118	117	118	+1¼
165	166	600	Pullman Co.	166	166	166	166	—1
4¼	4⅜	900	Quicksilver	5¼	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅝
4½	5½	100	Quicksilver pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
43½	44½	100	Railway Steel Sp.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	25¼	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
80⅝	81	5,600	Reading	81¼	81¾	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅞
43	43⅛	100	Reading 2d pf.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	—1
53⅞	54	21,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	55⅝	56⅜	53⅞	54	—1⅜
104⅝	105	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	110⅛	110⅝	104⅝	110½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	700	Rock Island Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	...
90	91	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	91	91⅞	90	90	+ ¼
72	73	100	Rumely Co. pf. t r.	73	73⅞	71½	72	+ ⅛
110	111	1,100	St. Louis & San F.	111	111½	110	110	+ ⅛
6¼	6¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—1¼
18¼	18¼	100	Seaboard Air Line.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	—2½
14	14	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	—2½
126	126	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	126	126	126	126	+1½
64	64⅝	1,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	64

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY.

Whereas, the members of the existing limited partnership of SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY, the principal place of business of which is at 25 Broad Street, the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, are desirous of increasing the number of the members of the firm and to that end have mutually agreed to dissolve the existing limited partnership and to form a new limited partnership to commence on the 1st day of January, 1916, or as soon thereafter as the existing limited partnership may be legally dissolved;

Now, therefore, in pursuance with the statutory requirement governing the dissolution of limited partnerships, the undersigned, being the special partner, and all the general partners of the existing limited partnership of Spencer Trask & Company, do hereby give notice that the said limited partnership of Spencer Trask & Company will terminate and be dissolved upon and as of the close of business on December 31st, 1915.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have made, severally signed, sealed, and acknowledged this certificate this 2nd day of December, 1915.

EDWIN M. BULKLEY, L. S.,
CHARLES J. PEABODY, L. S.,
ACOSTA NICHOLS, L. S.,
ROBERT MALLORY, L. S.,
CECIL BARRET, L. S.,
ALBERT M. FOX, L. S.,
ERASTUS W. BULKLEY, L. S.,
CARL G. SMEDBERG, L. S.
General Partners;

GEORGE FOSTER, PEABODY, L. S.,
As Trustee under the last will and testament of Spencer Trask, deceased.
Special Partner.

In presence of:
F. MALBONE BLODGET.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 2nd day of December, 1915, before me personally came EDWIN M. BULKLEY, CHARLES J. PEABODY, ACOSTA NICHOLS, ROBERT MALLORY, CECIL BARRET, ALBERT M. FOX, ERASTUS W. BULKLEY, CARL G. SMEDBERG, and GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, each to me personally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing notice of dissolution, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same; and the said GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, known to me to be a Trustee under the last will and testament of Spencer Trask, deceased, did further acknowledge that he executed the said notice of dissolution as such Trustee for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

HELEN LONGWORTHY.
(Notarial Seal.) Notary Public, 181. New York County, 7160.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The copartnership formerly existing between SAMUEL P. CARSTEIN and WILLIAM S. LINNEKIN was dissolved by mutual consent on April 1, 1914, and the business formerly conducted by the partnership of CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN was taken over by the CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN, INC., a New York corporation.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 11th, 1916. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.

B. L. HASKINS, Vice Pres. & Cashier
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1915.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Harry Angelo Company will be held at the office of the Company at 347 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1915, at three (3) o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing four (4) directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from December 3rd, 1915, to December 13th, 1915.

Dated, New York City, N. Y., November 27th, 1915.

LOUIS D'ANGELO, Secretary.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of December, 1915, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The object of the meeting is to consider and take action upon a proposed agreement for the merger and consolidation of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York and the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

R. H. McKELVEY, Secretary.
Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.

YALE LEASING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of Yale Leasing Corporation will be held at the office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, December 14th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, December 7th, 1915, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 15th, 1915.

M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.
November 27, 1915.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 7, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 8th, 1916, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 12, 1916.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 9th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

PARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

BRYANT PARK BANK.

December 11, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the banking house, 220 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 11, 1916. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.

December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1916, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 37.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 5, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, November 30, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Checks will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
November 11, 1915.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (87½c per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 5, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation
First Preferred Stock Dividend.

December 2, 1915.

The Board of Directors has today declared a dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the First Preferred stock of the Corporation, payable December 30, 1915, to stockholders of record December 20, 1915, the same being out of the surplus earnings of the Corporation and in respect of the dividend accruing on said First Preferred stock to October 1, 1914. H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Jan. 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Decline on Less Active Trading in the Curb Market—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 307,564 shares of stock and $320,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 87,334; oils, 24,280, and mining, 195,950. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	†Aetna Explos.	137	137	137	137
575	Am. Int. Corp.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
700	Am. Zinc....	64⅛	64⅛	63½	63⅝
100	A., G. & W. I..	31	31	31	31
50	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46	46	46	46
100	Am. Br. M. pf.	78	78	78	78
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary	15	15	15	15
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer..	15½	15½	15½	15½
500	†Can. C. & F..	97	98	93	94
687	†C. C. & F. pf.	110	112	105	107
42	Carbon Steel..	80	80	75	75
925	†Car. L. & P..	7¼	7⅝	7½	7⅝
800	†Chand. Mot..	85½	85½	84½	84⅝
4,200	Chev. Mot....	151	151	140	141
675	Driggs-Seab'y.	168	175	168	172
1,230	Emer. Phono..	11¼	12¼	11¼	12¼
200	Fed. D. & C. w. i.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45
25	Guan. Sugar..	65	65	64	65
50	†H. & A. Arms	56	58	56	58
1,400	†Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	27⅝	28½	27⅝	28½
17,400	†Int. Mer. Ma.	15¾	16	14⅞	15
4,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	65¾	65¾
350	†Int. Motors..	32	32	*30	30
100	Jewel Tea pf..	99½	99½	99¼	99½
4,200	†Int. N., new.	50	51¾	49⅝	49⅝
2,800	K. Bronze pf.	18	18¾	18	18½
175	†Keystone Grd..	11	11¾	11	11½
210	†L. T. Boat..	15	15¼	15	15
2,000	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Mar. of Am..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	†Maxim Munl.	13¾	*13	13	13
9,500	†Mid. Steel....	74⅞	75	72¼	72⅝
3,500	†Nevins Elec..	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1
1,000	P. T. & M. C.	35½	36	35½	35¾
5,000	Penn. M. Ord. C. Co., w. i.	61⅜	63¼	60⅝	63¾
100	†R. & H., new	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,100	R. & H. Corp.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
500	†S. M. Car Co.	61½	67½	61¼	67¼
1,000	†St. J. Lead..	14	14⅝	14	14
4,200	S. B. v. t. ctfs	44	44	43¾	44
300	†Tob. Products	34	34¼	34	34
800	T. F. v. t. ctfs	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	†U. F. rights.	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
300	U. F. Sharing.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
8,500	†U. S. L. & H. Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4	4¼
550	†U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	5⅜	*5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	†Utah S. Corp.	19¼	19¼	18½	19
7,000	W. Oil & Gas.	4⅜	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛
1,400	W. F. Corp...	4	4	3¾	3⅞

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
15,000	†Cosden & Co..	12⅝	10⅜	11	— ⅛
500	†Houston Oil..	21½	21	21	— 1
300	Illinois P. L..	191	188	191	+ 5
2,500	Int. Petrol'm.	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—
275	Midwest Ref..	60	58	58	— 4
5	North. P. Line.	111	111	111	—
510	Pierce Oil	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
160	Prairie P. & G.	435	432	432	— 3
25	South. P. Line.	238	238	238	+10
55	So. Penn. Oil..	374	370	370	— 3
4	Std. Oil, Cal...	366	350	360	+10
35	Std. Oil, Ind..	512	510	512	—
25	Std. Oil, N. J..	512	510	512	+ 5
100	Std. Oil, N. Y.	219	215	218	+ 2
4,600	Victoria Oil...	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	††Alta Con. M. Co.....	8½	9	8½	9
2,500	††Am. Com....	8	8	8	8
5,200	††Atlanta	22½	23	22½	23
1,000	Big Ledge.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
6,300	Braden Copper.	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	Butte & Z. v. t. ctfs....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2¾	2¾
400	†Caleveras Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	†Caledonia	85	86	85	85
2,000	†Canada Cop....	2½	2⅝	2	2½
22,000	†Cashboy	6½	7	6	6½
1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	36	38½	36	37½
6,600	Con. Ari. Smelt.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,700	Con. Nev.-U....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Dimond B. B..	5	5	5	5
4,000	††Emma Cop....	19	20	19	20
740	First Nat. C....	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
400	†Florence	37	37	35	35
400	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Hecla Mining..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Howe Sound....	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
1,700	††Inter. Mines.	18	19	18	19
500	††Iron Blossom	97	97	97	97
1,200	††Jim Butler..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
7,100	Kennecott Cop.	52¾	53	52	52⅝
200	†Kerr Lake....	5	5	5	5
2,500	††Kewanas	21	23	21	23
1,100	La Rose Con..	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	†Majestic M'g.	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
300	†Manh. Min'g	31	31	30	30
500	†McIntyre	98	98	98	98
10,000	McK.-Darragh.	67	70	66	68
2,000	Mines of Am..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
600	††Montana Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
16,000	††Mother Lode.	29	29½	26	27
4,880	New Utah Bingham	3	4	3	3⅞
6,750	Nipis'g M. Co.	8½	*8⅜	7⅞	7⅞
5,000	†No. Butte Development Co.	⅜	⅛	⅜	½
4,000	††Oro	6	6	5½	6
20,000	Peterson Lake	40	40	37	38
800	†Ray Hercules Mining	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅝
3,200	††Rex Con. M'g	35	35	35	35
6,000	†Roch'r Mines.	68	71	67	70
1,100	†San Toy.....	16	16	16	16
7,000	††Sandst'm K'l	7	7	6½	7
200	Seven Troughs Coalition	45	45	45	45
2,000	††Silver Pick..	7	7	7	7
4,030	Std. Sil.-L'd..	1⅞	*2	1⅞	1¾
5,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
4,500	††Sucsa Mines.	57	58	56	57
3,700	†Superst'n Mining Co.....	33	34	33	34
800	‡ Tonopah Bel't	4½	5	4½	4⅞
1,300	Tonopah J l m Butler	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Tonopah Nev..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
750	Tonopah Ext..	4	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
400	Tonopah Min'g	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼
5,000	Tri-Bullion....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†W. Mex. Corp. soldidated	84	84	83	83
2,000	†W. E. Extension	1	2	1	2
400	†White Knob Copper pf....	2½	2¼	2	2

BONDS.

$256,000	†Baltimore & Ohio, n. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6,600	Brad. Cop. 6s.	206	206	205	205
40,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop. 6s.	118	118	118	118
1,000	Con. Ariz. 5s	28	28	28	28
17,000	Kennecott 6s.	208	208	206	206

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Dis. Corp...	4½	5	4½	5
Fisk Tire	125	128	125	128
Lima Locomotive	23	25	23	25
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Rumely, (M.,) new...	25	28	25	28
Virginia Railway....	23½	24½	23½	24½

MINING STOCKS.

Big Ledge Dev. Co...	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Booth	37	39	36	38
Magma Copper	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
Yukon Gold Mines....	2¾	3	2⅝	3

BOND.

Calaveras 6s.....	250	300	250	300
Pierce Oil 6s	86	88	86	88

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....	145	150	154	160
Aetna Explosives pf.	89	91	88	92
Atlas Powder.....	250	290	250	290
Atlas Powder pf....	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	125	135	125	135
Bliss, (E. W.).....	340	355	325	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdrs. & Forg'gs.	230	238	224	228
Canadian Explosives.	380	415	380	415
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	910	930	875	890
Du Pont Powder, new.	390	405	397	404
Du Pont Powder pf..	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder....	395	410	395	410
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	190	185	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms.....	475	490	475	490
Scoville Mfg. Co....	415	425	420	430
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,600	2,400	2,600

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$5,581,754	$86,259,626
Ord. Internal revenue.	9,787,322	167,003,659
Income tax.....	301,288	13,424,658
Miscellaneous	1,451,696	18,720,700
Total receipts.....	$17,122,061	$285,408,644
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	1,602,607	44,769,778
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts...	2,493,412	43,896,696
Expenditures	18,724,649	$30,178,417

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (via London.)—Following is the statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for week ended Dec. 7:

	Marks.
Gold increased.....	943,000
Discounts increased.....	320,134,000
Notes in circulation increased.....	1,478,000
Deposits increased.....	79,422,000
Metal stocks, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks decreased	201,665,000
Loans decreased.....	2,167,000
Treasury bills decreased.....	2,001,000

NEW RULING ON INCOME TAX.

Deduction for Depreciation of Trust Estates Permitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A new income tax decision, made public today, holds that where the terms of the trust or the decree of a court provide for keeping the corpus of an estate intact and where personal property has suffered depreciation, the internal revenue office will permit a deduction from gross income to care for this depreciation

The intent of this regulation is to deny to fiduciaries the rule of claiming a deduction for depreciation in returns for the income tax of beneficiaries when, in fact, no depreciation reserve is established, or is authorized to be established, but the amount claimed as a deduction for depreciation is actually paid to the beneficiary as income.

All amounts paid by fiduciaries to beneficiaries from the income of trust estates are held to be distributions of income and will be treated for income tax purposes in accordance with the provisions of the law.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

24 roads ..... $16,281,290 +$3,426,908

GREAT NORTHERN for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$8,985,580	$7,780,500	$8,945,184
Net after tax..	4,801,337	4,071,237	3,970,647
4 mos. gross..	28,868,368	29,627,635	32,588,519
Net after tax..	13,830,015	14,528,458	13,683,896

Miscellaneous Earnings.

E. ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	222,546	216,801	5,655
Net after tax..	97,184	86,408	10,778
Sur. aft. chgs..	34,133	24,231	9,902
12 mos. gross.	2,430,418	2,686,595	*256,177
Net after tax..	904,029	1,012,901	*18,873
Sur. aft. chgs.	233,225	344,508	*111,283

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC for the year ended Oct. 31—

Gross income..	1,513,114	1,456,231	56,883
Exp. & taxes..	38,855	36,863	1,992
Net income....	1,474,259	1,419,368	54,891
Bond interest..	587,580	.....	.....
Bal. appl. to note & scrip int. & pf. div.	886,679	.....	.....

UTAH SECURITIES for November—

Gross	434,379	379,192	55,187
Net	239,236	181,059	58,177
6 mos. gross..	2,491,684	2,333,586	158,098
Net	1,333,873	1,113,286	220,587
12 mos. gross.	4,758,983	4,605,581	153,402
Net	2,485,622	2,254,673	230,949

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26	Ahmeek	93½	93½	93	93
3,690	Alaska Gold ..	22¾	23¼	22¾	22⅝
100	Allouez	55¼	55¼	55	55
4,800	Am. Zinc.....	63¾	66⅜	63½	64½
250	Anaconda	85⅝	86⅜	86	86
310	Ariz. Com	7⅛	7¼	7	7
50	Butte AlexScott	9½	9½	9½	9½
70	Butte-Bal	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Butte & Super.	71⅝	71⅞	70¼	70¾
815	Calumet & Ariz.	67¼	67½	66¾	66½
549	Cal. & Ariz.pf.	540	540	538	538
680	Copper Range..	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾
1,535	Daly-West	4	4½	4	4
1,745	East Butte	15½	15½	14¾	14¾
110	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
225	Granby	76	76	75	75
25	Hancock	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
20	Inspiration....	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
445	Island Creek ..	48⅝	48⅝	48	48
10	Isl'd Creek pf.	89	89	89	89
160	Isle Royale	25	26	25	25½
485	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
280	Lake	16	16¼	15¾	15⅝
80	Mass. Con	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
30	Miami	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½
907	Mohawk	85	85⅜	83	83
70	Nevada Con	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅜
125	New Arcadian..	9½	9½	9½	9½
55	New Idria	11⅜	11⅜	11	11
135	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	North Butte ..	30½	30½	30¼	30½
65	North Lake	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
160	Old Dominion..	57½	57½	56¾	57
100	Osceola	85	85	82	83
325	Pond Creek	16	16	16	16
30	Quincy	84	84	82	82
130	Ray Con	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
65	Santa Fe	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅜
70	Shannon	7½	7½	7½	7½
610	Shattuck	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
50	South Lake	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
66	St. Mary's Ld.	57	57	56½	56½
50	Super. & Bos..	2¼	2¼	2	2
90	SuperiorCopper	24	24	23	23
20	Tamarack	47½	47½	47¼	47¼
531	Trinity	9⅝	9¾	9	9
1,193	U. S. Smelting	45½	45⅝	44	44
176	U. S. Smelt.pf.	48½	49	48½	49
385	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Utah Con.	11⅝	12	11½	11½
15	Utah Con. pf..	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
56	Wolverine	56	56⅜	56	56⅛

RAILROADS.

41	Boston & A...190	190	188½	188½
11	Boston Elev:..	81½	81½	81½
5	Boston & L....130	130	130	130
35	Boston & Me....	34	33½	33½
50	Boston & Prov.	230	230	230	230
150	Maine Central.	101½	101½	101½	101½
150	Mass. Electric.	7	7	7	7
18	Nor. & W. pf.	150	150	150	150
294	N.Y., N.H. & H.	74½	75	74	74
10	Old Colony....	151	151	151	151
5	Vt. & Mass....	116	116	116	116
145	W.E. St. Ry. pf.	81½	81½	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. A. Chem.	72	72	72	72
80	Am. A. C. pf..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15	Amoskeag	66	66	66	66
20	Amoskeag pf.	100½	101	100¼	101
360	Am. Pneu. S...	2	2¼	2	2
125	Am. P. S. pf..	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
60	Am. Sugar	117	117	115¾	115¾
15	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119	118	118
591	Am. T. & T....	129	129¼	128¾	128¾
250	A., G. & W. I.	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
153	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	45	45	44½	44½
200	East B. Land.	9	9⅜	9	9⅜
67	Edison	242	242	242	242
3	Gen. Electric.	176	176	176	176
877	Mass. Gas	85½	85½	85	85
26	Mass. Gas pf..	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅝
107	McElwain pf..	98½	99	98¼	98¾
10	Mergenthaler .	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	N. E. Telep'o..	132	132	132	132
10	Pullman	166	166	166	166
30	Reece Button..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Reece Folding.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
110	Swift & Co....	128½	127¼	126	126
10	Torrington	35	35¼	35	35¼
197	United Fruit...	146½	147½	146	146
2,660	U. Fruit rights	5⅞	6¼	5½	5½
1,253	United Shoe M.	51½	52⅜	51½	51⅜
95	Un. S. M. pf..	29	29	28¾	28¾
1,838	U. S. Steel....	87¼	87¾	86	86⅛
60	U. S. Steel pf.	116	116	115⅜	115⅜
40	Western Union	89	89	88½	88½
1,230	Ventura Oil...	12¼	12¼	11¾	11⅝
150	Wolas. Land..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
4,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	77¾	78¼	77½	77½
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3,000	Swift 5s	98½	98½	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	1¼	1

TAX ON MORTGAGES AND CONVEYANCES

Proposed Clause in 1916 Extension of the Emergency Tax Law.

TO MEET NATIONAL DEFICIT

Real Estate Owners Organize to Fight Bill and Make Appeal to Congressmen.

There was a rumor current in realty circles yesterday that real estate mortgages and conveyances would be taxed in 1916 under the extension of the emergency revenue law. A conference was held at the Treasury Department in Washington Thursday between Secretary McAdoo and Representative Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, and it is understood that such a course was decided upon.

Declaring that such a tax would add another burden to New York City realty, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests of New York yesterday inaugurated a campaign to combine all taxpayers' associations and property owners in a fight against the proposed tax.

A member of the council, discussing the matter yesterday, said: "The total deficit of the National Treasury on June 30, 1916, will be $297,000,000. By an extension of the emergency revenue law, popularly termed the war tax law, and by maintaining a tariff duty of 1 per cent. per pound on sugar, all but $112,000,000 of this deficit will be raised.

"As President Wilson observes in his annual message, 'the obvious moral of these figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to confine the efforts of Congress to the problem of providing $112,000,000 of new revenue.' Inasmuch as it has been agreed that this amount will not be raised through bond issue, the only new source of revenue can come through the extension of the emergency revenue law and by widening the incidence of the income tax.

"Real estate interests should carefully scrutinize the preparation of any additional forms of legislation that will be necessary to meet this deficit. When the original Emergency Revenue bill was passed in October, 1914, a very strenuous effort was made at Washington to place a tax upon mortgages and on real estate conveyances, as well as to eliminate any deduction for interest upon mortgage indebtedness, in determining the net income upon which the income tax was to be paid.

"At that time the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Law Committee, appeared at Washington in opposition to such forms of taxation, and was successful in preventing the war tax from being imposed on real estate mortgages or on conveyances to the extent of the mortgage indebtedness, while shortly prior thereto a modification of the new Federal income tax law was likewise obtained, so as to allow interest on mortgage indebtedness, to the amount of the capital investment, to be deducted from income in determining the amount of tax due.

"The proposed enactment was in the same form as a similar tax, under the law of 1898, and levied a tax of $1 per thousand on the consideration or value of the property conveyed, or a rate of 50 cents per thousand on each $1,000 of mortgages, over and above the first $1,000. The Federal Courts held that under the law of 1898 this meant that the amount of stamps required to be placed on a mortgage or a conveyance was to represent the property's entire value and not to be measured by the amount of equity or interest conveyed.

"In addition to the campaign to be waged in this city, real estate organizations throughout the country will be asked to communicate with their congressmen in Washington and request that taxation of mortgages and real estate conveyances be eliminated from the new War Tax bill, and that, in the revision of the Federal income tax, legal provision be made for the deduction of the interest upon mortgage indebtedness in determining the amount of tax due.

"The emergency revenue law expires on Dec. 30. It will be re-enacted and amendments made to it so as to provide ways and means for raising funds to the amount of $112,000,000."

EDUCATION NOTES.

The committee of "watchfulness and waiting" of the Association of Retired Teachers of New York City will hold a meeting today. Matters of importance will be discussed. A general meeting of the association has been called for Jan. 18, at which the plans of this committee will be presented.

Mrs. M. Frankel, President of the School Welfare Association has issued a circular in which she opposes "the attempt to force the Gary system" upon the schools of this city without proper and reasonable trial. She says that the religious feature is anti-American.

The boys of P. S. 89 organized themselves into squads just before election to lessen the fire nuisance. As a result of their efforts the number of such fires was reduced from twenty-one in 1914 to four in 1915.

A meeting of the New York Association of High School Teachers of German will be held at 10:30 A. M. today in Room 530 of the Washington Irving High School. Professor Julius Goebel of the University of Illinois will make an address. There will be a luncheon and a visit to the Irving Place Theatre to witness "Das Weite Land."

The Association of Teachers Holding License No. 1 and Awaiting Appointment will meet at 2:30 P. M. today in P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

The class of February, 1915, of the City College will have a reunion at 8 P. M. tomorrow at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue.

There will be special classes on Dec. 14, 21 and 28 in the Evening Community Centre, P. S. 171, 19 East 103d Street. There will be a holiday dance on Dec. 28 and a New Year's Eve dance on Dec. 31, from 9 to 12 P. M. There will be a normal class in dancing every Monday evening and a social class in dancing every Wednesday evening. There will be moving pictures every Wednesday evening.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for physician, clinic, is announced. On Aug. 3 104 candidates took the examination; fifty-six passed. Those who received a rating of more than 80 are as follows: Dwight C. Martin, 88.50; Walter D. McLaren, 84.50; Gustav E. Boehme, 84; Ambrose A. Scoulers, 82.50; William J. Boese, 82.50; Adolph Jacoby, 82.50; Harry Housman, 82.50; Arthur L. Carroll, 82; Louis Horowitz, 82; Berton Lattin, 81.00; Anna E. R. Robinson, 81; Charles H. Nammack, 80.50; Benno M. Wronker, 80.50.

United States.

It is not probable that the railway mail clerk or the departmental clerk examinations will be held before the first of 1916. If the needs of the service require either to be held before that time they will be duly announced in the press. Information in regard to the Fall examinations and application forms for such examinations may be obtained from the commission after July 15, 1916.

Av $84

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

1ST AV, 260, store and basement; Thomas Finnegan to Albert Hausler, 269 1st Av. 4-5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, A. Hausler, 280 1st Av. $600

2D AV, 2,146, store floor and basement; George Leinecker to John Preuss, 162 East 111th St, 5 years, from April 30, 1916; attorney, Charles A. Kallish, 60 Wall St. $1,200

5TH AV, 516, store floor and part of basement; Rowan Realty Co. to John H. Hanan et al., firm Hanan & Sons, 1,075 5th Av, 15 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, A. T. Tuozzo, 44 Court St, Brooklyn. ..... $36,500 to $41,500

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 559, store; Clifford Van Schurman to Carlo Frasano, 567 Southern Boulevard, 5 years, from Nov. 1; attorney, Louis S. Aquilino, 570 Prospect

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—67 West 43th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City. Box 125.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following probationary patrolmen having qualified as patrolmen are appointed and assigned as indicated, Dec. 9: D. J. Cronin, 7; W. B. O'Conner, 18.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Dec. 11: Matrons Mary A. Sullivan, 2, to 12; Mary E. Murphy, 12, to 37.

Temporary assignments: Inspectors T. T. Ryan, 6 Ins. Dist., to command 4 Ins. Dist, in addition to his own, during absence of Inspector on sick leave, 8:40 A. M., Dec. 9; T. J. Kelly, 12 Ins. Dist., to command 11 Ins. Dist., in addition to his own, 3 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 14; Capt. J. J. Collins, 16th, to command 10 Ins. Dist., 6 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 14; Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Comm'r's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 11; Patrol. L. P. Marshall, 2 to 2 Ins. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 11; G. Prigge, 63, to Comm'r's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 11; C. B. Koerbacher, 156, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 9; J. J. Mannion, 172, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Inf., Brooklyn, 4 P. M., Dec. 18, to 8 A. M., Dec. 30; G. Buswelliер and D. Kinane, 172, to 74, 30 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 11; E. J. Mulvaney, B. B. H. Squad, from office of Borough Ins., Brooklyn and Queens, to office of First Deputy Comm'r, from 4 P. M., Dec. 18, to 8 A. M., Dec. 30; J. H. Norwood, B. B. H. Squad, from Bur. of Inf., to office of Borough Ins., Brooklyn and Queens, 4 P. M., Dec. 18, to 8 A. M., Dec. 30; O. Reichold, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Ins., as messenger, 8 days, 9 A. M., Dec. 13.

To Training School from precincts indicated, 15 days, 9 A. M., Dec. 15, excused from duty from 12:01 A. M., to 9 A. M., said date: F. W. Hopp, 26; P. Eames, 26; A. McDonnell, 28; T. O'Sullivan, 28; C. J. Henry, 29; J. Salmon, 29; J. M. O'Leary, 29; W. Steakem, 32; C. H. Wash, Jr., 32; R. P. Gray, 35; C. M. Goodman, 36; G. Downey, 68; H. J. W. Schmidt, 145; J. Boyle, 146; F. H. Meyer, 149; H. M. Moniz, 149; W. H. Cox, 151; L. L. Hanstein, 152; P. S. Morris, 152; H. Barrows, 152; E. J. Buckley, 156; M. J. Howley, 159; J. F. Malloy, 165; M. Kinnane, 171; M. M. Byron, 278.

To 3d Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 10: J. J. Dowd, 35; J. P. Peclet, Jr., 144; M. T. Finch, 165; J. O'Connor, 167; J. R. Kelly, 172; G. Zeiss, 172; W. Carey, 281; C. Trankle, 283.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Capts. W. F. Boettler, commanding 10 I. D., 6 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 14, to be deducted from vacation; J. A. Conboy, commanding 17 I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 14, balance of vacation; Patrol. J. E. Cassidy, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1, 1916.

Without pay: Sergt. J. F. Mulroy, 2d, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; Patrol. R. P. Harrington, 1, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; I. Lazarus, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 12; T. A. Lilienthal, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 12; C. Fries, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; G. Foten, 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; C. E. Clerke, 17, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; D. F. Merkle, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; J. R. Parke, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; C. W. Carrad, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; M. Cleary, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 10; J. J. White, 40, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 11; M. F. Davey, 143, 2 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; W. Stieger, 149, 1 day, 12 P. M., Dec. 10; J. Buchanan, 159, 3 days, noon, Dec. 9; H. Gilroy, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 12; J. Powers, 165, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 8; D. Donoghue, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; M. J. Dobson, 169, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 10; G. L. Petry, C. O., 1 day, 9 A. M., Dec. 10

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Becker, 165, 6:05 P. M., June 5, to 12 P. M., June 25.

Advancements to Grades.—Patrol. to $1,350 Grade, Dec. 28—H. Cohen, 10; J. Boylan, 14; P. Schubert, 14; A. Cava, 15; C. E. Kirk, 18; T. E. Marsellus, 25; W. H. Kellerman, 35; J. P. D. Briggs, 39; M. J. Harrison, 39; P. Koenig, 62; J. B. Fisher, 69; W. Quayle, 146; P. Quell, 146; P. R. Tobin, 146; E. Keyes, 146; M. Imbriale, 149; A. Gerome, 157; L. R. Chirlo, 172; L. Walters, 277; W. P. Hayes, Traffic C; P. M. Dunne, 12; E. A. Raschke, 14; C. Schauss, 14; M. J. O'Brien, 16; P. J. McCloskey, 18; P. F. Smyth, 26; S. Battle, 28; H. H. Turbot, 39; W. J. Pfeiffer, 42; H. J. T. Donnellan, 68; J. H. McLaughlin, 74; J. J. Murphy, 146; A. F. C. Porter, 146; R. A. Steck, 146; J. J. Cavanagh, 146; F. Kraft, 153; C. A. Noye, 161; S. Ulrach, 276; F. J. Grote, 285.

To $1,250 Grade, Dec. 28—E. L. Warner, 22; J. J. Tuite, 38; A. G. Grundig, 68; H. McMahon, 150; J. Powers, 165; J. H. Van Etten, 283; J. Z. Trepal, 28; J. P. J. Rehill, 42; A. S. Mullane, 149; R. Ziegler, 164; C. T. Reilly, 172.

Fines Imposed—Patrol. T. G. Tracy, 38, (absent from post; struck man with flat,) 3 days; H. W. C. Loewe, 65, (in uniform and off duty riding in an auto,) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Lieuts.—D. F. Lyons, 14, (failed to inform prisoner of right to communicate;) F. J. Finn, 22, (failed to make entry in blotter.) Patrol.—F. J. Pedersen, 29, (loitering;) J. G. Frey, 157, (absent from school crossing;) H. F. Sharp, 171, (failed to make arrest;) C. Herrschaft, 171, (same;) R. E. Chattaway, 171, (same.)

The following having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint, are hereby reprimanded: Patrol.—T. Courtois, 2, (absent from reserve;) M. J. Early, 33, (improper patrol;) F. J. Freese, 42, (absent from post;) J. M. Newton, 61, (same;) J. J. Healy, 81, (standing in police booth, smoking a cigarette;) A. O'Neil, 148, (absent from post;) A. C. Brann, 149, (struck patrolman while on reserve;) H. McMahon, 150, (sitting with a patrol.;) J. F. Stender, 151, (absent from post;) E. Scharer, 152, (absent without leave;) J. T. Finn, 161, (absent from post;) C. M. Murphy, 278, (sitting in police phone booth, apparently asleep.)

Dismissed: Sergt. E. E. Keller, 2, I. D., (struck one Chin Lin and pushed him;) Patrol. T. Lilienthal, 2, (skylarking;) F. J. Dougherty, 2, (made false statement;) E. Fimeran, 10, (improper conduct;) A. F. Hayes, 13, (absent from post, in hallway leading to saloon;) C. D. Conway, 21, (improper conduct;) C. W. Carroll, 26, (improper patrol;) T. Walsh, 35, (struck man with his fist and baton; J. T. Lawler, 35, (absent from fixed post;) P. Lennox, 38, (off post;) W. Lamond, 63, (absent from school crossing;) W. Tyndall, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, (improper language;) A. G. Reinert, Jr., Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, (failed to enter specific charge on a summons and stubs.)

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at Repair Shops, 56th St. and Twelfth Av., at 9 A. M., Mon., Dec. 13, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: Fire, 1st gr. P. F. Murray, Eng. 5; W. Belbel, Eng. 81; F. E. Goodell, Eng. 157; J. A. Ledogar, Eng. 294; P. F. Sheridan, H. & L. 75; G. Roth, Eng. 71; C. M. Dooley, Eng. 84; W. H. Fogerty, Eng. 221; G. K. Burns, H. & L. 2; J. F. Browne, H. & L. 31; E. N. McKay, H. & L. 119. Fire, 2d gr. T. F. Doyle, Eng. 2; P. McCullagh, Eng. 30; J. J. Hastings, Eng. 74; C. Crockett, Eng. 218; T. F. Greenan, Eng. 233; R. Van Steenburgh, H. & L. 14; R. A. McCarthy, H. & L. 105; A. E. Donovan, No. 2, Eng. 18; M. J. Schmidt, Eng. 50; A. Joseph, Eng. 210; P. F. O'Brien, Jr., Eng. 220; T. Faughnan, H. & L. 3; F. G. Kaiser, H. & L. 30; T. M. J. Smith, H. & L. 107; P. F. Connor, H. & L. 124. Fire, 3d gr. G. P. Schmidt, Eng. 231; G. A. W. Lynch, H. & L. 29; R. Wissel, H. & L. 8; C. E. Waterman, Eng. 19. Fire, 4th gr. E. F. Alwell, H. & L. 110.

Returned: Capt. W. Lappine, H. and L. 127, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $1,250. Fire., 1st gr., B. McCray, H. and L. 114, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700; Eng. of St. J. Nell, Eng. 151, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $800.

Penalties imposed: Eng. of St. C. F. Lubben, Eng. 204, (intoxication,) three leaves withheld; Eng. of St. W. J. Hussey, 7, (absence without leave,) two leaves withheld; Fire., 1st gr., J. Moran, H. and L. 11, (absence without leave,) two leaves withheld; Fire., 2d gr., J. F. Gorevin, Eng. 205, (neglect of duty;) sentence suspended.

Charge dismissed: Fire., 2d gr., M. F. Powers, Eng. 11, (reckless driving.)

Paragraph 1, Special Order 222, dated Dec. 8, 1915, is revoked in so far as it relates to H. and L. 80 and H. and L. 108 reporting at Company School Dec. 15, 1915.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer in this department will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, supervising engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Dec. 13, at 9 A. M.: G. C. Lepre, Eng. 57; J. S. Dowd, Eng. 279; M. Mayer, Eng. 253; C. J. Kohout, H. & L. 15; R. A. Poe, H. & L. 29; M. A. Ballentine, Eng. 13; W. S. Bensel, Eng. 58; M. J. Ward, Eng. 65; G. Fitzsimmons, Eng. 238; M. Ziegler, Eng. 259. At 12 noon: W. V. Verner, Eng. 45; C. M. Goodman, H. & L. 6; R. A. Hughes, H. & L. 44; J. W. Dwyer, H. & L. 48; D. E. Geary, H. & L. 149. At 2 P. M.: J. Schwartz, Eng. 26; P. J. Cahill, Eng. 66; J. Treacy, Eng. 240; G. C. Watson, Eng. 245; J. W. McMahon, H. & L. 40.

Dec. 14: At 9 A. M.—H. G. Kornemann, Eng. 7; H. J. Downward, Eng. 216; C. Bolinger, H. & L. 1; F. G. Widmaier, H. & L. 24; F. D. Vieth, H. & L. 22. At 10 A. M.—E. J. Frasier, Eng. 72; C. R. Nagle, Eng. 54; J. A. Gould, Eng. 39; T. J. Clifford, Eng. 255; A. S. A. Perrin, H. & L. 3. At 12 noon —C. S. Reynolds, Eng. 55; T. J. Farrell, No. 1, Eng. 93; W. J. Carroll, Eng. 288; W. C. Waldmaier, H. & L. 2; P. Behrmann Jr., H. & L. 123. At 2 P. M.—H. J. Way, Eng. 77; T. J. Brennan, No. 2, Eng. 17; J. F. Bartley, Eng. 89; C. L. Moeller, Eng. 263; G. Schappert, H. & L. 121.

Further applications for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer in this department will be forwarded on Monday, Dec. 13, 1915, to members of this department who will have served three years or more at S. A. M. Dec. 11, 1915, will be eligible for this examination, this date having been set by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as the final date on which those who are eligible may forward applications. Commanding officers will report in writing on Monday morning, the 13th inst., the names of any members of their commands who, for any reason, failed to report for the practical test in compliance with orders.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Makes $350,000 Purchase in Dyckman Section—Pinkney Estate Sells Manhattanville Plot—Bush Terminal Company Secures Big Waterfront—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

An investment deal aggregating about $350,000 for three new apartment houses in the Dyckman section, the purchase by a building syndicate of four houses in West Seventieth Street for improvement with a nine-story apartment and a large Forty-second Street lease, contributed an active tone to the realty market yesterday.

The Dyckman transaction involved the sale by the Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, of the three new five-story houses nearing completion on the southeast corner of Broadway and Elwood Street, fronting 201.5 feet on Broadway by 194 feet on Elwood Street. The houses are known as Abbey Court, Libby Court, and Elwood Court. They contain ninety-six apartments and over sixty have already been rented.

The buyer was the Forbin Realty Holding Company, of which Herman F. Bindseil is President. The holding price of the property has been $350,000. The brokers in the deal were S. & J. H. Albert. With this sale the Haven Construction Company has disposed of twelve apartment houses erected during the last year in different sections of the upper Manhattan district.

$106,550 for West Seventieth Street Plot.

Active bidding in the Vesey Street room characterized the sale of the four residences at 30 to 36 West Seventieth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, offered at partition sale by Joseph P. Day.

The combined plot has a frontage of 79.6 feet on the south side of the street about in the middle of the block. Bidding started at $102,000 and ended at $106,550, when Stoddard & Mark secured the property for a client.

It was stated that the buyers are builders who are having plans prepared for a nine-story apartment, which will be the first structure of that kind in the block, hitherto confined to high-class private houses. The assessed value is $123,600.

Investor Buys on Lexington Avenue.

The four-story business building, 186 Lexington Avenue, has been sold by the Benenson Realty Company to an investing client of Julius Becker. The structure occupies a lot 22.6 by 100 feet, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets. Kurz & Uren were the brokers in the transaction.

Sale on East Sixty-first Street.

An investing client of William B. May & Co. has purchased from the Ceasere Conti Realty Company, 215 East Sixty-first Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 18 by 100 feet.

The buyer will occupy after extensive alterations are made to the structure.

Pinkney Estate Sells Manhattanville Plot.

Clarence H. Kelsey, administrator of the will of Mary G. Pinkney, has sold a plot of four lots on the south side of 127th Street, 100 feet east of Broadway.

The buyer will improve the plot, which is 100 feet square. F. T. Richter was associated with the J. Romaine Brown Company as broker.

Operator Buys Broadway Flats.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from the Halcyon Real Estate Company 3,132 and 3,134 Broadway, two five-story apartment houses occupying a plot 32.6 by 75 each. J. Scott negotiated the sale.

Deal in Fort Washington Section.

The Rosen Realty Company has purchased from Adolph Wurzberger a lot 25 by 100 feet on the west side of Haven Avenue 250 feet north of 170th Street.

This is the first sale made by Mr. Wurzberger of his extensive holdings in this section, he having bought the property from the Ward Estate in 1896. Several other deals are reported pending. L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bush Terminal Company Buys Brooklyn Waterfront.

Cruikshank Company has sold for the H. W. Johns-Manville Company to the Bush Terminal Company a large waterfront tract, formerly occupied by the sellers, consisting of about eighty-five lots with 400 feet of waterfront, at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. This property adjoins the Thirty-ninth Street ferry.

Bronx Sales.

William J. Gabel has sold for the American Savings Bank to Bridget F. Flynn, 1,976 Hughes Avenue, a three-story house running through to Belmont Avenue, with a frontage of twenty-five feet on each street.

The Sterling Realty Company purchased the block front south side of 183d Street, between the Concourse and Creston Avenue, 179 by 93, through E. Osborne Smith and H. E. Schwartz, from the Eureka Realty Company, representing the McEntyre family.

Brooklyn.

Henry Rockmore has bought from the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn the block front on Fundy Street, from Liberty to Glenmore Avenues, for improvement; also 1,289 Bergen Street, a three-story one-family brick dwelling, on a lot 20 by 114, from the Long Distance Holding Company.

The Sinmacros Realty Company, Inc., sold for the estate of Johnson a plot on the east side of Gelston Avenue, 100 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 25 by 116.3, to an investor who will improve in the Spring.

Albert Link purchased the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 483 Eighth Street, through F. C. Sauter. Mrs. Jennie E. Seymour was the seller.

Long Island.

The Bayport Cove property in the Village of Bayport, Long Island, consisting of about sixty-two acres, has been sold by the Bankers Realty Company of New York to William Garretson of Garfield, N. J., for development. The property, which was held in trust for about 1,500 depositors of the defunct Northern Bank, has a frontage of about 650 feet on the water and 600 feet on Merrick Road. It was held at about $30,000.

At Bedford Park, L. I., Frank H. Tyler sold a two-story stucco dwelling to John Read of Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for William H. Baker, Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a plot at Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, to George Gleichert. It is the purchaser's intention to erect two dwellings on the property.

The property on King Street, Port Chester, the estate of the late William H. Catlin, now the property of the Blind Brook Realty Company, has been sold to a syndicate of property owners living in the vicinity, who purpose improving it for use as a country club. It consists of about 141 acres, and has a fine view of the Sound.

The Mount Kisco Estates, Inc. sold the Robert D. Pruyn Farm, which adjoins the estates of J. Borden Harriman, Jesse I. Straus, and Charles S. Brown, to Jacob Bishop of New York. They have also sold the Townsend Mathews property on Byram Lake to Jennie Bishop of New York.

Daniel Warren, ex-President of the Village of Mamaroneck, has purchased three plots at Shore Acres, the former Robert Bonner property, now being developed by C. B. Harmon & Co., and will erect a dwelling costing $15,000.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have rented for George A. Freeman to Rupert Hughes the four-story dwelling at 135 East Seventy-first Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for Alice M. McDougall the three-story dwelling at 118 West Eighty-fifth Street to Josephine Bauman.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. B. B. Neukirch, furnished for the season, 50 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, to G. Herman Kinnicutt of Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. William H. Parsons has rented the old Parsons residence known as Brookside, at the junction of the Boston Post Road and Parsons Street, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., for the coming year to George Arents, Jr., who will occupy it during the construction of his new residence on Lincoln Avenue, Rye. Heckscher & de Saulles were the brokers.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., have rented furnished, for the season, in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, the private house at 48 East Sixty-seventh Street, for the estate of B. C. Lawrence to William Butler Duncan.

Commercial Leases.

An important transaction in the Grand Central Terminal section was closed yesterday by Marks Arnheim, Inc., tailors, who leased for a term of eighteen years a large store in the twenty-story building at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, now occupied by the Consolidated Gas Company. The store contains about 6,000 square feet, and the lease includes about 3,000 square feet on the second floor. Possession will be taken in the early Spring. The lease was negotiated by James L. Robertson, Jr., associated with Frank D. Veiller, representing Arnheim and the owners of the building, and Moore & Wyckoff, with McCarthy & Fellows, as agents for the Consolidated Gas Company.

P. T. Britt, wholesale millinery goods, now located at 682 Broadway, has leased for a term of years the first loft in 12 and 14 West Thirty-second Street, from the Story & Clark Piano Company, adding one more concern to the new millinery centre.

Ames & Co., through James P. Malone, have leased for the Hartford Realty Company to Vogler & Reims, the store at 606 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a term of years, and for L. Michel to John Lecakis, the store at 318 Seventh Avenue.

G. P. Butterly has leased for John C. Henshaw the store at 46 West Thirty-seventh Street to Clarence Fowler.

Realty Note.

Frank D. Veiller was the broker in the sale of the former Kennedy estate property at 6 and 8 West Fifty-seventh Street, and 7 West Fifty-sixth Street, sold by August Heckscher to Michael Dreicer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

70TH ST, 30 to 36 West, s s, 350.6 ft w of Central Park West, 79.6x100.5, four four-story dwellings; W. H. Hamilton et al. against Rhea Goodwin et al.; Hamilton G. & F., attorneys; A. S. Norton, referee; partition; taxes, &c., $4,715.20; mortgages, $80,000; to Stoddard & Mark, for a client, for $106,550.

AVENUE A, 205, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.0x100, four-story front and rear tenements; readvertised for Dec. 13.

99TH ST, 53 East, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; C. A. Stevens et al., executors, &c., against Bessie Greenberg et al.; W. P. Vining, attorney; S. A. Farrell, referee; due, $21,481.56; taxes, &c., $1,435.80; to the plaintiff, for $19,000.

110TH ST, 429 to 432 East, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11, leasehold; stable and shops; J. J. Schnurmacher against Rubin Laskin et al.; Samuel Berzick, attorney; R. A. Seligmann, referee; due, $5,734.08; taxes, &c., $544.09; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

39TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, five-story building; Pauline Myers et al. against Mary Devery et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; R. J. H. Powell, referee; due, $10,421.25; taxes, &c., $403.07; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

82d St, n w corner Lexington Av, for an eleven-story apartment, 55x102.2; Fenlo Realty Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $175,000

169th St, n w corner Teller Av, for a one-story brick garage, 23x20; M. Rothaus, on premises, owner; Edw. Wehrlin, 809 Broadway, architect; cost $800

Creston Av, w s, 244.72 ft n of 196th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Padula Realty Corporation, Louis Padula, 291 East 149th St, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $60,000

Webster Av, e s, 276.1 11-16 ft n of 184th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 50.1 9-16x85.10 and 50.1 9-16x88.1; Webster Avenue Realty Corporation, Theo. W. Sternmuller, Jr., 413 East 21st St, President, owner; George Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost $165,000

125th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for a three-story show room and office, 20x90.11; Henry J. Hemmens, 130 East 15th St, owner; W. Weissenberger, Jr., 130 East 15th St, architect; cost $50,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner Rector St, through to Trinity Place, to a twenty-one-story office building; O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., 71 Broadway, owner; Kimball & Rossa, 71 Broadway, architect; cost $7,500

Bank St, n e corner West St, one four-story loft; G. F. Morgan, premises, owner; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architect; cost $10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. * When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 302.3 ft n of 122d St, 126.1x91.7; Podgur Realty Co. to Hubert Herzfeld, 948 Fox St; Dec. 7; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St. $100

EAST BROADWAY, 100, n s, 185.2 ft w of Pike St, 25x85.5; Max Kobre to Kobre Assets Corp'n, 61 Broadway, Dec. 1; attorney, Kobre Assets Corp'n Banking Dept., 61 Broadway $1

LUDLOW ST, w s, 50 ft n of Canal St, 25.5x87.6; Max Kobre to Kobre Assets Corp'n, 61 Broadway, Dec. 1; attorney, Kobre Assets Corp'n Banking Dept., 61 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 93d St, 20.5x74; Francis Stiebel to Mildred F. J. Stiebel, 465 West End Av, all liens, Dec. 9; attorneys, Brussel & Beebe, 41 Wall St. Gift

MADISON AV, 140 to 146, w s, 49.7 ft n of 31st St, runs w 95 x n 49.7 to s s of 31st St x w 21.10 x n 98.9 x e 0.4½ x n 98.9 to s s of 32d St x e 21.10 x s 49.5 x e 94.8 to avenue x s 98.8 to beginning; William F. Mittendorf to George Backer Holding Corporation, 56 West 45th St, (mtg $300,000,) all liens, Dec. 7; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & B., 1 Madison Av $100

MADISON AV, 136 and 138, n w corner of 31st St, 40.3x95; Morgan O'Brien to United States Trust Co. of New York, executor, &c., of Herman Wronkow, to George Backer Holding Corporation, 56 West 45th St, (mtg $200,000,) all liens, Dec. 7; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & B., 1 Madison Av $300,000

NORFOLK ST, 181, w s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Charles Connor to Pierce Brennan, 79 East 92d St, (mtg $21,300,) Nov. 17, 1915; attorney, H. Pargis, 37 ..... $1

WOOSTER ST, e s, 95 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Francis Stiebel to Rosebel G. Schiff, 465 West End Av, all liens, Dec. 9, attorneys, Brussel & Beebe, 41 Wall St. Gift

10TH AV, 116, e s, 20.6 ft n of 17th St, 25x100; Michael A. Curley to Barter Realty Co., 46 East Broadway, quitclaim, Dec. 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

28TH ST, 240 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x98.9; The B. G. Realty Co. to Philomena Rosenpel, 810 East 156th St, (mtg $38,000,) Dec. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

60TH ST, 20 East, s s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Adelaide J. Alcott to Waldo E. Rice, Ocean Grove, N. J., and Edward C. Jr., and Howard E. Rice, 150 West 87th St, (mtg $35,000,) Dec. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

119TH ST, n s, 321.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.10; E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., to Sol Bossak, 1,383 Washington Av, Bronx, (mtg $4,250,) all liens, Dec. 7; attorney, Rudolph Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road. ..$100

133D ST, 151 West, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; James L. Barclay, trustee, will of Hy. Barclay for Sackett M. Barclay, to Estelle G. Winston, 393 Canal St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens $15,000

147TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 100x 99.11; Hattie Heidelberger et al. to Gale National Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $142,750,) Dec. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Brendway $100

159TH ST, 515 West, n s, 178 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x99.11, (foreclosure Dec. 7,) Joseph V. Mitchell, referee, to Edward Ritz, 468 West 160th St, (mtg $17,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, A. H. Atterbury ..... 20 Broad St $2,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 315 ft s of 172d St, 20x 100; Galveston Building Co. to Benjamin Koplan, 488 East 175th St, (mtg $6,000,)

Sept. 15; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway $100

CROTONA AV, 2,362, e s, 110 ft s of 187th St, 20x100; John Byrne to Thomas J. Byrne et al., 2,362 Crotona Av, Nov. 19; attorney, John Byrne, 2,362 Crotona Av $1

FOX ST, 1,071, w s, 25x100; Cath. Keelin to Frank Pisani, 1,071 Fox St., (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 16; attorney, A. J. Orlando, 291 East 149th St $1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 253.11 ft s of Home St, 50x irregular; William Sinnott Co. to Domenica Dellarrone, 981 Union Av, (mtg $7,000,) Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 29, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; J. Lester Fierman to Patrick D. Sullivan, 764 East 226th St, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LUDLOW AV, n s, 130 ft e of Avenue C, 25x108; also 6th St, n s, 105 ft e of Aven

DEATH BREAKS A WILL.

Relatives Are Disinherited, but Legatee Is Dead, So They Step In.

Although Edward O. Brinckerhoff, who died Tuesday in Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, at the age of 85, after having been confined there forty years, made no mention of his relatives in a will deposited in the Surrogate's Court in October, 1875, shortly before he went to the asylum, they will share one-half of the estate anyway. And if a contest which they intend to bring is successful they will get it all.

The sharing of relatives in at least one-half of the estate without a contest was made possible by the death some time ago of Edward R. Livermore, a friend of Mr. Brinckerhoff's, to whom half of the estate was bequeathed. Mr. Brinckerhoff made no provisions for such a contingency, so he is regarded as having died intestate with respect to that half of the estate.

Mr. Brinckerhoff left the other half of his estate to charity. Besides the chief beneficiary, the executor and both witnesses to the will are dead. The executor was to have been John Dusenbury of Bergen Point, N. J., and the witnesses were John Webber, a lawyer of this city, and Frederick Hughson, Mr. Brinckerhoff's partner.

The organizations which were to divide one-half the estate under the will were the American Female Guardian Society, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York Ladies' Home Missions Society of the Methodist Church, and the Five Points Mission.

Mr. Brinckerhoff's next of kin are a half-brother, Daniel D. Brinckerhoff, who founded the National Biscuit Company; two half-sisters, Mrs. Julia M. Harrison and Mrs. Evalina Clark, and several nephews and nieces.

For many years Edward O. Brinckerhoff was in the cracker business with his brother, and at the time he went to the hospital his fortune was estimated at $500,000 to $500,000.

Mrs. Gershel Not Under Sentence.

In reporting the trial of the Supreme Court suit of Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Gershel against her brother-in-law, Benjamin Gershel, for $10,000 for alleged assault the statement was printed that Mrs. Gershel was under a suspended sentence of five years for sending defamatory letters through the mail. The fact is that no sentence was imposed. The misstatement grew out of the manner in which a question was asked by counsel.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec 10.—134—D. J. Leary v. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Jersey City—Continued.

126—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York v. L. Hilton-Green—Argument concluded.

129—Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co. v. C. L. Kerse—Argument commenced.

131—United States v. C. D. Ross—Argued.

132—H. A. Stead v. I. M. Curtiss—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Monday, Dec. 13: Nos. 132, 133, 85, 516, 122, (and 123,) 135, 136, 137, 138, and 141.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Decisions.

L. I. RR. Co., rel., v. the Public Service Comm. of the State of N. Y. for the First Dist. et al., as Comms., respts.—Order annulled, without costs, and matter remitted to the Public Service Commission as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

T. F. Devine, applt., v. W. Molton, Impld., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

J. D. McCalmont, as extrix., respt., v. W. Farson et al., applts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Clarke, J., dissenting and voting for affirmance.) Settle order on notice.

Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., &c., respt., v. Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

J. W. Adams, applt.-respt., v. E. H. Stewart et al., respts.; E. S. Turner, applt.—Judgment modified and judgment ordered as directed in opinion, with costs to plaintiff. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

R. Beckett et al., applts., v. J. Blum, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

B. L. Lightfoot, applt., v. M. A. Kane, indy., &c., et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Smith & Laughlin, JJ. Order filed.

B. Mitchell, applt., v. M. Mitchell, indy. & as gdn., &c., respt.; L. Mitchell v. same.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for an accounting, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J. Settle orders on notice.

German-American Button Co., applt., v. A. Heynsfeld, Inc., et al., respts.—Judgments reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Victor et al., applts., v. R. Lepestre, respt.—Order modified, so as to limit the examination to the matters alleged in Paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14 of the answer, and as so modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

A. K. Wolfers, applt., v. A. Prendergast, as Controller, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Ordway, respt., v. Phila. & Reading R. R. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. G. Schwartz, applt., v. Otis Telegraph Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Taishoff et al., applts., v. A. V. Elkema et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Providence Washington Ins. Co., respt., v. F. S. Pendleton, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Société Française des Films et Cinematographes "Eclaire," respt. v. Pine Holding Corp. et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

G. McCrea, applt., v. Police Commr. of the City of N. Y., respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Wolff, respt., v. F. S. Bennett, Impld., applt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

W. A. Holbe, applt. v. S. Adams et al. respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Hirsh & Scofield, Inc., applt., v. A. Gasner, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Frank D'Angelo et al., respts., v. 1,482 Broadway Corpn., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Hilton et al., applts., v. J. A. C. White, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed. (Smith, J., dissenting.)

Stern et al., respts., v. Chemical Importing and Mfg. Co., applt.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

A. Kuryan, an infr., applt., v. T. Well et al., respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs, opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

C. Mulvaney v. P. Battaglinar—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Hagden Clarendon v. N. L. Shafer et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. H. D. Foster—Motion granted. Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

N. G. Carman v. H. H. Feldstein—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

78th St. and Broadway Co. v. Purssell Mfg. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. v. Lehigh Valley Sales Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

A. L. Silverman et al. v. Bale-Snedeker Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

M. L. H. Watson v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.; August Noldert v. same—Motions granted. Orders filed.

B. Frankel v. M. Wolper—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

F. J. Shaiek v. J. Jeter—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mayor Lane & Co. v. Commercial Casualty Ins. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

G. Van Tuyl, Jr., v. S. H. Kress et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Same v. same—Motion to extend time denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Wolff v. Noel J. de Vaux—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

I. de Courcey v. R. U. Delapenha & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

G. S. Hayes v. American Bridge Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

V. Kolb et al. v. M. L. Mortimer et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. O'Brien v. City of N. Y.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

R. Ruocco v. Joseph Gallick Contracting Co.—Motion granted; stay not to exceed 30 days from date. Settle order on notice.

S. Mayers v. S. J. Bloomingdale et al.—Motion granted, without costs; trial stayed until hearing of appeal. Settle order on notice.

A. Kuryan v. T. Well et al.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

E. J. Warrin v. E. Warrin.—Motion granted. Order filed.

J. H. Kuder v. A. Mary.—Motion to vacate stay granted unless defendant within five days gives an undertaking to pay the judgment of the Municipal Court if the order of the Appellate Term be affirmed. Settle order on notice.

Same v. same.—Application to appeal from Appellate Term granted. Order signed.

Usona Stamping Works v. P. J. Wagner, Impld.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of Brownsville v. L. M. Fleitman, as admx.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re N. Kopf.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

Re W. T. Gridley.—Referred to Hon. John J. Freedman, Official Referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Robert M. S. Putnam.—Referred to Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, Official Referee. Settle order on notice.

J. D. Dailey et al., respts., v. City of New York et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to apply for modification of injunction contained therein should occasion therefor arise, and defendants' requests Nos. 33 to 37, inclusive, reversed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

E. L. Marks as ancillary exr., &c., respt., v. L. L. Kellogg, as exr., &c., applt.—Findings modified in conformity with views expressed in opinion, and judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION — First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—North River Sav. Bk. vs. Powel—Thomas J. Bannon. Same vs. Powel—Harold H. Hertz, Lewis & Conger (784 6th Av.—Winter, Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Sheldon vs. Loevin—Isidor Cohn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Marie M. L. De Courval vs. Meyer Skolsky—John F. Bottomley. Geo. H. Allen vs. Ellie F. Moffitt —Alex. Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Powel vs. Diamond—John P. Dunn.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Helen V. Kelchner vs. Anthony F. Koelble — Percival Wilds.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—DECISIONS.

Decision by Presiding Justice on application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

United States Title Guaranty Co., respt., v. H. A. Sperry, applt—Application denied, without costs.

Alfred Marks Realty Co., respt., v. Hotel Hermitage Co., applt.—Order of the Appellate Term reversed, and judgment of the Municipal Court for plaintiff reversed, with costs of the appeal, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Same, applt., v. George Rector, Inc., respt.—Order of the Appellate Term reversed and judgment of the Municipal Court for plaintiff reversed, with costs of appeal, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

J. Andriszis, respt., v. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

D. G. Baker and E. Park, applts., v. F. H. Page et al., respts.—Appeal transferred to the First Department.

W. Blaisdell, respt., v. Long Island Railroad Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Di Bucciarelli, an infant, by V. Bucciarelli, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. Rinehart & Dennis Co., respt.—Judgment of nonsuit reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. C. Chamberlin and A. M. Chamberlin, applts., v. J. L. Chamberlin et al., respts.—Judgment modified, and so modified affirmed, without costs.

L. T. Dempsey, applt., v. M. F. O'Rourke, as admr. &c., et al., applts. E. R. Conly et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

I. R. Doerfler, applt., v. S. E. Pottsberg, indiv., &c., et al., defts., and A. Doerfler, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with costs.

A. Doerfler, respt., v. S. E. Pottsberg, &c., et al., defts., I. R. Doerfler et al., applts.—Order affirmed, without costs, but without prejudice to further application to the Special Term.

M. Haynes, an infant, by H. Haynes, her guardian ad litem, respt., v. Cooke & Cobb Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. J. Heffernan, respt., v. J. H. Hanley et al., defts., J. Flanigan, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Hermanns, respt., v. B. H. R. R., applt. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

P. J. Hermanns, respt., v. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re S. Nager, Jr., Inc., Susquehanna Coal Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re People's Surety Co. of N. Y.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion remitted to the Special Term.

H. Jones, respt., v. L. M. Baldwin-Devine, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

S. March, respt., v. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Same v. Same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respt., v. A. Badolato, applt.—Order of the County Court of Kings affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

Same v. Same.—Order of County Court of Kings reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same v. Hyman Stehr, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings reversed on reargument and new trial ordered.

S. Rosenberg, respt., v. N. Y. Consol. R. R., applt.—Order of County Court of Kings affirmed, costs to abide the event.

M. W. Smith, respt., v. Village of Larchmont, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

F. Storch, respt., v. Joseph Storch, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. Tonges and A. C. Lembeck, copartners, &c., applt., v. Vanderveer Canarsie Imp. Syndicate et al., respts.—Appeal dismissed on consent, without costs.

L. C. Willis, respt., v. Venus Silk Glove Mfg. Co., Inc., et al., defts.; A. Palmer as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and backyard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$100 cash and $8 monthly buys 5-room house and big garden plot; 30 minutes out; near trolley; full price, $1,650. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

To Rent—House, 10 rooms, all improvements, newly renovated, including sun parlor and garage, $35 per month; convenient to everything; good location for furnished rooms. Rourke, 1,033 Castleton Av., Richmond Borough.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six-seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Activity at Rye, Westchester Co.—For sale about 16 acres high ground, extended view of Sound, fronting Forest and Apawamis Avs., in best neighborhood, adjoining fine residences. See Bryan L. Kennelly, No. 156 Broadway, N. Y., or Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

"Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., delightful all-year home; beautiful surroundings; exclusive; easy commutation. Phone 687.

In Colonial house; attractively furnished rooms; private baths; open fires; garage; meals optional. 426 Pelham Road. Phone 2761 New Rochelle.

Must sacrifice beautiful little home at Larchmont Gardens; all improvements; garage; will sell very cheap. Address Box 252, Larchmont, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$300 CASH—BALANCE AS RENT—$300.
FREEPORT, L. I.; two houses, 6 and 8 R. & B., all impts., hot water heat; large plot; near R.R.; fine section. A. D. SEALY, Freeport Club, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Hollis Park Gardens.—Attractive furnished house, $55; sell cheap. Porter, Crestwood Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN RESIDENCE AND FARM in village of 3,000 people, only $5,500; your own terms. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

AN ABANDONED FARM,—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Furnished Houses for Sale or Rent.

JAMAICA, B. W. I.
For Rent.—Furnished bungalow for the season, January to May; beautifully situated, overlooking the Caribbean Sea; on private grounds of a Winter resident. Address 790 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

A.—51 West 3d St., three lofts, size 25x100, at low rent; attractive building.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Between Madison and Park.—Exquisitely furnished five-room apartment; modern building; sacrifice, $100 to responsible party. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.—Apartments of quality. 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

West Side

98th St., 305-307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel. Between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class house, beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2-3-4-5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents, $15, $25, and $30 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

DESIRABLE furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St.; $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 5-room apartment; new building; 86th St. and West End Av.; $150; 4 months; immediate possession; phone Murray Hill 8422.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, furnish apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator; $75; lease; seen after 11. Hallam, 21 West 46th. Bryant 6294.

Attractively furnished front apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet, January, February, March. Apt. 3 B, 309 West 99th.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments; 3, 4, 7 rooms; river view; Victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d; phone 5889 Greeley.

Furnished apartment to lease, 117 West 38th St.; living room, three bedrooms, and bath. Wm. Cruikshank's Sons, 37 Liberty St.

ARTISTIC and elegantly furnished high class apartment, 5 rooms and large foyer; references required. Y 221 Times Annex.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 119th St.)—8 rooms, corner apartment; two baths; extra lavatory; elegantly furnished. Supt.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

Handsomely furnished apartments; all sizes. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

140th St., 507 West, (between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.)—Five and six large, light rooms and bath; electric light, telephone; rents, $30 to $40. S. Maxwell, agent, 3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.

36th St., 52, 54, and 56 West.
2 and 4 room apartments; all improvements. Rents, $40 to $80.
A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 69th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,800; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large rooms; private hall; all improvements; low rent.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, Heights.—Ten minutes Wall St.; one and two room and bath apartments, $20, $28; half Manhattan rents; telephones, vacuum cleaning, service.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Wanted for 4 or 5 months, high-class, furnished seven or eight rooms, two baths, east side, 34th to 59th Sts. 'Phone, 9 to 10 A. M., Greeley 406.

Furnished apt., New York City; not less than three bedrooms; not above 70th St. L 203 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Fine accommodations for country life during holiday season; good food, steam heat, open fires, horses, automobiles, booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

New Jersey.

LENOX MANOR,
75 Lenox Av., East Orange.
Finely appointed; excellent home cooking; all rooms have hot and cold running water or bath attached; all comforts; steam heat; moderate prices. Fred H. Folger, Mgr. Phone 5075 Orange.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

27 E. 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

West Side.

23D, 325 WEST.—Small front basement; excellent home and table; permanent people; moderate.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—North and south rooms, $6; excellent table board, $6.50.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electric light; table board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Two desirable small rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Large rooms, (board two,) $16; single, $8; table furnished with best the market affords. Southerners.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D ST., 111-117 WEST.—Large rioms, with board; ideal location; table guests accommodated.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Single and medium rooms; newly furnished; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny front room; well heated; excellent table.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., Pension Luquelle.—Handsomely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths; parlors; electricity; unsurpassed table; home comforts.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bathroom; one small room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double room with bath; separate beds; electricity; superior table; American home; $28; references.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room, running water; private house; excellent table; references exchanged.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable outside room; congenial family; elevator; good table. David.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private home; meals optional.

118TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

121ST ST., 157 WEST.—Desirable room; private house; Christian family; conveniences; table guests accommodated.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD.
Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
44th, 258-260 West.—Refined family hotel; American; $11 up weekly; European, $1 day; bath suites; electricity; elevator. Tel. 6008 Bryant.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT ST., 902.—Handsome alcove; other rooms; single, double; first-class table.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large front room, running water, private bath, closet; $7.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Nearly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; electricity.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business lady, beautiful room, connect Bath; private family; near Grand Central; $5; references. 1st bell.

53D, 32 EAST.—Large room, with bath; electricity; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Desirable sunny rooms, all conveniences; select private house; references; telephone; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 222; Also 54 East 34th.—Large and small rooms; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; private bath; open grate fire; telephone.

22D, 321 WEST.—Attractive, warm furnished rooms, large and small; telephone; reasonable.

30TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small, steam heated rooms; running water, bath, telephone. Ferris.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Beautiful suite on parlor floor; also single and large rooms.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

64TH ST., 35-37 WEST.—For bachelors; single or double; hotel service; special rates; bath, phones, elevator, steam; modern, fireproof.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

63TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

70TH, 48 WEST.—Number of unusual rooms, substantially furnished; exclusive block; modern conveniences.

70TH, 184 WEST.—Comfortable sunny rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references; telephone.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor, suitable for professional; splendid location.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; southern exposure; private family.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Very well heated large, single, connecting rooms; bath adjoining.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine room, with bath; attractive rate; continuous hot water; especially comfortable for gentlemen; references.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; private house; reference.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; private bath; separate single room.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Large room with private bath; all conveniences; small room; board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Well, heated, medium rooms; plenty of hot water; $5-$6; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath, electric light, parquet floor.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, private bath, home comforts, reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; reasonable. McGregor.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors; all conveniences.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; also medium; running water; bath adjoining; moderate.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Three modern rooms, with, without kitchenette, doorboy. Greeley.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Rooms, well furnished; private residence; constant hot water; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, running water; bath, phone; breakfasts optional; moderate.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished back parlor and bedroom, suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, 146 W., THE BARRETT.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms; private baths; kitchenette; steam heat.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $7; gentleman only.

80TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; $3.50-$6.50; electricity.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive large front room; phone; business ladies preferred. Mortimer.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Will rent second floor front; dressing room; reasonable. Riverside 9273.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—Handsome suite; single; electricity; private family.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; gentlemen or couple. Apt. 9.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

102D, 805 WEST, (between West End, Riverside Drive.)—Private house, exceptionally furnished large rooms, bath; gentlemen, couples; references given, required; board optional. Riverside 2007.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Well furnished room, adjoining bath. Telephone River 4529.

103D ST., 239 WEST.—Pleasant room; opposite Hotel Marseilles; no other roomers. Nahm.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Newly decorated handsomely furnished rooms; artistic, high-class bachelor quarters; references. Wilcox.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional front room; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen. Kistler.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Very large front room, handsomely furnished; elevator. Apt. 32.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure, all improvements; clean, homelike. Apartment 6L.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Attractive, heated room in elevator apartment, adjoining bath. Hart.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Light room; phone; shower; cleanliness; $3. Manning.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive large room, connecting bath; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apt. 54.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

119TH ST. 430 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, overlooking Columbia campus. Apt. 67.

120TH ST., 417 W.—Apt. 1-N. E., two pleasant rooms, for rent; single on en suite.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Apartment 4 R E; large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; also single rooms; quiet; opposite Columbia subway.

127TH, 40 WEST.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; $3.50; references. Jeffrey.

135TH, 608 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, single or en suite; beautifully furnished private house; exceptionally good table; references.

140TH, 600 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Two substantially furnished rooms; low terms; American family; homey atmosphere. Audubon 3600. Welty.

144TH, 459 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; hot, cold water; private house.

162D ST., WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Single, double; every convenience; private.

178TH ST. AND PINEHURST.—Two large rooms; kitchen privile

MRS. WARREN FACES DUTY FRAUD CHARGE

Malone Orders Forfeited Her Twenty-six Paris Gowns, Valued at $6,148.

CALLS IN U. S. PROSECUTOR

Architect's Wife Declared Five Trunks of Clothes She and Miss Burden Bought at $1,500.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone announced yesterday at the Custom House that he had ordered the baggage of Mrs. Whitney Warren, wife of the architect, who returned from Europe on Nov. 15 on the French liner Espagne, to be seized and forfeited. In addition, the Collector has ordered the papers to be sent to the United States District Attorney with a recommendation for them to be laid before the Grand Jury on the ground that there was an attempt made to defraud the Federal Government by Mrs. Warren and Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden, who owned part of the confiscated baggage, but was not a passenger on the steamer Espagne.

The declaration made by Mrs. Warren and handed to the Customs officials at the French Line pier stated that the total value of the dutiable articles in her possession, including those belonging to Miss Burden, was $1,500. After an examination at the Appraiser's Stores twenty-six gowns in her baggage were valued at $6,148. The forfeitable value of the goods is $13,389, which is the home value plus the duty.

Mrs. Warren's gowns were contained in five trunks and were not itemized, nor were any bills shown for the goods purchased in Paris by her or by Miss Burden. After Customs Inspector Harry L. Pfeiffer had examined the baggage he did not feel satisfied with the amount, $1,500, declared by Mrs. Warren and reported it to the officer in charge at the desk. It was then after 6 o'clock in the evening and the trunks were ordered to be sent to the Appraiser's Stores for examination. On the 16th and 17th, the two days following, the twenty-six gowns were appraised by Charles Riotte, the Government's gown expert, at more than $7,000. Mrs. Warren was present at the examination of her gowns with her counsel, James F. Curtis, a former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, who took the matter up with the Treasury Department at Washington, where it was referred back to Collector Malone.

After a conference at the Custom House the Collector ordered a second appraisal of the gowns, when the value was put at $6,148. Miss Burden and Mr. Curtis were at the Custom House for an hour yesterday morning and were told that the Collector of the Port had decided to recommend the case being sent to the Grand Jury. Mr. Curtis said that he had no statement to make on behalf of his clients, Mrs. Warren and Miss Burden. Mr. Warren, who returned from France last Monday on the Lafayette, said he had nothing to say on the matter and Mrs. Warren could not be found at her apartment last night.

The statement given out by the Collector was as follows:

After a hearing and personal investigation I have reached the conclusion that the undeclared articles in the baggage of Mrs. Whitney Warren, brought in for herself and Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden on the steamer Espagne Nov. 15, 1915, should be seized and forfeited, and I have accordingly directed that such seizure be made.

Furthermore, I believe that in this case there was an attempt to defraud the Government, and, therefore, shall send all the papers in the case to the United States District Attorney with the recommendation that the facts be laid before the Grand Jury.

Assistant United States District Attorney Carstarphen, who handles Custom House cases that come to the Federal Court House, said last night that he had been informally notified that the Collector of the Port was sending the Warren papers to him for examination with a view to prosecution.

SCOUTS GET $10,471 MORE.

Total to Date Is $67,247, and Campaign Is to be Pushed.

The committee in charge of the campaign for raising $200,000 for the Boy Scouts of America in New York City, announced yesterday that the campaign would be kept up until the whole amount desired is raised. Responses have been generous, but not up to expectations. The Captains in charge of the collecting report that they have to do educational work, as well as soliciting. About half of the amount asked for has been raised.

These were yesterday's reports: Richmond, $2,568; Brooklyn, $2,230; Queens, $1,845; Manhattan and the Bronx, $1,537. Woodruff Leeming's team in Brooklyn reported subscriptions of $1,286, and Walter W. Price of the Richmond team reported $1,000 from J. P. Morgan and $500 from the Richmond Hill Civic Association.

In addition to team subscriptions, the Executive Committee reported the receipt of $2,242, making $10,471.45 all told for the day, and a total of $67,247.15 for the campaign thus far. W. R. Barbour and H. B. Rosen have pledged themselves to raise $20,000.

The Executive Board of the National Council of the organization yesterday gave out a reply to Ernest Thompson Seton's statement. The council denied that Mr. Seton had resigned, and that because he was not an American citizen and had objected to a chapter on patriotism in the Boy Scout Handbook, the council did not re-elect him Chief Scout, but that, in fairness to him, the office was held open until he could have ample time to declare his intentions of becoming a citizen. The statement charges bad faith on Mr. Seton's part in raising the issue publicly, and he is accused of violating his promise.

D., L. & W. Ferry Schedule Change.

George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Lackawana Railroad, announced yesterday that on and after Monday, Dec. 13, during the evening rush hours, 4 to 7 o'clock, the ferry connections for all trains will be ten minutes earlier from West Twenty-third and Barclay Streets, and eight minutes earlier than the leaving time shown in the current schedules. This has been made necessary by the Government dredging operations in front of the Hoboken ferry slips.

Lawyers Get $55,000 Fee.

For acting as attorneys for the trustees of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., the bankrupt Stock Exchange concern, Abram I. Elkus and William A. Barber have been allowed by the Federal District Court a total allowance of $55,000. The last installment of $20,000 was authorized yesterday by Judge Hough.

STARWOOD

MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR THIS NEW

E&W RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

OSBORNE KEEPS SECRETS.

Refuses to Reveal to Grand Jury Confessions of Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing testified before the Grand Jury for three hours this afternoon. District Attorney F. E. Weeks, who has taken no pains to conceal his antagonism to Mr. Osborne, conducted the examination.

At times their voices rose till they were audible outside, and at the close of the session Mr. Weeks said:

"Mr. Osborne was told by the Grand Jury to make up his mind by Monday whether or not he would answer questions relating to James Harvey and cases of immorality within the prison. Mr. Osborne declined to answer such questions today, and if he doesn't care to answer on Monday he needn't bother to come back."

H. W. Merchant, counsel for the Warden, issued a statement later, explaining that the Warden had refused to testify only as to matters confided to him by convicts, and would revise that decision only on the advice of Justice Morschauser.

The ill feeling was apparent today when a waiver of immunity was presented for Mr. Osborne's signature. The Warden read it and declined to sign, saying it made it appear that he was guilty of various offenses. Mr. Merchant took the matter before Justice Morschauser, where Mr. Weeks exclaimed:

"The Grand Jury directs me to say that no waiver other than the one you have before you should be signed by Mr. Osborne. If the Warden does not sign it, the jurors withdraw their request to hear him."

Justice Morschauser changed the wording of the waiver, however, and Mr. Weeks grabbed the amended document and waving it, shouted:

"Now, then, I ask you again, Mr. Osborne, will you sign this paper now and go before the Grand Jury. Either sign it now or forever hold your peace."

Amid the laughter of those in the courtroom Warden Osborne said he would sign the waiver and did so.

HIGH PRAISE FOR OSBORNE.

Noted English Penologist Sees Great Good in Sing Sing Plan.

After an exhaustive study of the Osborne system at Sing Sing, Justice Francis Augustin Wellesly, one of the foremost penologists of England, who has been in the United States for months, indorsed the work there yesterday in the highest terms.

"The possibilities of good in Warden Osborne's system," said he, "are most extraordinary. As far as I know the system is absolutely new. But I do not understand the muddle between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Riley. I consider the investigation a negation of Justice."

Justice Wellesly characterized the cells in the prison as "the most disgraceful I have ever seen." He said he would introduce some of the Warden's innovations into Mr. Riley's prisons over which he has absolute control. He sails for England today.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH DEAD.

A Retired Commander in the British Navy, and Author.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Ellenborough died on Thursday at Windlesham Court. He was 74 years old.

Lord Ellenborough, fifth Baron of the name, was a retired commander in the British Navy, having served during the Russian and Chinese wars. He was the author of several articles and books on navigation and naval criticisms.

Lord Ellenborough was educated at Charterhouse and in the Royal Navy, passing as a naval interpreter in French at the Royal Naval College in 1867. During the Russian War he was a cadet on H. M. S. Colossus and in 1877-80 was a midshipman on H. M. S. Highflyer. In 1873, during the Ashanti War, he commanded the H. M. S. Coquette.

Lord Ellenborough wrote several technical books on naval subjects the last of which, ("A Criticism,") was published in 1914. He was a member of the Travellers', Army and Navy, and Alpine Clubs, and will be succeeded in the title by Lieut.-Col. C. H. Law, C. B.

HERBERT SAMUEL ELECTED.

New Cabinet Minister Easily Defeats His Opponent.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Postmaster General, Herbert Samuel, who was compelled to seek re-election to the House of Commons on account of his recent appointment to the Cabinet post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancashire, overwhelmed his opponent in a by-election today in the Cleveland Division of the North Riding of Yorkshire. His vote was 7,312, against 1,453 obtained by Henry Knight, a printer of Leeds.

Mr. Knight made his campaign under the auspices of the "Business Government League." He also opposed recent enactments restricting the sale of liquor. The assertion was made by Mr. Knight that he represented the consensus of opinion among the laboring classes on the liquor question, but labor leaders asserted that his statements that trades unions were opposed to the new regulations were untrue.

COMPLAINS OF METHODISTS.

Papal Rescript Charges Them with Proselytizing Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A high ecclesiastical dignitary, closely connected with the Vatacan, desires me to state the recent Papal fulmination against the Protestant Church was not directed against "the great branch of Christ's church on earth," but against the American Methodist Mission in Rome, which is said to be very busily engaged in making proselytes.

BABY AND CAT CRIES NOT 'NOISE' TO POLICE

Won't Try to Stop Lung Exercise or to Put Gum Heels on Every Citizen.

LIMIT TO SILENCE CRUSADE

Commissioner Hears Much Racket That Can't Be Cured and Must Be Endured.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, commenting upon the recent general order for the suppression of unnecessary noises, said yesterday that the order had been codified from existing ordinances, hence the department could not lawfully carry its campaign so far as to require that milk wagons, driving up to apartment houses in the early morning, should have rubber tires and deaf and dumb drivers, or make other unreasonable rules.

"Many noises are unavoidable and cannot be suppressed," he said, "and we may not notice any decrease of noise in the busy downtown, because most of the noise there is necessary. An attempt is to be made to prevent the undue blowing of whistles and jangling of bells and the cries of vendors and newsboys at unreasonable hours, so that persons asleep in residential sections may not be disturbed.

"This order applies to all parts of the city alike, residential and business. These ordinances have been in existence for a long time and have been enforced, but it was the intention of the department to tell both the police and the public that many noises are unnecessary and annoying. Of course the co-operation of the public is necessary, and the enforcement of the rules must be left in great measure to the policemen."

Replying to the question as to whether he thought the publicity given to the order would cause a large number of complaints to pour into the department when residents learned that the neighbors' parrots, dogs, and children could be restrained, the Commissioner said that the volume of complaints was so large that a few hundred more might not be noticed. Reports from the precincts upon the number of arrests and complaints caused by the new order are not yet available.

"It is not the intention of the police to enter a home to arrest a baby that persists in yelling to his lungs' content," he said, although the Magistrate might issue a summons for the infant if the neighbors complained that the baby's racket was a nuisance. The police do not class a baby's crying as an unnecessary noise, and think that it is often just as natural for a baby to cry as it is for a tired worker to sleep.

"Neither is it customary for a Magistrate to issue a summons for a cat that nightly carols in the courtyard. We might urge residents to look up their cats, but the department cannot adopt a policy of cat extermination to suppress unnecessary noises."

The Commissioner said he did not think it would be necessary to require newsboys to adopt the London custom of carrying placards telling what was in the papers. "As long as the noise of vending is necessary the police will not attempt to stop it. A boy may shout about a big news event almost any time, but we do not want him to make unnecessary and undue noise in crying 'fake stories.'"

Mr. Woods admitted that not even the police were immune from the mandates of the ordinances. "If a traffic policeman makes more noise with his whistle or shouts louder than necessary, he, too, may be considered a nuisance, and treated as such."

If your neighbor takes vocal lessons just about the time you want to sleep, or if he insists upon having a party and plays the piano all night, it is not the policeman's job to limit your neighbor's personal liberty so that you can sleep. But if a grind-organ man stands in front of your window and plays a tune all morning, you need not lie in bed and mutter imprecations. You can tell him to "get out," and if he does not run 250 feet before emitting another note, you can call a policeman. Or if the old clothes man shouts "pay cash" when you want to sleep you can tell him to run 250 feet away.

"It is not the intention of the Police Department to have every citizen wear rubber heels," said the Commissioner, "or to make every vehicle go at a walk to eliminate noise in the city. The police desire the public to act with them to prevent undue racket so that persons who have to sleep at unusual hours may have the proper rest for health and happiness. In a busy city like New York there are so many unavoidable noises, which cannot be regulated and which the residents must endure, that they should not be tormented by avoidable noises."

YALE LIMITS SKIRT WEARING.

Student Actors May Impersonate Women for Single Season Only.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10.—Yale actors will be allowed to play female rôles during only a single dramatic season, according to a Faculty ruling issued tonight. The Faculty believes that constant training in female parts tends to make the undergraduates effeminate.

A rumor was current on the campus that the advice of an eminent New York specialist on neurotic and mental moods was taken before a Faculty decision was reached, but this was denied tonight by Dean Jones, who said that the order was issued simply for variety's sake. The notice has caused a shaking up in the rôles assigned to members of the Dramatic Association, who are completing plans for their holiday trip.

Two of the cleverest female impersonators Yale ever has enrolled have been compelled to accept minor male parts in the play which has been chosen for the Christmas trip.

Give him a box of Lion Collars (Closely Grand in America) for his Christmas

Sold Everywhere

Write for Style Booklet

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS

VINCENT says:

Cambridge Grey Overcoats $15.

A firm, smooth-faced cloth. All wool, fast in color and carefully tailored. A handsome shade of grey, with velvet collar and Venetian lining of good quality.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave.—Near 31st St.

COLONEL LAUDS ST. MARK'S.

Roosevelt Indorses Pageant to Aid East Side Hospital.

A five days' bazaar and pageant for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital will begin in Grand Central Palace Tuesday. Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, a member of the Executive Committee, has received this letter from Colonel Roosevelt:

New York, Dec. 10, 1915.

My Dear Mrs. Morris: I understand that at the Grand Central Palace there will be held a bazaar to raise money to add a new building to the present hospital of St. Mark's, and to pay its running expenses. I earnestly hope that you will meet with every success. St. Mark's Hospital is situated at Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, on the lower east side, the most densely populated area of the world's surface. It runs practically all the year at 100 per cent. capacity and treats nearly all the ward patients free of any charge. About 150 operations are performed each month, and, as there are only seventy-five beds, the stay of the average patient is limited to nine days; and social service, therefore, is much needed to follow up the cases in their homes. Patients are treated without relation to nationality or creed. If they can pay, they do. Otherwise, the hospital is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. St. Mark's is, with the exception of the hospital on Blackwell's Island, the only hospital in New York City where the women who are the victims of the social evil receive ward treatment. In the new building it is intended to have a special ward for these women, and, as the hospital is in the so-called red light district, the need for social service is still more evident.

I do not think there is another hospital in New York City or anywhere else which does more work to the square foot than St. Mark's, or which so emphatically gives more than mere medical attention to its patients. I earnestly bespeak every possible aid for St. Mark's. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

JOKE CAUSES 3 KILLINGS.

Enraged Butcher Slays Two Others and Commits Suicide.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Israel Pelinsky, a butcher, sued Max Clark, another butcher, for $44, recently, saying Clark owed him the money, and decision was reserved last Wednesday. Friends amused themselves by telling Pelinsky he hadn't made out a case and would never get his money because it seemed to enrage the butcher.

He appeared today at the butcher shop of Philip Ticker, where Clark was employed, and demanded his money. Clark laughed. Pelinsky drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. Clark fell dead. Ticker ran into the street. Pelinsky followed and fired again. Ticker dropped dead also.

Pelinsky raced up the street shouting that he would kill Louis Miller and Barney Mathowsky, both prominent in Jewish affairs in the town. Every one else got out of his way, and Pelinsky, not finding either man, ran home.

Policemen, summoned by the first shootings, followed him and reached Pelinsky's home in Travis Avenue just as Mrs. Pelinsky ran out screaming that her husband had killed himself. Inside the policemen found that Pelinsky had shot himself in the head and was dead.

NEW YORK BORES BARONESS

Copying of Styles Here Drives Her to Chicago for Gowns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—Baroness R. de Beckendorff, who is stopping at the Congress Hotel, has come from New York to Chicago to purchase gowns in order that dressmakers of the metropolis may not copy the style she affects. At any rate, that was the statement she made tonight, adding that whenever she bought a new street costume in New York she found in a day or so all the girls she knew wearing similar dresses.

"Pouf! It is so monotonous there," declared the Baroness. "Everything is the same all the time. So I came to Chicago. I needed some new clothes and I thought I would come where individualistic tastes prohibited every one from wearing the same thing."

The Baroness is on the way to Woodlawn, Ky., to spend Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Charles A. Orr. Later she is going to Palm Beach, Fla., to fly an airboat for the Winter season, she says.

We Will Feature Today—

Varsity Fifty Five—the newest and best model for young men and men who want to stay young—in a great assortment of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $20.

You will be able to make your money bring more style and more value than ever before—by investing in one today.

Our guarantee of absolute satisfaction holds good whether you pay $18, $20 or any other price.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Fall Reductions

Nowhere—not even here—have such remarkable values ever before been offered. A large stock bought to advantage enables us to make this offering at a time when woolens are steadily advancing.

Regular $25 to $35 suitings and overcoatings now $20. $40 to $50 materials now $25. Call and see them or send for samples. To measure only.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

CASINO THEATRE, 39th St. & B'way TOMORROW (Sund.) NIGHT

PROGRAM OF WONDERFUL ARTISTS

For The New York American's Xmas Fund for the Poor

One of the Greatest Bills Ever Assembled, Including:

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, Master of Ceremonies
MARGARET NAMARA
GRACE LA RUE
CONROY & LEMAIRE
CLIFTON CRAWFORD
CECIL LEAN, Assisted by CLEO MAYFIELD and JAMES BILLINGS
JOAN SAWYER
JOSE COLLINS
W. J. KELLY
EMMA CARUS
DOLLY CONNOLLY & PERCY WIENRICH, ROSIE QUINN & MAURICE DIAMOND, HATTIE BURKS & TED LORRAINE, AVELING & LLOYD, JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ROY ATWELL, GIULIANO ROMANI, MELVILLE ELLIS, SYDNEY JARVIS, and others.

Prices—75c—$1—$2—$2.50—Now on Sale.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 43D STREET
SEATS 25c AND 50c.
TODAY AND EVERY DAY, including SUNDAY
CONTINUOUS 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR AND A HALF TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY THOUSANDS THAT HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SEE THESE GREAT WAR FILMS.

Fighting FOR France

OFFICIAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT PICTURES.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 40 CONDUCTED BY DANIEL DOREE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JOHN DREW in His Latest Comedy "The Chief"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Phone 3303 Bryant. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP. Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE with MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. FAIR and WARMER

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT Liberty W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs., 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan & the Great All American Cast. Orch. $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc. 50, 75, $1. Sunday 8:30 EVE. Monday MAT. at 3. BURTON HOLMES RIO de JANEIRO

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his comedy TRIUMPH, "THE GREAT LOVER"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

FULTON THEATRE 46th Street W. of B'way. Continuous 11 A.M.-11 P.M. Full Orch. These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington. FIGHTING IN FRANCE. The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to The New York World through E. ALEXANDER POWELL, its War Correspondent. Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross. Prices 25c & 50c.

NOW PLAYING FOURTH MONTH. NEW YORK'S GREATEST SENSATION. "The Price of Love" דער פריים פון ליעבע. People's Theatre. 201 BOWERY. 'Phone 478 Orchard. Seats Now Selling for Xmas and New Year's.

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING AT ST. MARKS' BENEFIT BAZAAR. Grand Central Palace, Dec. 14 to 18. You can buy anything you want at small prices and be entertained as well. MORNING—NOON—NIGHT. Grand Society Pageant—High Class Vaudeville—Moving Pictures and Dancing. SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE. Opened by Mayor Mitchel Next Tues. Eve. All Proceeds to Charity. ADMISSION 25c.

POULTRY SHOW Grand Central Palace, 46th & Lexington Av., Dec. 7th to 11th, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.—Biggest, Most Complete Show in America. See LADY EGLANTINE, Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Song Birds. CATS—Wed., Thurs., Fri. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 16, at 3. Song Recital RUTH TOWNSEND. Tickets 50c. to $2 at Box Office.

OPERA TICKETS Bryant 6166-7 | Best Seats, All Parts the House. FEINBERG'S, 1431 BROADWAY, Ent. on 40th Street Bet. B'way and 7th Ave.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 7878 Bryant | CHOICE Seats for all Operas, Sat. Mat., Dec. 11, CARUSO in "MARTHA." Special Night Performance, MDA. BUTTERFLY. CONSOLI, 123 W. 40. 6th Ave. & B'y.

OPERA TICKETS Phone Bryant 6166-7 | Best Seats, All Parts the House FEINBERG'S, 1431 BROADWAY, Ent. on 40th Street, Bet. B'way and 7th Ave.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 8890-8891 Bryant. | CHOICE CARUSO SEATS "Marta" & "Manon" Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., 1 Door E. of Broadway.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONE 4188 Greeley | Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th Street.

Bandbox, 57 & 8d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. $1-50c. ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.

COLUMBIA THE NEW STAR & GARTER SHOW B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Prices

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Today Mat. at 2, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta Cond., Bavagnoli.
Tonight at 8:15, Spec'l Perf'ce, Butterfly. Villani, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada, Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8, Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45, Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodanzky.
THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30. (50c-$1.50.) Orchestra Concert. Cond., Hageman. RICHARD WAGNER PROGRAMME; Soloists: Melanie Kurt and Jacques Urlus.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Dec. 18, 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Ave.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, AT 8:30.

"The highest and most perfect tenor voice since Rubini." —MASCAGNI.

New York Debut of ROMANI

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MLLE. ODETTE LE FONTENAY of Opera Comique & Covent Garden.
Proceeds for Italian War Victims in America.
Seats on Sale at Box Office.
$2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c. Boxes $15 & $12.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

This Evening, Dec. 11th

GALA NIGHT

First season's performance of MADAME BUTTERFLY

All Star Cast.

SEATS AT BOX OFFICE At Usual Prices.

SYMPHONY

Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3. SOLOIST GEORGE BARRERE

New World Symphony, Dvorak; Solos for Flute, Suite, "Ma Mere l'Oye," Ravel. Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon, 2:30

Violin Recital Mischa ELMAN IN AID OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS.

SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. STAGE SEATS $1.50. (Steinway Piano.)

CHRISTMAS CONCERT CARNEGIE HALL

Musical Art Society OF N. Y. Frank Damrosch, Con'tor. TUES. EVE., DEC. 14, at 8:15. Tickets at Box Office and Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St., Room 1202.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., nr. B'way. Tomorrow (Sunday) Night at 8:30 and 3 more performances, Dec. 14 & 17 Afts., Dec. 19 Eve.

YVETTE Guilbert

Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Daniel Frohman and Cath. A. Bamman.

MACMILLEN

Violin Recital Mon. Eve. AEOLIAN HALL, Dec. 13.

Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2:30.

PADEREWSKI

Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3

Gabrilowitsch

Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3. ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y.

MAX JACOBS, Conductor. Soloist, GLADYS AXMAN, Soprano. Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. Now at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3. Tickets now on sale at Box Office. Kreisler

Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30. TREASURE ISLAND. "ALL BOYS AND GIRLS WITH REAL RED BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS AND EVERY GROWN-UP SHOULD GO POST HASTE TO THE PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE."—American. 3 wires now available: 1366, 1367, 1368 Circle.

THE ASTER GARDENS. BROADWAY, 48TH STREET, 7TH AVE. Cabaret (15 Star Acts). Dancing 2 floors. Maurice Levi's Celebrated Dance Orch. Up to the minute Cafe and Restaurant. MOST MODERATE PRICES ON B'WAY. Management Harry Morton, Harry Sartoris.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-50c. IRENE FRANKLIN & Burton Green, Le Roy-Talma-Bosco, Marie Nordstrom, Florence Roberts, Ela & French, Kathleen Clifford, Others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. "Ships That Pass in the Night" Elsie White and 7 other acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c & 50c. Frank Daniels. Mr. & Mrs Sidney Drew. Maurice Costello.

ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink. 69 WEST 66TH ST. 3 SESSIONS DAILY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Mat. 2:15. "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt." Tonight 8:15, "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer." Wed., "Der Volksfeind."

8TH ST. THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. Broadway & 51st St. Phone 3080 Schuyler.

1st exclusive Uptown showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre. Douglas Fairbanks in "DOUBLE TROUBLE." FRED MACE in a Sennett Keystone Comedy.

Splendid Vaudeville. NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST. LAST TIMES. Elmendorf. Sunday Night Only AT 8:30. THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA. The most stupendous, most beautiful, awe inspiring scenic attraction in the world. Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wednesday 2:15. The Princess Pat. VICTOR HERBERT'S BIGGEST HIT. With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. MAY IRWIN in Mat. Today 25 to 75c. "33 Washington Square" Next Week—"YOUNG AMERICA."

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY" Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Next Week—"OMAR THE TENTMAKER."

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c. GERMANY ON THE FIRING LINE. German Staff Motion Pictures, Auspices of the New York Globe.

STRAND Broadway & 47th Street. Noon to 11:30. 10c. to 50c. Edwin Arden in "The Bad Yagabond," and Greenwood & Grant in "Jane." Strand Orchestra & Soloists. Next Week—FANNIE WARD in "The Cheat."

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun)

CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE

Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.

Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din., Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

Homebuilders' Exposition. Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. Lillian Greuze in "Mlle. Josette Ma Femme."

EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.00

A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER

SERVED EVERY EVE'G 6 TO 10 & SUNDAY NOON TO 10

DINNER $1.00. MENU:—
Assorted Relishes. Blue Point Oysters. Canape Anchovies. Spiced Melon in Slices. Chicken Okra. Creole. Cream of Cauliflower. Fried Filet of Sole. Broiled Halibut. Sirloin of Beef Braise. Breaded Veal Cutlet. Roast L. I. Duckling. Roast Suckling Pig. Breast of Chicken. English Mutton Chop. Cromesqui of Sweetbread. Sliced Virginia Ham. Roast Beef. Salad in Season. Assorted Cakes. Boston Cream Pie. Ice Cream. Water Ices. Neufchatel Cheese. Demi-Tasse.

"FULL OF SPEED"

A Spectacular Cabaret with a Beauty Chorus.

NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.

MIDNIGHT CABARET in BALLROOM

AFTERNOON TEA DANCES Daily & Sundays 4-7. Prize Doll Contests Every Afternoon and Every Evening at Midnight.

GENUINE OLD-FASH